

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(28.)—

STATE PAPERS.

AND

INDEX TO SESSIONAL PAPERS,

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

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CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

FAILURE OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF

THE INTEREST AND SINKING FUND

OF THE

GREEK LOAN.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.
1846.

LONDON:
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Correspondence respecting the Failure of the Greek
Government to provide for the Payment of the
Interest and Sinking Fund of the GREEK LOAN.

No. 1.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Edmund Lyons.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 2, 1845.

IN your despatch of the 8th of May last, you announced to Her Majesty's Government the refusal of the Government of Greece to ratify the quadripartite Convention of the 14th of September 1843, respecting the Greek Loan; and in another despatch of the 8th of June, you transmitted to this office a translation of the Greek Budget, in which the interest and sinking fund on the Loan were altogether omitted; and from the exposition of the Finance Minister in presenting the Budget to the Chambers, it appeared to be taken for granted that the three Powers would remit their treaty claims for some years.

In your despatch of the 8th ultimo, recently received, you announce that the committee long since appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine the budget, have at length made their report, in which they recommend the insertion in the budget of a formal notice of the Loan. But it does not follow from such recommendation that the Loan will be mentioned in the budget; and even if it were so mentioned, no greater security would thereby be obtained for the payment of any part of its interest.

I do not deem it necessary to make any reply to the note of M. Coletti dated the 30th of April, and inclosed in your despatch of the 8th of May, in which he sets forth the grounds on which the Greek Government reject the Loan Convention of the 14th of September 1843. Those grounds, and indeed the whole reasoning contained in that paper, are entirely unsatisfactory, and calculated to produce on the mind of Her Majesty's Government an effect precisely the reverse of that intended by them. In fact, that paper, taken in conjunction with the Greek Budget, has convinced Her Majesty's Government of the necessity of adopting towards the Government of Greece, on the subject of the future reimbursement of the interest of the Loan, a language which can no longer be misunderstood or set at nought.

The Greek Government, by their refusal to ratify the Convention of the 14th of September 1843, cannot derogate from the already existing obligations by which Greece is bound towards the three guaranteeing Powers.

Those engagements are clearly determined by the 12th Article of the Convention of the 7th of May 1832, by virtue of which the Kingdom of Greece was constituted under the Bavarian Dynasty.

In default of the ratification of the Convention of 14th of September 1843, Great Britain, as one of the guaranteeing Powers, will insist, so far as she is concerned, on the strict execution of the engagements which flow from the 12th Article above mentioned. By the stipulations of that Article, section 6, Greece is bound to devote *first of all* to the payment of the interest and sinking fund the first revenues of the State, without employing them for any other purpose, until the payments on account of the Loan shall have been completely secured for the current year.

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The Greek Government, in framing a budget in which all mention of the Loan was omitted, placed themselves in flagrant contradiction with the engagements which they had contracted by the aforesaid Article.

That omission being contrary to the letter of the Treaty on which reposes the creation of the Kingdom of Greece, Great Britain, as one of the guaranteeing Powers, is compelled to protest formally against this disposition of the Greek Government, adopted, as it has been, without the previous assent of those Powers; and Her Majesty's Government have accordingly determined that, far from admitting such a disposition, they will persist in demanding the execution of the Convention.

Great Britain is however still disposed to exercise her rights with moderation. In this view she will not at this moment require the Greek Government to do more than apply to the service of the Loan the excess of receipts over estimated expenses, which they have themselves avowed and acknowledged in their budget.

In order to remain faithful to her engagements, Greece cannot do less than to devote the surplus of receipts to the payment of the interest of the Loan.

The British portion of the instalment which fell due on the 1st of September, has already been made good by the British Government. With regard to the instalment which will fall due on the 1st March 1846, it will be necessary to ascertain how far the estimates which the Greek Government has taken as the basis of their calculations, are correct, and what the surplus will really be between the lowest evaluation of 700,000 drachms and the full amount of 1,600,000, as eventually acknowledged in the Greek Budget of the present year; and, whatever it is, Great Britain will require that a due proportion of that amount be placed at her disposal for the payment of her portion of the instalment in question.

Her Majesty's Government are however disposed to allow the operation of the sinking fund to remain temporarily suspended.

Thus Great Britain, in common with the other guaranteeing Powers, will only have to cover subsidiarily the deficit which may still remain over and above the sum thus provided by the Greek Government.

Such is the measure on the adoption of which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to insist, by way of providing for the payment of the interest of the Loan on the 1st of March next; and this decision you will officially announce to the Greek Government. But it will be your duty to declare at the same time, that we shall not cease to urge and require the introduction of a system of rigid economy in the different branches of the service of the State, and especially in that of the War Department, which is still altogether disproportioned to the real wants of the State.

You will inform the Greek Government that we shall still continue to insist on the necessity of administrative reform and a reduction of the armed force, as the Ministers of the guaranteeing Powers did by the last acts of their Conference of London in 1843.

The Greek Government has not fulfilled these conditions in a manner to answer our just expectations. The expenses of the War Department continue to absorb one-third of the revenues of the State. Brigandage has increased. The tranquillity of the conterminous Turkish provinces has been repeatedly troubled by acts of rapine; and the Ottoman territory has been repeatedly violated by armed Greek bands.

The guaranteeing Powers are justified in viewing this state of things as the evidence of a vicious administration, which must be remedied by prompt measures of improvement. Wherever disorders prevail, the finances of the State must suffer. But the dilapidation of the Greek finances throws an undue burthen upon the guaranteeing Powers. This, Great Britain, as one of those Powers, cannot and will not longer allow.

Thirteen years have now elapsed since the Kingdom of Greece was constituted. During that period the guaranteeing Powers have not ceased to give to the Greek Government unceasing proofs of indulgence and interest. The moment is now arrived when Greece, regularly constituted under institutions freely chosen by herself, must make good her engagements, without further calling on the guaranteeing Powers for assistance to supply her deficiencies. Out of respect for the independence of Greece, Great Britain is unwilling to interfere in her internal affairs. But it is manifest that if Greece desires to be

exempt from external controul, she must place herself in a position to discharge her own financial obligations without having recourse to the aid of the guaranteeing Powers.

You will communicate a copy of this despatch to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 2.

Sir Edmund Lyons to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 13.)

(Extract.)

Athens, November 1, 1845.

ON the 20th ultimo I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd ultimo, and as the Report of the Committee on the Expenses of the War Department was to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the following day, I immediately inclosed that despatch to M. Coletti, in the short letter of which I have the honour to transmit a copy herewith. I inclose M. Coletti's answer.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Sir Edmund Lyons to M. Coletti.

M. le Président,

Athens, October 20, 1845.

I HAVE the honour, in obedience to the instructions of the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to communicate to you a copy of a despatch dated 2nd October, which I received this morning from his Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND LYONS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

M. Coletti to Sir Edmund Lyons.

M. le Chevalier,

Athènes, le 10 Octobre, 1845.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la dépêche en date du 2 Octobre, dont, par ordre de votre Gouvernement, vous m'avez donné communication.

Dans cette dépêche le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique remarque, que le Budget de l'Etat pour l'année 1845 ne fait pas mention de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement de l'Emprunt; que la Commission du Budget recommande la mention formelle de l'Emprunt au budget, mais que rien ne prouve que cette recommandation sera observée; que d'ailleurs l'insertion du chiffre de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement de l'Emprunt au budget ne constituerait pas une garantie réelle quant au paiement même partiel de l'intérêt; que le refus par le Gouvernement Grec de ratifier la Convention du 14 Septembre 1843, n'invalide point les dispositions de l'Article 12 de la Convention du 7 Mai 1832; que le Gouvernement Grec, en établissant un budget où il n'est fait aucune mention de l'Emprunt, s'est mis en contradiction directe avec la lettre de la dite Convention de 1832; que de l'exposé fait par le Ministre des Finances il résultait comme admis, que les Trois Puissances ajourneraient pour quelques années leurs réclamations relatives à l'Emprunt; qu'enfin le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, loin d'admettre une pareille disposition, a résolu de persister dans sa demande d'exécution des stipulations de la Convention de 1832.

Le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique ajoute que l'Angleterre est cependant toujours disposée à exercer ses droits avec modération; que, dans ce but, elle se borne à exiger en ce moment du Gouvernement

Grec, l'emploi pour le service de l'Emprunt, de l'excédant de recettes prévu par le budget ; que la Grèce ne peut pas moins faire que d'accéder à cette injonction ; qu'il sera nécessaire de s'assurer pour le terme qui échoit au 1er Mars 1846, jusqu'à quel point les estimations prises pour base des calculs du Gouvernement Grec sont exacts, et à combien s'élèvera réellement l'excédant de recettes évalué de 700,000 drachmes à 1,600,000 ; que, quel que soit le chiffre de cet excédant, le Gouvernement Britannique exigera qu'une juste partie en soit mise à sa disposition pour le paiement de la portion du service qui le regarde ; que la Grande Bretagne est cependant disposée à permettre que l'action de l'amortissement soit temporairement suspendue ; que de concert avec les autres Puissances garantes elle n'aura à couvrir subsidiairement que le déficit qui restera en-dessus de la somme ainsi fournie par le Gouvernement Grec, et que telle est la mesure pour l'adoption de laquelle le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique se propose d'insister dans le but de pourvoir au paiement de l'intérêt de l'Emprunt au 1er Mars prochain.

Puis, passant à un autre ordre d'idées, le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique insiste sur la nécessité de réduire l'armée, et sur celle d'améliorer l'administration par de promptes mesures.

Tel est, ce me semble, M. le Chevalier, le résumé fidèle de la dépêche dont vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me donner communication. Je l'ai cru nécessaire pour bien préciser les points sur lesquels le Gouvernement du Roi tient à honneur de s'expliquer.

Il est positif que le Conseil des Ministres, en présentant à la Chambre des Députés le budget des dépenses de l'Etat pour 1845, avait volontairement omis d'y établir un chapitre spécial réservé à l'inscription des sommes dues par la Grèce pour le service des intérêts et de l'amortissement de l'Emprunt garanti par les Trois Puissances. Mais cette omission n'a jamais eu pour but de porter atteinte aux dispositions de l'Article 12 de la Convention du 7 Mai 1832 ; une telle intention ne peut être prêtée aux Ministres du Roi, et le langage officiellement tenu par le Ministre des Finances lorsqu'il présenta le budget, ne peut laisser aucun doute à cet égard. Il n'est donc pas sans utilité de rapporter le passage de l'exposé relatif à la dette étrangère, et les paroles que M. Metaxà prononça le même jour ($\frac{1}{30}$ Mai) à la Tribune de la Chambre des Députés.

M. le Ministre des Finances s'exprimait ainsi dans son exposé,—

“ En tête du chapitre de la dette publique figurait ordinairement le service annuel des intérêts et de l'amortissement de l'Emprunt Rothschild, se montant à environ 3,900,000 drachmes. L'obligation d'opérer régulièrement ce service est assurément un des devoirs les plus sacrés de l'Etat.”

Puis, dans un discours où il analysait les différens chapitres du budget, il ajoutait :

“ Quel qu'ait été l'usage des deniers provenant de l'Emprunt, nous devons cependant proclamer hautement que les Trois Puissances qui l'ont garanti ont été mues par un sentiment de bienfaisance salulaire pour la Grèce. Nous devons donc, outre notre reconnaissance, proclamer encore que la dette contractée envers elles est sacrée, et nous devons chercher à nous acquitter.”

Interprète du Conseil des Ministres, M. Metaxà exprimait la pensée du Gouvernement du Roi. La dette de la Grèce envers les Trois Puissances est une dette sacrée, reconnue par tous les Gouvernemens qui se sont succédés, et proclamée par la Représentation Nationale. Le passé et le présent prouvent la sincérité de la Nation et du Gouvernement à cet égard, et l'avenir, je l'espère, en transformant en faits les intentions actuelles du Gouvernement du Roi, fournira encore des preuves plus palpables de notre désir de remplir sérieusement et régulièrement nos engagements.

Le Cabinet avait pensé que cette déclaration solennelle, faite devant les Représentans de la Nation, était suffisante pour établir indubitablement que la Grèce reconnaissait toutes les obligations que lui imposait le Traité du 7 Mai ; mais il pensait aussi que l'inscription des sommes nécessaires pour le service de l'Emprunt au budget n'y ferait ressortir qu'un déficit de plusieurs millions, sans constituer une garantie réelle pour le payement de l'intérêt et de l'amortissement.

Informée plus tard du désir des Puissances, la Commission de la Chambre, de concert avec le Gouvernement du Roi, a fait figurer au budget les intérêts et l'amortissement de l'Emprunt. Le chiffre a été voté à une immense majorité, et le Président du Conseil a encore profité de cette occasion pour proclamer

solennellement, que la Grèce reconnaissait la dette résultant de l'Emprunt ; que le Gouvernement du Roi tenait honneur de chercher, par une sévère économie et par la création de ressources nouvelles, les moyens d'acquitter régulièrement les obligations que les Traités ont imposés à la Grèce.

Tel était le devoir du Pays et du Gouvernement—le Gouvernement et le Pays l'ont accompli.

Fidèle à la pensée des Traités, mais voyant que l'état actuel des finances ne lui permettait pas de faire face à la fois et aux services intérieurs et à la dette étrangère, le Gouvernement du Roi avait cru, dans l'intérêt du Pays et des Puissances elles-mêmes, devoir demander aux Cours protectrices un délai qui permît à l'Etat d'employer l'excédant des recettes au développement de l'agriculture et de l'industrie, et à créer ainsi un fond productif, dont les intérêts cumulés pussent en quelques années mettre la Grèce en état de faire régulièrement face à ses engagements. Confiant dans les dispositions toujours bienveillantes des Puissances, le Ministre des Finances a cru pouvoir dire que le Gouvernement espérait voir la prière adressée aux Cours protectrices favorablement accueillie. C'était un vœu, vœu bien légitime, de la part de tout Ministre aimant son pays, et se reposant avec confiance sur les sympathies toujours généreuses et toujours actives des Puissances envers la Grèce. Mais l'exposé du Ministre des Finances ne préjugait rien. Il n'admettait point comme un fait que les Trois Puissances ajourneraient, pour quelques années, leurs réclamations relatives à l'exécution de la Convention du 7 Mai. Il se bornait à exprimer aux Représentans du pays un espoir que la dépêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me communiquer a, en grande partie, justifié.

Tous les actes du Ministère ont donc prouvé que jamais, à quelque époque que ce soit, il n'a eu l'intention de contester la validité de la Convention du 7 Mai, ou de se soustraire aux obligations qu'elle impose.

Pénétré de cette pensée, le Gouvernement du Roi s'est sérieusement occupé de chercher des ressources nouvelles, capables de suffire au service de l'Emprunt. Mais il s'est bientôt convaincu que, quelle que puisse être l'économie introduite dans les différentes branches du service, cette économie n'atteindrait pas le chiffre de 4,000,000, somme annuellement nécessaire pour servir les intérêts et l'amortissement. Les efforts infructueusement tentés en 1841, 1842, et 1843, ne pouvaient laisser aucun doute à cet égard. Il fallait sortir de la voie suivie jusqu'à ce jour, et dans son exposé du budget en date du 18 Mai, le Ministre des Finances a indiqué un système qui, selon l'opinion du Gouvernement du Roi, ménageait le présent et garantissait l'avenir. Le Cabinet de Londres paraît peu disposé à admettre ce système, et propose une mesure que le Gouvernement du Roi doit accueillir avec reconnaissance. Suspendre temporairement l'amortissement, et appliquer au service des intérêts de l'Emprunt l'excédant liquide, quel qu'il soit, c'est sans doute faciliter à la Grèce les moyens d'acquitter une partie de ses obligations, et le Gouvernement du Roi voit dans cette proposition une preuve nouvelle du bienveillant intérêt que Sa Majesté Britannique porte au Gouvernement et au peuple Grecs. S'il est vrai que ce soit au créancier qu'il appartienne de régler le mode de paiement, c'est un droit dont la Grande Bretagne, nous en convenons, use avec modération, et nous n'avons plus à discuter le mode qui est proposé, puisque le Gouvernement de la Reine le trouve convenable. Mais nous persistons à croire que le système proposé par le Gouvernement Grec était le seul qui, dans quelques années, pouvait donner une solution définitive à cette importante question. Quelques années dans la vie des peuples ne sont rien ; et un résultat pour ainsi dire certain peut facilement justifier la suspension temporaire de l'usage d'un droit.

Quoiqu'il en soit, le Gouvernement du Roi ne croit pas devoir insister davantage. Il s'est réservé, en présentant le budget, de disposer, par une loi, de l'excédant des recettes ; et il ne reculera pas devant la présentation d'une loi ayant pour objet de régler, selon le désir du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, l'emploi de l'excédant des recettes, quel qu'il soit, lorsque cet excédant aura été constaté par la loi des comptes, à la clôture de l'exercice. L'empressement du Gouvernement du Roi à accueillir la proposition de celui de Sa Majesté Britannique, prouvera, nous en sommes convaincus, combien est sincère et invariable la volonté de la Grèce de satisfaire promptement et aussi complètement que possible, à la dette d'honneur et de gratitude que ce pays a contractée.

Accepter les propositions que le Gouvernement Britannique fait à la Grèce,

c'est avouer que celle-ci n'est pas en état aujourd'hui d'exécuter dans toute sa teneur, le Traité du 7 Mai 1832. Mais la situation financière du pays résulte de causes tout à fait indépendantes de la volonté du Gouvernement du Roi ; et le Cabinet de Londres est trop juste, trop éclairé, pour ne pas reconnaître combien la position, telle que le passé l'a faite, est difficile.

Lord Aberdeen recommande au Gouvernement Grec une sévère économie dans les différentes branches du service, et spécialement dans le Département de la Guerre. Le budget qui sera prochainement communiqué, prouvera à quel point le Gouvernement du Roi a eu à cœur de se conformer à cet égard aux intentions des Puissances ; le budget de la Guerre, qui en 1844 s'était élevé à 4,500,000 drachmes, a été réduit pour 1845 à 4,000,000. Le Gouvernement du Roi aurait désiré pouvoir proposer des économies encore plus considérables, et réduire davantage les dépenses de l'armée ; mais la prudence lui conseillait d'agir dans les circonstances actuelles avec la plus grande circonspection, pour ne point rejeter le pays dans des angoisses dont le souvenir est loin encore d'être effacé. L'Assemblée Nationale et les différens Ministères qui se sont succédés depuis 1843 ont fait à une foule d'officiers une position que la loi garantit. Le Gouvernement doit respecter ces positions. La réforme qui vient d'être introduite dans plusieurs branches du service public atteindra bientôt aussi celui du Département de la Guerre, mais d'une manière prudente et opportune. Brusquer les choses serait porter la perturbation dans l'armée, sans obtenir le résultat que les Puissances désirent, et auquel le Gouvernement Grec s'efforce d'arriver. La session législative qui va se clore, s'est sérieusement occupée de l'organisation civile ; dans la session qui va s'ouvrir le Ministère soumettra aux Chambres un projet de réorganisation de l'armée, qui, tout en assurant aux services rendus la récompense qu'ils méritent, portera cependant une notable économie dans cette branche du service public.

Le Gouvernement de la Reine juge bien sévèrement l'administration actuelle de la Grèce. " Le brigandage a augmenté," dit-il ; " la tranquillité des provinces limitrophes Turques a été plusieurs fois troublée ; où les désordres prévalent, les finances doivent souffrir. La dilapidation des finances Grecques augmente le fardeau pour les Puissances garantes." Le Gouvernement du Roi n'a jamais songé à révoquer en doute les actes de brigandage qui ont réellement eu lieu. Des faits de cette nature se produisent chez les nations les plus anciennement et les plus fortement constituées. En Europe ces crimes se commettent dans les cités populeuses, en Grèce, dans les campagnes, où une population encore trop faible ne peut venir en aide à la force publique. Le Gouvernement du Roi doit sans doute employer énergiquement tous les moyens que la loi met à sa disposition pour poursuivre les malfaiteurs. C'est ce qu'il a fait et continue à faire. Il peut dire hautement, sans crainte d'être contredit, que le brigandage, loin d'augmenter, est restreint aujourd'hui dans le cercle de deux ou trois provinces ; que les bandes qui résistent encore sont poursuivies sans relâche, et se trouvent déjà réduites à quelques hommes, qui sous peu de tems seront eux-mêmes livrés jusqu'au dernier, à la sévérité de la loi, tâche difficile, quand, au début d'une société, elle doit être conciliée avec les formes légales et des institutions libres.

Quant aux provinces limitrophes de l'Empire Ottoman, le Gouvernement du Roi ne connaît que deux faits de brigandage qui puissent servir de texte à une accusation dont il a lieu de s'étonner. De tout tems, les bandits, soit de la Turquie, soit de la Grèce, ont exercé leurs déprédations tantôt sur le territoire Ottoman, tantôt sur le territoire Hellénique ; et il serait juste de reconnaître que ces désordres n'ont jamais été plus rares que depuis une année. Au reste il ne faut pas oublier ici que le brigandage sévit depuis trop long tems dans les provinces limitrophes de la Grèce pour qu'il soit nécessaire de chercher ailleurs que dans ces provinces elles-mêmes les causes réelles des désordres qui les désolent fréquemment. Lord Aberdeen a défendu à cet égard, au Parlement Britannique, la Grèce contre d'injustes accusations ; et je suis heureux de trouver ici l'occasion d'exprimer une reconnaissance qui était bien due, et qui a été vivement sentie. Certes, là où prévaut le désordre, les finances de l'Etat doivent souffrir ; mais telle n'est pas, nous venons de le prouver, la situation de la Grèce.

Serait-il vrai, comme le craint Lord Aberdeen, que la dilapidation des finances Grecques menaçât d'augmenter le fardeau des Puissances garantes ?

Malgré la sécheresse qui, cette année, a considérablement diminué les pro-

duits de l'agriculture, malgré la mauvaise récolte qui a mis une notable portion de petits cultivateurs dans une position voisine de la misère, la perception des impôts a eu lieu avec régularité, et la loi des comptes prouvera combien les arriérés de 1845 sont peu considérables, comparés aux années de 1833 à 1843, années de tranquillité, qui ont cependant grévé les exercices d'un déficit de 18,000,000. L'impôt en nature, perçu régulièrement, est régulièrement transformé en numéraire et versé au Trésor. Et aujourd'hui que toutes les opérations se font au grand jour, que chaque dépense est réglée par une loi, que le Ministère n'a pas même demandé de fonds secrets, que les Chambres votent l'impôt et en surveillent l'emploi, que la concurrence donne aux produits appartenant à l'Etat leur juste valeur, il peut y avoir des erreurs et des abus que le tems et l'expérience réformeront, mais la dilapidation des finances est impossible. Sans doute l'ensemble de la situation a ses exigences, qui pèsent sur le Trésor; les Chambres, par exemple, ont adopté la mesure charitable de donner, à titre de recouvrement, aux familles pauvres des paysans victimes de l'intempérie de la saison, quelques kilos de blé pour ensemençer leurs terres; un élan trop peu réfléchi, mais noble dans sa cause, a peut-être empêché la Chambre, votant le budget de l'Instruction Publique, de bien mesurer les ressources actuelles du pays; le Gouvernement, tout en appréciant à leur juste valeur les charges que l'armée fait peser sur l'Etat, a pu préférer à de brusques réformes, dont il était facile de prévoir les dangereux résultats, le respect des positions acquises, en se réservant de chercher les moyens d'assurer aux conditions les moins onéreuses pour l'Etat, l'existence de tant de braves et vieux officiers qui se sont sacrifiés pour la patrie. Ne se préoccuper en cette matière que de l'économie, c'eût été aggraver par une faute plus grave les fautes que le passé a commises.

Ce ne sont pas là des dilapidations; ce ne sont pas même des fautes; ce sont des nécessités auxquelles tout Gouvernement sage devait se soumettre.

Treize ans se sont écoulés, il est vrai, M. le Chevalier, depuis que le Royaume Grec a été créé. Mais, sans vouloir ici accuser le passé, sans rechercher jusqu'à quel point la Grèce peut en être rendue responsable, je dois faire remarquer qu'il y a un an à peine, que la Grèce se gouverne par des institutions librement choisies par la nation. Elle n'est encore qu'au début de sa carrière constitutionnelle, le nouveau système est à peine en action, et cependant il est juste de reconnaître les pas qui en quelques mois ont été faits dans une voie nouvelle d'ordre et d'organisation. Fort de la confiance du Roi, fort de l'appui des Chambres, sûr de l'excellent esprit d'un peuple intelligent, laborieux et actif, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, toujours prêt à accueillir des conseils bienveillants, marchera avec fermeté dans cette voie; et il est intimement convaincu que le pays justifiera toutes les espérances que les Puissances protectrices ont conçues en son avenir.

Veillez, M. le Chevalier, communiquer cette réponse au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique, et agréer les assurances, &c.,

(Signé) J. COLETTI.

(Translation.)

M. le Chevalier,

Athens, ^{October 20,}
November 1, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch dated the 2nd of October, which by order of your Government you communicated to me.

In that despatch Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State remarks that the budget of the Government for the year 1845, makes no mention of the interest and of the sinking fund of the Loan; that the Commission of the Budget recommends the formal mention of the Loan in the budget, but that nothing proves that that recommendation will be followed; that, besides, the insertion of the amount of the interest and of the sinking fund of the Loan in the budget would not constitute an actual guarantee with respect to even the partial payment of the interest; that the refusal of the Greek Government to ratify the Convention of the 14th of September 1843, does not at all weaken the force of the provisions of Article XII of the Convention of the 7th of May 1832; that the Greek Government by framing a budget in which no mention is made of the Loan, has placed itself in direct opposition to the letter of the said Convention of 1832; that from the report made by the Minister of Finance it appeared to be taken for granted that the Three Powers would postpone for

some years their claims relating to the Loan ; that in fact Her Britannic Majesty's Government, far from admitting such an arrangement, has resolved to persist in requiring that the stipulations of the Convention of 1832 shall be fulfilled.

Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State adds, that England is however always disposed to exercise her rights with moderation ; that, with this view, she confines herself to requiring at present that the Greek Government shall apply to the service of the Loan the surplus anticipated in the budget ; that Greece cannot do less than accede to this injunction ; that it will be necessary, with regard to the term of payment which expires on the 1st of March 1846, to ascertain how far the estimates, taken as the basis of the calculations of the Greek Government, are correct, and what will be the actual amount of the surplus of receipts which has been estimated at from 700,000 drachms to 1,600,000 ; that, whatever may be the amount of that surplus, the Government of Great Britain will require that a fair proportion of it be placed at her disposal for the payment of her portion of the instalment in question ; that Great Britain is however disposed to allow the operation of the sinking fund to be temporarily suspended ; that she, in common with the other guaranteeing Powers, will only have to cover subsidiarily the deficit which shall remain over and above the sum thus supplied by the Greek Government, and that such is the measure on the adoption of which Her Britannic Majesty's Government proposes to insist for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest of the Loan on the 1st of March next.

Then, passing to another course of argument, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs insists on the necessity of reducing the army, and of speedily improving the administration of the Government.

I have thus, Sir, as I conceive, faithfully recited the contents of the despatch which you have done me the honour to communicate to me. I have thought it necessary to do so in order to state precisely the points on which the Government of the King considers itself bound in honour to explain itself.

It is true that the Council of Ministers, in presenting to the Chamber of Deputies the budget of the expenses of the Government for 1845, had intentionally omitted to introduce therein a special head under which to enter the sums due by Greece for the service of the interest and sinking fund of the Loan guaranteed by the Three Powers. But it was never intended that that omission should have the effect of infringing the provisions of Article XII of the Convention of the 7th of May 1832 ; such an intention cannot be attributed to the Ministers of the King ; and the language officially held by the Minister of Finance, when he presented the budget, cannot leave any doubt on this subject. It is therefore of consequence to recite the paragraph of the report relative to the foreign debt, and the words which M. Metaxà used on the same day ($\frac{18}{30}$ May) at the Tribune of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Minister of Finance thus expressed himself in his report :—

“ The first item under the head of the public debt was usually the annual service of the interest and sinking fund of the Rothschild Loan, amounting to about 3,900,000 drachms. The obligation to provide regularly for this service is assuredly one of the most sacred duties of the Government.”

Then, in a speech in which he analyzed the different heads of the budget, he added :—

“ Whatever use may have been made of the produce of the Loan, we must nevertheless openly declare that the three Powers which guaranteed it were moved by a feeling of benevolence towards Greece. We must then, besides expressing our gratitude, declare that the debt contracted with them is sacred, and we must seek to perform our engagements.”

Speaking in the name of the Council of Ministers, M. Metaxà expressed the sentiment of the King's Government. The debt of Greece to the three Powers is a sacred debt, acknowledged by the several Governments which have succeeded each other, and declared by the National Representatives. The past and the present prove the sincerity of the nation and of the Government in this respect ; and the future will, I hope, by realizing the present intentions of the King's Government, furnish proofs still more palpable of our desire seriously and regularly to fulfil our engagements.

The Cabinet had thought that this solemn declaration, made before the

Representatives of the nation, was sufficient to establish beyond doubt that Greece acknowledged all the obligations which the Treaty of the 7th of May imposed upon her; but the Cabinet thought also that the insertion in the budget of the sums necessary for the service of the Loan, would only show a deficit of several millions, without constituting a real guarantee for the payment of the interest and of the sinking fund.

Being informed subsequently of the wish of the Powers, the Commission of the Chamber, in concert with the King's Government, inserted in the budget the interest and the sinking fund of the Loan. The sum was voted by an immense majority, and the President of the Council again took advantage of that opportunity to declare solemnly, that Greece acknowledged the debt arising out of the Loan; that the King's Government held itself bound in honour to seek, by strict economy and by the creation of new resources, the means of discharging regularly the obligations which the Treaties have imposed upon Greece.

Such was the duty of the country and of the Government. The Government and the country have fulfilled it.

The King's Government did not lose sight of the Treaties, but as they perceived that the actual state of the finances did not allow of their providing at the same time both for their domestic expenditure and their foreign debt, they thought it their duty, as well for the interests of the country as of the Powers themselves, to ask of the protecting Courts a delay which might allow the State to employ its surplus revenue in the development of agriculture and of industry, and thus to create a productive fund, the accumulated interest of which might in the course of a few years enable Greece regularly to meet her engagements. Trusting to the ever friendly dispositions of the Powers, the Minister of Finance thought he might venture to say that the Government hoped to see the prayer addressed to the protecting Courts favourably received. This was a legitimate desire on the part of a Minister loving his country, and relying confidently on the generous and ever active sympathy of the Powers towards Greece. But the report of the Minister of Finance did not predetermine anything. It did not assume as a fact, that the three Powers would postpone for some years their demands relative to the execution of the Convention of the 7th of May. It confined itself to expressing to the Representatives of the country a hope which the despatch that you have done me the honour to communicate to me has in a great measure borne out.

All the acts of the Ministry have thus proved that it never at any time intended to dispute the validity of the Convention of the 7th of May, or to escape from the obligations thereby imposed.

Bearing in mind this intention, the King's Government has seriously occupied itself in seeking new resources, capable of sufficing for the service of the Loan. But it was very soon convinced that, whatever degree of economy might be introduced into the different departments of the public service, any saving thereby effected, would not reach the amount of 4,000,000, the sum annually necessary to meet the interest and sinking fund. The efforts fruitlessly made in 1841, 1842, and 1843, could not leave any doubt on this matter. It was necessary to depart from the course pursued up to the present time; and the Minister of Finance in his report of the budget dated the 18th of May, pointed out a scheme which, in the opinion of the King's Government, had regard to the present and provided for the future. The Cabinet of London appears little disposed to accept that scheme, and proposes a measure which the Government of the King must accept with gratitude.

To suspend temporarily the sinking fund, and to apply the available surplus, whatever that may be, towards the payment of the interest of the Loan, is doubtless to make it easier for Greece to find the means of discharging a portion of her obligations; and the King's Government perceives in this proposition a fresh proof of the friendly interest which Her Britannic Majesty takes in the Greek Government and people. If it be true that a creditor has a right to settle the manner in which his debt should be paid, it is a right which Great Britain, we admit, uses with moderation; and we have nothing further to say with regard to the mode which is now proposed, since Her Majesty's Government considers it to be a proper one. But we continue to think that the scheme proposed by the Greek Government was the only one which in a few years could have afforded a definitive solution to this important question. A few

years in the life of nations are nothing ; and a result, which may be considered certain, may surely justify the temporary suspension of the exercise of a right.

Be this as it may, the King's Government does not think it right to persist further. It has, in presenting the budget, reserved to itself the right to dispose, by a law, of the surplus revenue ; and it will not hesitate to propose a law for the purpose of regulating, according to the wish of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the application of the surplus revenue, whatever it may be, when the balance shall have been struck at the close of the account. The eagerness of the King's Government to accept the proposition of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, will we feel certain prove how sincere and constant is the wish of Greece to discharge promptly and as fully as possible the debt of honour and of gratitude which this country has contracted.

To accept the propositions which the British Government makes to Greece, is to confess that the latter is not at present in a condition to fulfil entirely the stipulations of the Treaty of the 7th of May 1832. But the financial condition of the country arises from causes entirely independent of the will of the King's Government ; and the Cabinet of London is too just, too enlightened, not to admit how difficult is the position in which Greece has been placed by past events.

Lord Aberdeen recommends to the Greek Government a strict economy in the different branches of the service of the State, and especially in the Department of War. The budget which will shortly come out, will prove how desirous the King's Government has been to comply in this respect with the wishes of the Powers ; the army estimates, which in 1844 amounted to 4,500,000 drachms, have been reduced for 1845 to 4,000,000. The King's Government would have willingly proposed to make a more considerable saving, and further to reduce the expenses of the army ; but prudence required that it should act, under present circumstances, with the greatest circumspection, in order not to throw back the country into troubles, the recollection of which is yet far from being effaced. The National Assembly and the different Ministries which have succeeded each other since 1843 have given to a large number of officers a position which the law guarantees. The Government must respect those positions. The reform which has been introduced into several branches of the public service will soon reach also that of the Department of War, but in a prudent manner and at a proper opportunity. To hurry matters would be to bring disturbance into the army, without obtaining the result which the Powers desire, and which the Greek Government endeavours to attain. The legislative session which is about to close has seriously occupied itself with the civil organization ; during the session which is about to open the Ministry will submit to the Chambers a project of reorganization of the army, which, while assuring to services rendered the recompense which they deserve, will nevertheless introduce a considerable saving into that branch of the public service.

The Government of the Queen judges very harshly of the present administration of Greece. " Brigandage," it says, " has increased ; the tranquillity of the provinces bordering on Turkey has several times been disturbed ; where disorders prevail, finances must suffer. The waste of the Greek finances increases the burden on the guaranteeing Powers." The King's Government has never thought of calling in question acts of brigandage which have really taken place. Acts of that nature occur among nations the most anciently and the most firmly established. In Europe those crimes are committed in populous cities ; in Greece, in the country, where a population as yet too weak cannot come to the assistance of the public force. The King's Government ought doubtless to employ energetically all the means which the law places at its disposal to pursue the malefactors. That is what it has done and continues to do. It can distinctly assert, without fear of being contradicted, that brigandage, far from increasing, is now restricted within the circle of two or three provinces ; that the bands which still resist are pursued without relaxation, and are already reduced to a few men, the last of whom will shortly be delivered up to the severity of the law,—a difficult task, considering that a new social system requires to be brought into unison with legal forms and free institutions.

As for the provinces bordering on the Ottoman Empire, the King's Government is only aware of two acts of brigandage which can bear out an accusation at which it has reason to be surprised. At all times, bandits, both Turkish and Greek, have committed depredations, sometimes on the Ottoman

territory, sometimes on the Hellenic territory ; and it would be fair to allow that those disorders have never been less frequent than within the last year. Besides, it must not be forgotten that brigandage has been carried on for too long a time in the provinces bordering on Greece, for it to be necessary to seek elsewhere than in those very provinces the real causes of the disorders which frequently desolate them. Lord Aberdeen has, upon this point, in the British Parliament, defended Greece against unjust accusations ; and I am happy to have here an opportunity of expressing gratitude which has been well merited and which has been strongly felt. Certainly, wherever disorder prevails, the finances of the State must suffer ; but such is not, as we have above proved, the situation of Greece.

Is it true, as Lord Aberdeen fears, that the dilapidation of the Greek finances threatens to increase the burden of the guaranteeing Powers?

Notwithstanding the drought which has this year considerably diminished the produce of agriculture ; notwithstanding the bad harvest which has thrown a considerable portion of small cultivators into a state bordering on misery ; the collection of the taxes has taken place with regularity ; and the financial law will show how small is the number of persons in arrear for 1845, compared with the returns for the years from 1833 to 1843, years of tranquillity, which however burdened the accounts with a deficiency of 18,000,000. The tax in kind, collected regularly, is regularly converted into cash and paid into the Treasury. And now that all operations are carried on in the face of day, that every kind of expenditure is regulated by law, that the Ministry has not even asked for a secret service fund, that the Chambers vote the taxes and superintend the employment of them, that competition gives to the articles of produce belonging to the State their just value, there may be errors and abuses which time and experience will correct, but the dilapidation of the finances is impossible. Doubtless, when all the circumstances of our situation are considered, there are embarrassments which bear hard upon the Treasury ; the Chambers, for instance, have adopted the charitable measure of giving, on condition of repayment, to the poor families of the peasants who have been victims of the inclemency of the season, some kilos of wheat for the purpose of sowing their fields ; a sudden impulse, obeyed perhaps without much consideration, but noble in its motive, has perhaps prevented the Chamber, while voting the budget of Public Instruction, from calculating closely the present resources of the country. The Government, while estimating at their full extent the burdens which the army imposes upon the State, has, instead of resorting to sudden reforms, the dangerous results of which it was easy to foresee, been able to respect vested interests, waiting for some future opportunity to find the means of providing on terms the least unfavourable to the State, for so many brave and old officers who have sacrificed themselves for the country. To think only of economy in such a matter would have been to aggravate by a still greater error the errors of the past.

These are not instances of dilapidation ; they are not even errors ; they are cases of necessity to which every wise Government must submit.

Thirteen years have elapsed, it is true, M. le Chevalier, since the Greek Kingdom was created. But without wishing here to censure the past, without inquiring how far Greece can be held responsible for it, I must observe that it is hardly a year since Greece has been governed by institutions freely chosen by the nation. She is as yet only at the commencement of her constitutional career, the new system is scarcely in operation, and yet it is but fair to acknowledge the advances which in a few months have been made in a new course of order and of organization. Secure in the confidence of the King, secure in the support of the Chambers, confident of the excellent spirit of an intelligent, industrious and active people, His Majesty's Government, always ready to receive friendly counsels, will advance with firmness in that course ; and they are thoroughly convinced that the country will justify all the hopes which the protecting Powers have formed as to its future career.

Be pleased, M. le Chevalier, to communicate this reply to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and to accept the assurances, &c.,

(Signed) J. COLETTI.

No. 3.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Edmund Lyons.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 10, 1845.

PRIOR to answering your despatch of the 1st ultimo, inclosing M. Coletti's reply to your communication to him of the 20th of October, on the subject of the Greek Loan, I deemed it advisable that Her Majesty's Government should have the benefit of any observations which you might have to address to this Office on the contents of that letter, as well as of any remarks which might be received from the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Athens on the same subject.

Having now been put in possession of your observations, as well as of those of M. Persiany, which have been communicated to me by Baron Brunnow, I proceed to reply to your two despatches above mentioned.

In so doing, however, I do not propose to enter into all the details and subtleties of M. Coletti's letter; but to deal with the matter briefly and plainly, and to put the whole question on its right ground.

It is satisfactory to find that M. Coletti declares that the Greek Government have no intention to withdraw themselves from the obligations which the Convention of the 7th May 1832 has imposed upon them; the more so since, judging from certain passages in the conduct of that Government, Her Majesty's Government had almost begun to entertain doubts on this head, at least with regard to their pecuniary engagements.

It is also satisfactory to find that M. Coletti acknowledges that in limiting their present demands to requiring that a third part of the surplus of receipts in the Greek Treasury, calculated on in the budget, shall be applied to the satisfaction of the English portion of the debt, the British Government acts with moderation.

It is finally satisfactory to find that the Greek Government have formally acknowledged the debt resulting from the Loan, and have declared that they are prepared by enforcing a severe economy, and by creating new resources, to seek the means of discharging their obligations.

Such are the assurances now generally placed on record by M. Coletti; and it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to look to their faithful execution.

Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the Government of Russia are prepared to act in strict conformity and concert with themselves in this important matter.

There is, however, one essential point upon which M. Coletti seems to have fallen into an error, from which it is necessary at once to relieve him. M. Coletti seems, from the language of his letter, to suppose that the British Government are prepared to be satisfied with any surplus which may happen to exist on the annual receipts poured into the Greek Treasury, whatever that surplus may at the proper season be declared to be. According to this principle, if there were no surplus at all, the British Government might be expected to rest satisfied with receiving nothing.

This is by no means the understanding of Her Majesty's Government as set forth in my despatch of 2nd October, a copy of which you communicated to M. Coletti. In that despatch, the minimum of the surplus which we declare ourselves prepared to accept is 700,000 drachms, that sum being the minimum of the surplus of receipts as set down in the last Greek Budget. The words of that despatch are:—"With regard to the instalment which will fall due on 1st of March 1846, it will be necessary to ascertain how far the estimates which the Greek Government has taken as the basis of their calculations are correct, and what the surplus will really be *between* the lowest calculation of 700,000 drachms, and the full amount of 1,600,000 drachms, as eventually acknowledged in the Greek Budget of the present year; and whatever it is, Great Britain will require that a due proportion of that amount be placed at her disposal for the payment of her portion of the instalment in question."

Such are my expressions ; and in using those expressions I had considered the estimates set forth in the Budget as real, not ideal, and therefore as showing a clear and certain minimum of surplus of receipts of 700,000 drachms, and a probable surplus of 1,600,000 drachms.

To that proposition, thus again explained, Her Majesty's Government propose strictly to adhere ; and they accordingly expect that the Greek Government will hold in reserve that sum, which themselves have declared to be the net surplus of their revenue for the current year, in order to appropriate it to the service of the debt accruing to the three guaranteeing Powers.

If in the month of March next it should be found that the estimates of the Greek Government have been incorrect, and if in place of a surplus there were a deficit, Her Majesty's Government, either in conjunction with the other guaranteeing Powers, or alone, would be fully warranted in exercising with rigour the rights assured to her by the Convention of 1832.

It will therefore be prudent and proper for the Greek Government to carry out, immediately and rigorously, the measures of retrenchment and economy which they have declared it to be their intention to adopt in order to insure the strict fulfilment of their engagements towards the guaranteeing Powers.

With regard to the temporary suspension of the Sinking Fund, it will be for the Three Powers to come to an understanding among themselves as to the mode of execution of that measure, as well as to its duration. In our opinion, in which we believe that the Governments of Russia and France will be found to concur, that disposition should be merely provisional, in order to lighten as much as possible the burthen which the service of the Loan has hitherto thrown upon the Three Powers exclusively, without the Greek Government having in any way supported that burthen, which however she is bound to do by the Treaty of 1832.

Having concerted measures with the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and invited the French Minister to join with you, you will seek an interview with M. Coletti, and explain to him the views and determination of Her Majesty's Government as herein described ; and you will put into his hands copy of this despatch.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 4.

Sir Edmund Lyons to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 12.)

(Extract.)

Athens, January 20, 1846.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's instruction of the 10th of December last, I called upon M. Coletti, to whom I delivered a copy of your Lordship's instruction, and explained the views and determination of Her Majesty's Government as therein described.

No. 5.

Sir Edmund Lyons to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 16.) [L]

(Extract.)

Athens, March 1, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, a copy of a note which I received last night from Monsieur Coletti in answer to your Lordship's despatch to me of the 10th of December 1845, respecting the Greek Loan, a copy of which I placed in his hands, by your Lordship's desire, on the 15th of January last.

No. 3.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Edmund Lyons.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 10, 1845.

PRIOR to answering your despatch of the 1st ultimo, inclosing M. Coletti's reply to your communication to him of the 20th of October, on the subject of the Greek Loan, I deemed it advisable that Her Majesty's Government should have the benefit of any observations which you might have to address to this Office on the contents of that letter, as well as of any remarks which might be received from the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Athens on the same subject.

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In so doing, however, I do not propose to enter into all the details and subtleties of M. Coletti's letter; but to deal with the matter briefly and plainly, and to put the whole question on its right ground.

It is satisfactory to find that M. Coletti declares that the Greek Government have no intention to withdraw themselves from the obligations which the Convention of the 7th May 1832 has imposed upon them; the more so since, judging from certain passages in the conduct of that Government, Her Majesty's Government had almost begun to entertain doubts on this head, at least with regard to their pecuniary engagements.

It is also satisfactory to find that M. Coletti acknowledges that in limiting their present demands to requiring that a third part of the surplus of receipts in the Greek Treasury, calculated on in the budget, shall be applied to the satisfaction of the English portion of the debt, the British Government acts with moderation.

It is finally satisfactory to find that the Greek Government have formally acknowledged the debt resulting from the Loan, and have declared that they are prepared by enforcing a severe economy, and by creating new resources, to seek the means of discharging their obligations.

Such are the assurances now generally placed on record by M. Coletti; and it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to look to their faithful execution.

Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the Government of Russia are prepared to act in strict conformity and concert with themselves in this important matter.

There is, however, one essential point upon which M. Coletti seems to have fallen into an error, from which it is necessary at once to relieve him. M. Coletti seems, from the language of his letter, to suppose that the British Government are prepared to be satisfied with any surplus which may happen to exist on the annual receipts poured into the Greek Treasury, whatever that surplus may at the proper season be declared to be. According to this principle, if there were no surplus at all, the British Government might be expected to rest satisfied with receiving nothing.

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If in the month of March next it should be found that the estimates of the Greek Government have been incorrect, and if in place of a surplus there were a deficit, Her Majesty's Government, either in conjunction with the other guaranteeing Powers, or alone, would be fully warranted in exercising with rigour the rights assured to her by the Convention of 1832.

It will therefore be prudent and proper for the Greek Government to carry out, immediately and rigorously, the measures of retrenchment and economy which they have declared it to be their intention to adopt in order to insure the strict fulfilment of their engagements towards the guaranteeing Powers.

With regard to the temporary suspension of the Sinking Fund, it will be for the Three Powers to come to an understanding among themselves as to the mode of execution of that measure, as well as to its duration. In our opinion, in which we believe that the Governments of Russia and France will be found to concur, that disposition should be merely provisional, in order to lighten as much as possible the burthen which the service of the Loan has hitherto thrown upon the Three Powers exclusively, without the Greek Government having in any way supported that burthen, which however she is bound to do by the Treaty of 1832.

Having concerted measures with the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and invited the French Minister to join with you, you will seek an interview with M. Coletti, and explain to him the views and determination of Her Majesty's Government as herein described ; and you will put into his hands copy of this despatch.

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(Signed) ABERDEEN.

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(Extract.)

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No. 5.

Sir Edmund Lyons to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 16.) [L]

(Extract.)

Athens, March 1, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, a copy of a note which I received last night from Monsieur Coletti in answer to your Lordship's despatch to me of the 10th of December 1845, respecting the Greek Loan, a copy of which I placed in his hands, by your Lordship's desire, on the 15th of January last.

No. 3.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Edmund Lyons.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 10, 1845.

PRIOR to answering your despatch of the 1st ultimo, inclosing M. Coletti's reply to your communication to him of the 20th of October, on the subject of the Greek Loan, I deemed it advisable that Her Majesty's Government should have the benefit of any observations which you might have to address to this Office on the contents of that letter, as well as of any remarks which might be received from the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Athens on the same subject.

Having now been put in possession of your observations, as well as of those of M. Persiany, which have been communicated to me by Baron Brunnow, I proceed to reply to your two despatches above mentioned.

In so doing, however, I do not propose to enter into all the details and subtleties of M. Coletti's letter; but to deal with the matter briefly and plainly, and to put the whole question on its right ground.

It is satisfactory to find that M. Coletti declares that the Greek Government have no intention to withdraw themselves from the obligations which the Convention of the 7th May 1832 has imposed upon them; the more so since, judging from certain passages in the conduct of that Government, Her Majesty's Government had almost begun to entertain doubts on this head, at least with regard to their pecuniary engagements.

It is also satisfactory to find that M. Coletti acknowledges that in limiting their present demands to requiring that a third part of the surplus of receipts in the Greek Treasury, calculated on in the budget, shall be applied to the satisfaction of the English portion of the debt, the British Government acts with moderation.

It is finally satisfactory to find that the Greek Government have formally acknowledged the debt resulting from the Loan, and have declared that they are prepared by enforcing a severe economy, and by creating new resources, to seek the means of discharging their obligations.

Such are the assurances now generally placed on record by M. Coletti; and it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to look to their faithful execution.

Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the Government of Russia are prepared to act in strict conformity and concert with themselves in this important matter.

There is, however, one essential point upon which M. Coletti seems to have fallen into an error, from which it is necessary at once to relieve him. M. Coletti seems, from the language of his letter, to suppose that the British Government are prepared to be satisfied with any surplus which may happen to exist on the annual receipts poured into the Greek Treasury, whatever that surplus may at the proper season be declared to be. According to this principle, if there were no surplus at all, the British Government might be expected to rest satisfied with receiving nothing.

This is by no means the understanding of Her Majesty's Government as set forth in my despatch of 2nd October, a copy of which you communicated to M. Coletti. In that despatch, the minimum of the surplus which we declare ourselves prepared to accept is 700,000 drachms, that sum being the minimum of the surplus of receipts as set down in the last Greek Budget. The words of that despatch are:—"With regard to the instalment which will fall due on 1st of March 1846, it will be necessary to ascertain how far the estimates which the Greek Government has taken as the basis of their calculations are correct, and what the surplus will really be *between* the lowest calculation of 700,000 drachms, and the full amount of 1,600,000 drachms, as eventually acknowledged in the Greek Budget of the present year; and whatever it is, Great Britain will require that a due proportion of that amount be placed at her disposal for the payment of her portion of the instalment in question."

Such are my expressions ; and in using those expressions I had considered the estimates set forth in the Budget as real, not ideal, and therefore as showing a clear and certain minimum of surplus of receipts of 700,000 drachms, and a probable surplus of 1,600,000 drachms.

To that proposition, thus again explained, Her Majesty's Government propose strictly to adhere ; and they accordingly expect that the Greek Government will hold in reserve that sum, which themselves have declared to be the net surplus of their revenue for the current year, in order to appropriate it to the service of the debt accruing to the three guaranteeing Powers.

If in the month of March next it should be found that the estimates of the Greek Government have been incorrect, and if in place of a surplus there were a deficit, Her Majesty's Government, either in conjunction with the other guaranteeing Powers, or alone, would be fully warranted in exercising with rigour the rights assured to her by the Convention of 1832.

It will therefore be prudent and proper for the Greek Government to carry out, immediately and rigorously, the measures of retrenchment and economy which they have declared it to be their intention to adopt in order to insure the strict fulfilment of their engagements towards the guaranteeing Powers.

With regard to the temporary suspension of the Sinking Fund, it will be for the Three Powers to come to an understanding among themselves as to the mode of execution of that measure, as well as to its duration. In our opinion, in which we believe that the Governments of Russia and France will be found to concur, that disposition should be merely provisional, in order to lighten as much as possible the burthen which the service of the Loan has hitherto thrown upon the Three Powers exclusively, without the Greek Government having in any way supported that burthen, which however she is bound to do by the Treaty of 1832.

Having concerted measures with the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and invited the French Minister to join with you, you will seek an interview with M. Coletti, and explain to him the views and determination of Her Majesty's Government as herein described ; and you will put into his hands copy of this despatch.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 4.

Sir Edmund Lyons to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 12.)

(Extract.)

Athens, January 20, 1846.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's instruction of the 10th of December last, I called upon M. Coletti, to whom I delivered a copy of your Lordship's instruction, and explained the views and determination of Her Majesty's Government as therein described.

No. 5.

Sir Edmund Lyons to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 16.)

(Extract.)

Athens, March 1, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, a copy of a note which I received last night from Monsieur Coletti in answer to your Lordship's despatch to me of the 10th of December 1845, respecting the Greek Loan, a copy of which I placed in his hands, by your Lordship's desire, on the 15th of January last.

Inclosure in No. 5.

M. Coletti to Sir Edmund Lyons.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

Athènes, le $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁶/₈ Février, 1846.

JE me suis empressé d'appeler la plus sérieuse attention du Gouvernement du Roi mon Auguste Souverain, sur la demande contenue dans la dépêche du Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me communiquer. Les travaux inséparables du début d'une session ont seuls retardé la réponse que je m'empresse de vous transmettre aujourd'hui.

Le Gouvernement du Roi était bien décidé à verser pour le compte du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique entre les mains de MM. de Rothschild le tiers de l'excédant des recettes de l'exercice 1845, constaté par l'épurement des comptes de cet exercice, ce qui ne peut avoir lieu, d'après la loi, qu'à la fin d'Octobre 1846.

Le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique demande que le tiers d'un excédant qui ne pourra être inférieur à 700,000 drachmes, minimum indiqué par le Ministre des Finances à l'époque de la présentation du Budget, soit versé de manière à ce que le versement concorde avec l'échéance du 1^{er} Mars.

Je ne crois pas, Monsieur le Chevalier, devoir rappeler les considérations développées dans mon office d'Octobre dernier relativement à la constatation de l'excédant réel : je me borne à répéter que l'excédant de 700,000 drachmes n'a été et n'est encore que probable.

La modération dont le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique fait preuve, comme le dit sa Seigneurie Lord Aberdeen, ne permet pas au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique de s'en tenir à la lettre de son engagement, il doit se conformer au désir exprimé par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, et j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'un projet de loi va être présenté immédiatement aux Chambres afin que Monsieur le Ministre des Finances soit autorisé à disposer pour le service de l'Emprunt d'une somme égale au tiers de 700,000 drachmes.

Le Gouvernement du Roi croirait manquer à tous les devoirs, il se reprocherait même d'avoir méconnu une bienveillance qui si souvent est venue en aide à la Grèce, s'il ne rappelait une dernière fois au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, que cette bien faible somme que va payer la Grèce est une partie notable des seules ressources acquises au prix de la plus sévère économie, et dont le Gouvernement du Roi puisse disposer dans l'intérêt de l'avenir. Il m'est pénible de le dire, Monsieur le Chevalier, mais je ne puis cacher à Lord Aberdeen que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique persévérant dans sa demande, la Grèce doit renoncer dès aujourd'hui au bénéfice des crédits qui avaient été alloués pour travaux publics dans la dernière session.

Agréé, &c.,

(Signé) J. COLETTI.

(Translation.)

M. le Chevalier,

Athens, February $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁶/₈, 1846.

I HASTENED to call the most serious attention of the King's Government to the request contained in the despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, which you have done me the honour to communicate to me. The labours inseparable from the opening of a session have alone delayed the answer which I now hasten to transmit to you.

The King's Government were quite determined to pay to Messieurs Rothschild, on account of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the third part of the surplus of the receipts of the year 1845, as determined by the revision of the accounts for that year, which could only take place, according to law, at the end of October 1846.

Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State demands that the third part of a surplus which cannot be less than 700,000 drachms,—the minimum as set down by the Minister of Finance at the time of the presentation of the budget,—shall be paid so as to meet the instalment of the Loan due on the 1st of March.

I do not think, M. le Chevalier, that I need call to mind the reasons urged in my official note of last October, relative to the verification of the real surplus. I confine myself to repeating that the surplus of 700,000 drachms was and still is only probable.

Considering the moderation shown by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as the Earl of Aberdeen says, the Government of His Hellenic Majesty is not merely bound by the letter of its engagement; it ought to conform to the wish expressed by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty; and I have the honour to inform you that a project of law is about to be presented forthwith to the Chambers, in order that the Minister of Finance may be authorized to dispose, for the service of the Loan, of a sum equal to the third of 700,000 drachms.

The King's Government would think itself wanting in all its duties—it would even reproach itself with having misinterpreted the benevolence which so often has come to the assistance of Greece, if it did not for the last time remind Her Britannic Majesty's Government that this very small sum which Greece is about to pay, is a considerable portion of the only resources which have been acquired by means of the most severe economy, and which the King's Government has at its disposal to provide for the future. It is painful for me to say it, Sir, but I cannot conceal from Lord Aberdeen that, should the Government of Britannic Majesty persevere in its demand Greece must renounce from this moment the benefit of the sums voted last session for public works.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed) J. COLETTI.

No. 6.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Edmund Lyons.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1846.

YOUR despatch of the 1st ultimo, together with the letter from M. Coletti therein inclosed, has been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

By that letter Her Majesty's Government learn that in conformity with the demand which by my despatch of 10th December last you were instructed to present, the Greek Government had determined to submit to the Chambers the project of a law authorizing the Minister of Finance to apply on behalf of Great Britain, to the service of the instalment of the Loan due on the 1st of March last, the proper proportion of 700,000 drachms, the estimated minimum of surplus of Greek revenue for the year.

In announcing this decision to you, M. Coletti has made the observation that the very small sum thus required, and about to be paid by Greece, forms a considerable part (*une partie notable*) of the only resources acquired at the price of the most severe economy, of which the Government can dispose for the benefit of the future; and he hints that in consequence of the appropriation of this sum to satisfy the requisition of Great Britain, the Greek Government will be obliged to withdraw that amount from the intended service of the public works.

In a speech delivered on the 18th of February last in the Chamber of Deputies by the new Minister of Finance, then just appointed by the King at M. Coletti's recommendation, M. Poniropoulos is reported in the Greek journals to have declared, without receiving contradiction from any quarter, "that the finances were entirely paralyzed, and were plundered by every one; that he received no reports relative to the revenue; that he did not know the results of any financial operation; and that he was therefore unable to draw up any draft of a budget." And M. Poniropoulos added, "that everything was in the worst possible state, and that arbitrary measures, pillage, and gross ignorance were the distinguishing features of the present state of finances in Greece."

Such is the picture of the finances under the Administration presided by M. Coletti, publicly drawn by the Minister of Finance himself.

Her Majesty's Government look upon the above declaration as entirely falsifying all notion of the exercise of a severe economy as asserted by M. Coletti, and consequently as completely justifying them in adhering to their determination of requiring the Greek Government to apply a certain portion of revenue to the service of the Greek Loan for the half-year just fallen due, as well as to the instalments which will hereafter fall due. They must further observe, that if so disorderly an administration of Greek finance were suffered to continue, they would feel themselves compelled, by virtue of the treaty engagements contracted towards Great Britain by Greece, to take such further measures as might appear to be necessary for insuring the establishment of such a state of things as should afford a fair security to Great Britain that the sums which ought to be applied, and might be applied, annually to the service of the Loan, should no longer be squandered by negligent or corrupt administrators, to the prejudice of British rights.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Greek Government to provide for the Payment of
the Interest and Sinking Fund of the GREEK
LOAN.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Her
Majesty's Command. 1846.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

Instructions to Mr. Ouseley, Her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, for his guidance in the Joint Intervention by England and France between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1846.

No. 1.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Ouseley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 20, 1845.

YOU are already aware that the first and most important duty which will present itself to you upon your arrival at your post, will be the endeavour to effect a cessation of the hostilities which have been so long carried on by General Rosas against the city of Monte Video, and to restore and secure peace throughout the State of the Uruguay.

You are also aware, that at the close of last year the Government of Brazil, in its character of a neighbouring Power, and being a party to the Convention of August, 1828, which declared the independence of Monte Video, as well as deeply interested in the restoration of tranquillity on its own frontier, urged upon the Cabinets of London and Paris, through the Viscount d'Abrantes, the necessity of prompt and effective interference in order to put an end to the war; and you will have learned by the personal communication which you have lately had with the Ministers of the King of the French, that the determination of Her Majesty's Government to accomplish this object is shared by the Government of France, and that it is the intention of the two countries to unite their influence, and, if need be, their force for that purpose.

I will now proceed to give you some instructions by which to guide your conduct in the discharge of the important duty before you.

It is not probable that the new Representative of France who is about to be accredited to the Government of Buenos Ayres will have reached that city at the time of your arrival; and although it would be improper to attempt any coercive measures, except in strict concert with your French colleague, there seems no reason why you should not try the effect of amicable representations without any delay.

Your first steps, therefore, will have to be taken singly; and it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that they should be directed to set before General Rosas, in candid and friendly terms, the danger in which his refusal to listen to former representations from Her Majesty's Government has placed him, and to induce him at once, and of his own act, to desist from taking any further part in the operations against Monte Video.

You will therefore lose no time in entering into communication with General Rosas, and with his Ministers. You will state that the spirit in which Her Majesty's Government address themselves to the Government of Buenos Ayres is not one of hostility to that State, or to the influential individual who is at the head of it; on the contrary, that the advice which you are instructed to offer is conceived in friendship, and in a true regard for the interests of the

Republic. It can scarcely be necessary to assure the Government of Buenos Ayres that we have no selfish or exclusive objects in view. General Rosas will himself fully comprehend and acknowledge the true character of our proceeding. You will say that, in exhorting General Rosas to desist from the contest to which he has made himself a party, Her Majesty's Government disclaim all intention of interfering in any manner with the independence of Buenos Ayres; they do not deny the right of that State to wage war like any other independent Power, provided always that the war be conducted according to the Law of Nations and the practice of civilized men. But the war in which the Argentine arms are at present engaged is waged against a State, the independence of which Great Britain is virtually bound to uphold; and the object of that war is to place the domestic government of Monte Video in hands other than those to which the consent of the State has entrusted it. This alone might justify the interposition of a Power under whose mediation the independence of Monte Video was established; and certainly the fact that the war is without any national character, so far as Buenos Ayres is concerned, and that General Rosas is by his own confession engaged in it as an auxiliary only and not as a principal, would enable him, without any sacrifice of honour or independence, to submit to a termination of the contest, by the peaceful interposition of friendly Powers. You will earnestly entreat General Rosas so to consider the question, and, by accepting the mediation of England and France, to open a door to its settlement before it is too late to do so with dignity; and you will represent to him that the time is come when the rejection of this advice will involve him in dangers and difficulties, from which he cannot hope to escape without serious injury to his power: for that the long continuance of the war, the daily increasing losses and injuries to which European interests are exposed, the hopelessness of its termination, and the barbarities which mark its character, have, in addition to the claims of Monte Video for the preservation of her independence, determined Her Majesty's Government and that of France to unite for the purpose of putting an end to it. You will assure General Rosas that, not only is this determination taken, and the means of accomplishing it at hand, but that its execution cannot be long delayed, unless it shall be anticipated by a timely and becoming acquiescence on his part in the proposal about to be made to him by England and France. You will add, that you state this not as a threat, or in order to accomplish by words what Her Majesty's Government will hesitate to enforce by acts, but as a kindly warning, and with a sincere desire to avoid the necessity of adopting measures offensive to the dignity of a State with which Great Britain has hitherto preserved her relations of friendship unbroken.

I must leave to your own judgment the mode in which you will press these considerations, or any other which the state of affairs at your arrival may suggest to you, upon the attention of General Rosas; but I am inclined to think that in the first instance it will be better not to do so by formal or official communications; and, although there should not be any reserve or secrecy on your part towards the representative of France, who may be actually resident at Buenos Ayres at the time, it is probable that, until the arrival of the French Minister with the instructions of his Government, the chances of success to our common cause will be best consulted by your speaking in the first instance independently, and singly, as the Minister of Great Britain.

If, as Her Majesty's Government cannot but hope, your representations in that character should have their due weight, and the Government of Buenos Ayres should withdraw its troops from the Banda Oriental, and its naval forces from before Monte Video, or should issue orders for a suspension of hostilities and the raising of the blockade, the first and most important object which Her Majesty's Government have in view will have been accomplished. The terms upon which peace shall be finally settled and declared between the two Republics may then be properly left to the united mediation of the friendly Powers, to be discussed and recommended to the two principal parties so soon as the arrival of your French colleague at Buenos Ayres may enable you to act together in the matter.

It is essential that you should observe a strict impartiality in the propositions which you may make to the contending parties; but the character of the contest, and the absence of all substantial and national objects—at least on the side of Buenos Ayres—make it difficult to prescribe any conditions as a proper basis whereupon to negotiate a peace. The point, however, to be principally kept

in view, and the one which is of most importance to the mediating parties, is the preservation of the independence of Monte Video. To this condition the honour of England, France, and Brazil is respectively pledged, and it is one upon which no compromise can be admitted.

The obligations indeed of Buenos Ayres to acknowledge that independence are equally strong with those by which the mediating Powers are bound ; nor is there any reason to suppose that General Rosas will hesitate to recognise it. The recognition, however, will be of little value so long as he shall continue the chief supporter of General Oribe's cause, whether that support be given ostensibly by arms, or secretly by the aid of money, or other influence. With the view, therefore, of setting at rest all jealousy on this score, it might perhaps be well that the conditions of peace should include on one side the removal of General Oribe from the Monte Videan territory, and, on the other, that any political refugees or other persons, whose presence in Monte Video may be a reasonable source of disquietude to the Buenos Ayrean Government, should seek an asylum elsewhere. Amongst these General Rivera would no doubt be included. And to this extent alone would Her Majesty's Government be disposed to sanction, either on their own part or on that of others, any interference in the internal affairs of Monte Video.

Should it appear necessary, under such an arrangement, that security should be furnished for the persons and properties of the individuals affected by it, you are at liberty, under proper precautions, to offer the intervention of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose.

If you should find that General Rosas' Government has any just complaint to make, or any redress to ask of the Government of the Uruguay, or if, on the other hand, it should appear to you that Monte Video is entitled to require something more from Buenos Ayres than security against future aggression, it will be your duty, in conjunction with your French colleague, closely and impartially to examine the claims of each party, and to recommend such an arrangement as you may judge to be equitable, and consistent with the honour and independence of the two States.

In conducting inquiry or negotiation upon any such points, you will, when necessary, put yourself in communication with the Government of Monte Video; either through Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in that city, or, if you deem it requisite, by repairing thither in person.

I need scarcely add, that it is fully understood between Her Majesty's Government and that of France, that the settlement of the matters in dispute between the two Republics is not to be accompanied by the concession of territorial, or any other separate advantage to the parties concerned in the mediation.

It is very possible that the present juncture may be considered favourable for securing the free navigation of the tributaries of the River Plate, although only indirectly connected with the chief object of our intervention.

Without expressing any opinion as to the course which it may be necessary to follow if eventually we should be compelled to occupy those waters with a combined force, Her Majesty's Government are disposed to think that it will be better in the first instance, and so long as there remains a hope of restoring peace without the aid of force, to abstain from any mention of this matter.

It is true that to open the great arteries of the South American Continent to the free circulation of commerce would be not only a vast benefit to the trade of Europe, but a practical, and perhaps the best security for the preservation of peace in America itself. And, should Her Majesty's Government not be disappointed in the hope which they entertain of being able, conjointly with France, to put an end to the contest by amicable mediation, I shall be prepared to give you instructions to unite with the French Minister in an endeavour to place the free navigation of the River Plate and its tributaries upon a secure footing. For the present, however, and as the question does not appear to have any necessary connection with the differences between the two republics, the adjustment of which is our first object, you will do well not to introduce it as an essential point of negotiation. You will, at the same time, be careful not to enter into any engagement which shall fetter the discretion of Her Majesty's Government in dealing hereafter with this important matter.

I am not aware that I can lay down for you any further directions as to the terms upon which peace may be concluded. In any conditions which may occur to you as adapted to the position of the two parties, or which you may be

called upon to support, you will, of course, be careful not to sanction anything which may be offensive to the dignity and true interests of Monte Video, any more than to those of the State to which you are accredited. Bearing this in view, you are authorized to declare the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to become a mediating party to the Treaty.

Hitherto I have assumed that you will find General Rosas well disposed to listen to the representations which, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, you will make to him upon your first arrival.

If, unfortunately, this should not be the case, and if he should refuse to take any step for the suspension of hostilities, it will still be your duty to abstain from all threatening language, and from any further allusion to force.

You will wait the arrival of the French Minister, and as soon as he shall have presented himself at Buenos Ayres, you will concert with him the form in which your joint representations shall be made to the two republics. A ready acceptance of our mediation by Monte Video may confidently be anticipated. And the points to which you have already been directed singly to call the attention of General Rosas, will then have to be urged upon him with the additional weight of the Government of France, and in a more formal and solemn manner.

Whatever may have been the hopes and intentions of General Rosas up to that moment, it is hardly possible to conceive that when the consequences which must follow from a refusal to listen to the advice of the two Powers shall have been made evident to him, he will allow it to pass unheeded. But if he should refuse to act upon your united representations, and if there should be any signs of an intention to temporize, and to protract the negotiation, with a view of supporting General Oribe in a last effort for the subjugation of Monte Video, you will invite your colleague to join with you in declaring, that if, by a certain day, the support of the Argentine troops is not withdrawn from the besieging army, and the blockade of the city raised, the Commanders of the English and French squadrons will be directed to effect those objects by force.

It is needless to say that this declaration, when once made, must be adhered to. It will therefore be your duty, so soon as you shall perceive a probability that such a step may be necessary, to put yourself in communication with the Commander of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the River Plate, to make him acquainted with the objects proposed in the declaration, and to request him to concert with the French Commander as to the mode in which it shall be carried out. The raising of the blockade will of course be effected at once, and without difficulty. With respect to the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Monte Videan territory, it will be for your joint consideration how this can be best enforced. From the information possessed by Her Majesty's Government it would appear that a blockade of those ports through which the Buenos Ayrean Government are at present in the habit of carrying on communications with the besieging army, more especially that of the Buceo, and, if necessary, the occupation of the lower waters of the Uruguay, would effectually cut off all intercourse between Buenos Ayres and General Oribe's forces, and thereby compel their retreat or dissolution.

These, however, are matters upon which, if any doubt exists, the decision must rest with the Commanders of the force.

You will bear in mind that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of carrying on any operations whatever by land; and you will not consent to the disembarkation of any men from Her Majesty's vessels beyond what may be requisite for the occupation of the Island of Martin Garcia, or any other spot, of which, for the security of the combined forces, or to make their operations effective, it may be necessary to take temporary possession. In such case you will be careful that the amount of force contributed by each party shall be as nearly equal as possible. I must add, however, that at any moment, or in any place in which the lives of British subjects may be in danger, it will be your duty to call for the aid of such force as may be necessary to insure their prompt and efficient protection.

How far it may be just and proper to adopt the same precaution in the event of danger to British property only, will depend upon the degree and extent of the risk, and upon other circumstances of the moment, which it is impossible to anticipate. Upon this point therefore I must leave you to be guided by your own judgment.

It is the hope of Her Majesty's Government that neither a continued refusal

on the part of General Rosas to come to terms, nor the still more improbable event of active resistance on his part, may make it necessary to have recourse to a blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres. The objects which they have immediately in view—the restoration of peace, and a tranquil government to the Republic of the Uruguay—the removal of pressure from its capital, and the re-opening of its ports to foreign trade—may be effected without any such measure. But Her Majesty's Government do not conceal from themselves that circumstances may force them to take the step; and, should all other efforts to induce General Rosas to abandon the cause of General Oribe, and to conclude a peace fail, you are authorized to suggest its adoption to your French colleague; leaving, as in the case of the relief to be given to Monte Video, the execution of the measure to the judgment and responsibility of the naval Commanders.

It is to be borne in mind, that under whatever circumstances you may be led to direct the blockade of any point on the shores of the River Plate, or its tributaries, every encouragement consistent with the maintenance of that blockade is to be given to the trade of neutral vessels with ports not within the limits of the blockaded district. But Her Majesty's Government are not at present prepared to recommend that, in the event of General Rosas refusing to recognize the free navigation of the tributaries of the River Plate, the combined forces should on this account alone occupy those rivers, for the purpose of maintaining the freedom of their navigation.

In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it is desirable to keep the one great purpose which they have in view as distinct from, and as little encumbered with, other considerations as possible. At the same time, if an opportunity of furthering any collateral object of importance should offer itself—such, for instance, as the opening the navigation of those rivers, or the restoration of peace to the Governments of Corrientes and Entre Rios upon their banks,—I need hardly tell you that it will be your duty to use it to the best of your ability.

You are now in possession of the general views of Her Majesty's Government upon the matters in which you are about to act. Incidents may occur for which these instructions do not specifically provide; and upon which, being far removed from home, it will be necessary for you to act under your own responsibility; but the knowledge which you have had the opportunity of acquiring personally of the sentiments of the two Governments, will, I doubt not, enable you to carry out their intentions under any circumstances which may arise.

If indeed you should find, what Her Majesty's Government are not led to look upon as probable, that the city of Monte Video has fallen into the hands of General Oribe before your arrival in the River Plate, the above instructions will, for the most part, be no longer applicable. Still, until you can receive directions adapted to the circumstances under which the event shall have taken place, you will remember that, as I have already stated, the chief object which Her Majesty's Government have in view is the preservation of the independence of the Uruguay; and that therefore an attempt by General Oribe, or by any other individual or party, to support themselves in power by the presence of Buenos Ayrean troops in Monte Video, as it would be a flagrant violation of such independence, might, if persisted in, force upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of an active interference.

It only remains for me to add, that it will be one of your most important duties to maintain a cordial understanding on all points with the French Minister at Buenos Ayres, and to contribute everything in your power to promote the same feeling between the naval officers of the two countries.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 2

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Ouseley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 5, 1845.

YOUR several despatches to the 17th of August, describing the course of events in the River Plate up to that date, have received the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government have also given their attention to the despatches of Mr. Turner relating to the same matters.

It does not appear that hitherto any events have occurred under which the instructions received by you upon leaving England do not furnish you with general principles for your guidance.

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the manner in which you have carried out those instructions, in your transactions both with the Government of Buenos Ayres and that of Monte Video.

The only point upon which I see occasion to add anything to my despatch of the 20th February, is with respect to the light in which the present position of General Oribe, and his pretensions to the Presidency of Monte Video, are to be viewed.

In that despatch, after stating that a main object of the mediating Powers is to secure the independence of Monte Video, and that it is one upon which no compromise can be admitted, it was suggested, as a means of setting at rest all jealousy on that head, that the terms of pacification should include the removal of General Oribe from the Monte Videan territory. It is probable, however, that whilst a close adherence to this condition would be more than is necessary to secure to the state and city of Monte Video their independence and self-government, it would also prove a serious obstacle to an accommodation with General Rosas; and therefore I think it well to remind you, that Her Majesty's Government have no interest or wish to interfere with the full enjoyment by General Oribe of his rights as a citizen of Monte Video, so long as neither his presence in the State, nor his pretension to authority, are supported by foreign arms. To a free election of General Oribe, conducted according to the forms and spirit of the constitution, Her Majesty's Government would have no right or desire to object. But to secure that freedom of choice to his fellow-citizens, it will be absolutely necessary that the Argentine forces by which he is now supported should be withdrawn beyond the frontier, and that the only troops in arms in the Banda Oriental should be under the authority of the provisional Government.

This, therefore, if the occasion should arise, you will require; and any other precautions, such as the postponement of the election until a certain time shall have elapsed after the withdrawal of General Rosas' force, and until notice shall have been given to the citizens of Monte Video who may be beyond the precincts of the Republic, you will propose according to your judgment of the necessities of the case.

What I have here said with respect to General Oribe applies equally to General Rivera; for though Her Majesty's Government would regret the return of the latter to Monte Video at the present moment, as likely to add to the difficulties which have to be met both there and at Buenos Ayres, yet they could not, without departing from the impartiality of mediators, propose the exclusion of one from the rights of citizenship enjoyed by the other.

You will use your discretion in making the views of Her Majesty's Government, as above stated, generally known. When a contest is essentially one of party, it is of course difficult to divest intervention of all party character, and Her Majesty's Government have reason to suppose that the object of Great Britain and France has been misrepresented and misunderstood in more quarters than one.

In your despatch of the 17th of August, you state that it suits General Rosas' present purpose to avoid the appearance of being opposed to the

English and French Governments, and that he represents their operations as solely directed against General Oribe and his party in the Oriental State. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government are aware that the Monte Videans, who are in the service or under the influence of General Oribe, having at first been taught that the interference of the two Powers was in favour of their leader, were subsequently, upon the adoption of coercive measures, persuaded that the mediation was, in fact, an interested foreign aggression, which their duty and their honour called upon them to resist. And Her Majesty's Government also know, that a party in the town of Monte Video have endeavoured to create the belief that the mediation is entirely in favour of its present Government, and that England and France are prepared to enter into a close alliance with them.

This being the case, Her Majesty's Government will be glad to hear that you have taken every fitting opportunity to place the policy of the two countries in its true light; to disclaim on the part of their Governments any interested motives, as well as any preference for one or other of the parties into which the State of the Uruguay is divided: and to convince both those parties that the measures of coercion to which we have had recourse are directed solely against the interference of a foreign Power in a question purely national, and one which cannot be decided by foreign arms without violence to the independence of their country—an independence which Great Britain and France are virtually bound to uphold.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. Ouseley, Her Majesty's
Minister at Buenos Ayres, for his guidance in
the Joint Intervention by England and France
between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1846.*

LONDON :

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

TO THOSE AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

THE POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND

THE POST OFFICE OF BELGIUM,

FOR CARRYING INTO EXECUTION

THE CONVENTION OF 19TH OCTOBER, 1844.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

L O N D O N:

**PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

1846.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed to in execution of the Postal Convention of the 19th October, 1844,
between BELGIUM and GREAT BRITAIN.

IN execution of the 3rd Article of the Postal Convention of the 19th October, 1844, between Belgium and Great Britain, stipulating that new Offices for the exchange of the correspondence may be established on those points of the Coasts of the two Countries, for which a direct intercourse may be judged necessary,

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ART. 1.

Dating from the 1st July, 1845, a direct communication shall be established between the Belgian Office, at Antwerp, on the one part, and the British Office, at Hull, on the other part, by means of Private Ships navigating between the two Ports.

ART. 2.

The said Offices of Antwerp and Hull, shall conform in every thing relative to the manner of forwarding and exchanging the Correspondence to the stipulations contained in the Convention of October the 19th, 1844, which have been since agreed upon according to the said Convention.

Executed in Duplicate at Brussels, the sixth day, and at London, the eighteenth day of the month of June, One Thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed) **W. L. MABERLY,**
Secretary to the General Post-Office
of the United Kingdom.

Approved.

(Signed) **LONSDALE,** Postmaster-General.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS

Convenus en exécution de la Convention Postale du 19 Octobre, 1844, entre la
BELGIQUE et la GRANDE BRETAGNE.

En exécution de l'Article 3 de la Convention Postale du 19 Octobre, 1844, entre la Belgique et la Grande Bretagne, portant que de nouveaux Bureaux d'échange pourront être établis sur les points du littoral des deux Pays pour lesquels des relations directes seraient jugées nécessaires,

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs offices respectifs, sont convenus de ce qui suit :—

ART. 1.

A dater du 1 Juillet 1845, une communication directe sera établie entre le Bureau Belge d'Anvers d'une part, et le Bureau Britannique de Hull de l'autre part, au moyen des Paquebôts particuliers naviguant entre ces deux Ports.

ART. 2.

Les Bureaux précités d'Anvers et de Hull, se conformeront pour tout ce qui concerne le mode d'expédition, et l'échange des correspondances aux stipulations renfermées dans la Convention du 19 Octobre, 1844, et dans les Articles qui ont été postérieurement convenus aux termes de la dite Convention.

Fait en double original à Bruxelles, le sixième jour, et à Londres le dix-huitième jour du mois de Juin, Mil huit cent quarante-cinq.

(Signé) BARCEL.

Le Chef de la division des Postes, au Ministère
des Travaux Publics de Belgique.

Approuvé.

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics.

(Signé) DESCHAMPS.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

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des Travaux Publics de Belgique.

Approuvé.

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics.

(Signé) DESCHAMPS.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

POSTAGE CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

GENERAL POST OFFICE

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND,

AND THE

GENERAL POST OFFICE

OF THE

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

Dated 8th July, 1845.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1846.

LONDON:
Printed by **WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons, Stamford Street,**
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GENERAL POST OFFICE

OF THE

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Dated 8th July, 1845.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1846.

POSTAGE CONVENTION

Between the GENERAL POST OFFICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the GENERAL POST OFFICE of the DUCHY of BRUNSWICK.

The General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Post Office of the Duchy of Brunswick, being desirous to regulate by means of a Convention, the communications by Post between the two countries upon a more liberal and advantageous basis for the inhabitants of both countries,

The undersigned, William Leader Maberly, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Service and Secretary of the General Post Office, furnished with full powers from the Right Honorable William, Earl of Lonsdale, Postmaster General of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and

The Sieur Henry Augustus Frederick Friesland, Chief Inspector of the Posts of Hanover, Companion of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Guelphs, and Knight of the Third Class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, furnished with full powers of His Excellency William Schulz, Minister of State of the Duchy of Brunswick,

After having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ARTICLE 1.

Letters originating in any place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and addressed to any place in the Duchy of Brunswick, and reciprocally Letters originating in any place in Brunswick and addressed to any place in the said United Kingdom, conveyed by the British Packet Boats to and from the Elbe and through the Kingdom of Hanover, shall be charged in the two countries with an uniform Postage of ninepence sterling, or six good groschen per single Letter, of which sixpence sterling or four good groschen shall represent the Postage due to the British Office, and two good groschen or threepence sterling the combined Postage due to the Post Offices of Hanover and Brunswick.

With respect to the Letters, above the weight of a single Letter, which is fixed at half an ounce in the United Kingdom, and at a loth in Brunswick, the two Offices shall employ the scale of progression now in operation in the United Kingdom, as follows :—

- 1st. For every Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate.
- 2ndly. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce, two rates.
- 3rdly. Above an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates.
- 4thly. Above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates.
- 5thly. Above three ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates, and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

It is understood, however, that one Brunswick loth shall be considered to be equal to half an ounce British weight.

ARTICLE 2.

The Postage of Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and addressed to the Duchy of Brunswick, and reciprocally that of the Letters originating in Brunswick and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be wholly paid by the receivers, or may be prepaid, at the option of the senders in either country.

Prepayment for a part of the distance shall not be permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

Registered Letters shall be excepted from the terms of the preceding Article.

The Postage of these Letters shall be always paid in advance, as well with regard to the ordinary Postage to the place of destination, as to the additional Postage to which Letters of this class are liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

ARTICLE 4.

The two Offices shall mutually account to each other by means of the Post Office of Hanover for the portion which is due to each of the Postage of the correspondence forwarded to them, both for that of the Letters not prepaid, and for that of the Letters which are prepaid.

As to the Registered Letters, it is agreed that each Office shall retain the extra Postage which shall have been charged in its Territory, in conformity with the stipulation in Article 3.

ARTICLE 5.

When Letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and the Duchy of Brunswick by the British Packet Boats to and from the Elbe and through the Kingdom of Hanover, but are forwarded by the routes of Holland, Belgium, France, or any other foreign country, they must be treated as Letters sent in transit between those countries and the United Kingdom.

II.—TRANSIT LETTERS.

ARTICLE 6.

The rate of Transit Postage to be taken by the Post Office of the United Kingdom on Letters posted in or addressed to Brunswick passing through the United Kingdom to or from its colonies and possessions and foreign countries, shall be that which is now or shall hereafter be taken upon Letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of sixpence sterling per half ounce the Postage, which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Brunswick.

The Colonial or Foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the Port of arrival or departure of the Packet.

When such transit Letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Brunswick by the British Packet Boats to and from the Elbe, and by the route of Hanover, but are forwarded by the routes of Holland, Belgium, France, or any other Foreign Country, they must be treated as Letters sent in transit between those Countries and the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 7.

No transit rate of Postage shall be charged by Brunswick upon Letters to or from the United Kingdom, or on Letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from its Colonies and Possessions, and to or from those Foreign Countries with which the British Government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of Postage when such letters shall pass through Brunswick to or from Hanover either in closed or open Mails.

ARTICLE 8.

The Post Office of Brunswick engages to allow the transmission through its territory of the closed Mails containing the Correspondence between the British Office and the Colonies or the Possessions of the United Kingdom in the East Indies, and also the Ionian Islands, and the British Offices established in the Levant, should the British Office deem it expedient to forward or receive those Mails through the territory of Brunswick.

The British Office engages to pay the Brunswick Office, in lieu of transit Postage, the sum of Five Pounds sterling for every Mail passing through Brunswick in the said direction.

The Brunswick Post Office in return engages to convey the Mails, and the

officer in charge of them, at its own expense, by means of the ordinary Trains on Railways or in the Mail Carriages or Diligences employed by the Brunswick Office; it being, however, understood, that if the British Office should deem it expedient to make use of special Trains or Carriages, the expense of conveyance shall be defrayed by the British Office.

III. NEWSPAPERS.

ARTICLE 9.

The rate to be taken by the British Post Office on Newspapers published in the United Kingdom, and duly stamped, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Brunswick direct by Packet Boat or private ship through Hanover, shall be one penny sterling for each Newspaper, and no higher rate of Postage than two-thirds of a good groschen, whether on account of the Brunswick or the Hanoverian Post Office, shall be levied by the Post Office of Brunswick in that country on each Newspaper.

Conversely, no higher charges than the above stated shall be made by the Post Office of Brunswick or by the Post Office of the United Kingdom on Newspapers duly published in Brunswick, and printed in the German language, either when despatched from that Duchy or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 10.

It is always understood that Newspapers, when forwarded from the United Kingdom to Brunswick, or from Brunswick to the United Kingdom, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

1st. That they are sent in bands or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

2nd. That the preceding stipulation does not in any way invalidate the right of either of the said Offices to refuse to convey or distribute such of those Newspapers with respect to which the laws and ordinances concerning their publication and circulation have not been duly complied with.

IV. VARIOUS REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 11.

The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period, to commence from the 1st October, 1845.

It cannot be annulled by either of the two Offices except after notice given to the other Office at least six months previously.

ARTICLE 12.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London within six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective parties have signed the present Convention.

Done in Duplicate, at the General Post Office, London, the Eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed)

W. L. MABERLY.

(L. S.)

FRIESLAND.

(L. S.)

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF DENMARK,

REGULATING THE COMMUNICATION BY POST

BETWEEN

THE BRITISH AND DANISH DOMINIONS.

Signed at London, June 26, 1846.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1846.

L O N D O N :
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons, Stamford Street,
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HER MAJESTY

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THE BRITISH AND DANISH DOMINIONS.

Signed at London, June 26, 1846.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1846.*

C O N V E N T I O N

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF DENMARK,

REGULATING THE COMMUNICATION BY POST

BETWEEN

THE BRITISH AND DANISH DOMINIONS.

Signed at London, June 26, 1846.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, August 11, 1846.]

CONVENTION.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and to regulate, by means of a new Convention, the communication by Post between their respective dominions upon a more liberal and advantageous basis, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, and Kellie, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Count Frederick Detlev de Reventlow, his Chamberlain, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog with the decoration of the Silver Cross, Commander of the Order of St. Bento d'Avis of Portugal, and Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the Second Class, His Danish Majesty's Envoy

CONVENTION.

DA Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland, og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, ønske at fremme de venskabelige Forhold mellem de to Lande og, ved en ny Overeenskomst at ordne Postforbindelsen imellem deres respective Besiddelser paa en mere liberal og fordeelagtig Grundvold, have de i dette Œiemed udnævnt til deres Befuldmægtigede, nemlig:—

Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland, den meget hæderlige Georg Greve af Aberdeen, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlick, Tarvis, og Kellie, Pair af det Forenede Kongerige, Medlem af Hendes Majestæts meest hæderlige geheime Raad, Ridder af den ældgamle og høiadelige Tidselorden, Hendes Majestæts første Statssecretair for de udenlandske Sager;

Og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, Frederik Detlev Greve af Reventlow, Hans Kammerherre, Storkors of Dannebrog og Dannebrogsmænd, Commandeur af den Portugisiske Sto. Bento d'Avis, og Ridder af den Preusiske røde Œern 2den Klasse, overordentlig Gesandt og befuldmægtiget Minister ved det Storbritaniske Hof;

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty;—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I. Exchange and Conveyance of Correspondence.

ARTICLE I.

A direct and regular communication shall be maintained between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of the Kingdom of Denmark, for the transmission of letters and packets between the two Kingdoms, as well as for the transit and colonial correspondence which they shall think proper to forward to each other, or which shall be transmitted through the said States.

The exchange of correspondence shall take place, on the part of the United Kingdom, by the Post Office in London, and on the part of Denmark, by the Danish Post Office at Altona; but other Offices may be fixed upon for the exchange of correspondence, when such a measure shall be deemed expedient by the two Post Offices, for instance, the Post Office at Glückstadt; in case the two Post Offices should consider it expedient that the exchange of correspondence should take place by the Post Office in Glückstadt, instead of, as heretofore, by the Post Office at Altona.

ARTICLE II.

The transmission of the correspondence shall take place twice a week, by means of the steam-boats carrying on the packet service between London and Hamburgh, so long as the Government of the United Kingdom shall deem it expedient to maintain this communication.

The expenses of embarking or disembarking the mails in the Elbe, and also that incurred for conveyance between the Elbe and any port

Hvilke, efter at have meddeelt hinanden deres Fuldmagter og fundet dem i god og tilbørlig Form, have vedtaget følgende Artikler:—

I. Udveksling og Befordring af Correspondancen.

ARTIKEL I.

Imellem den Kongelige Danske General-Postdirection og det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irlands General Postbestyrelse skal en directe og regelmæssig Forbindelse vedligeholdes i Hensende til Befordringen af Breve og Brevparker imellem de tvende Kongeriger, saavel som med Hensyn til den Transit-og Colonial-Correspondance, den ene af de Contraherende Parter maatte finde det hensigtsmæssigt at tilstille den anden, eller som maatte blive sendt igjennem bemeldte Stater.

Udvekslingen af Correspondancen skal, fra Dansk Side, skee ved Postcontoiret i Altona og, fra Britisk Side, ved Postcontoiret i London; dog kunne ogsaa andre Postcontoirer blive vedtagne for Udvekslingen af Correspondancen, naar de tvende Postbestyrelser maatte ansee en saadan Forholdsregel for tjenlig; for Exempel, Postcontoiret i Glückstadt, i Tilfælde at de tvende Postbestyrelser maatte finde det hensigtsmæssigt, at Udvekslingen af Correspondancen skeede ved Postcontoiret i Glückstadt istedetfor, som ovenfor vedtaget, ved Postcontoiret i Altona.

ARTIKEL II.

Forsendelsen af Correspondancen skal finde Sted to Gange om Ugen, med de til Postfarten imellem London og Hamborg bestemte Dampskibe, saalænge det Forenede Kongeriges Regjering finder det hensigtsmæssigt at vedligeholde denne Forbindelse.

Omkostningerne ved Postsækkens Ind-og Udskibning paa Elben, saavel som Udgifterne ved sammes Overførelse fra Elben, eller en Havn paa

on the coast of Denmark and Heligoland, when the Elbe is closed by ice, shall be borne, as hitherto, without charge to the British Government.

den Danske Kyst, til Helgoland og omvendt, i Tilfælde at Elben er belagt med Iis, skulle, som hidtil, afholdes uden Bekostning for den Britiske Regjering.

ARTICLE III.

When the service is performed by vessels employed solely for the conveyance of mails and passengers, and their baggage and effects, these vessels shall be considered as vessels of war, and shall be entitled, in Denmark, to exemption from those tonnage and other dues which are collected on account of the Danish Government. But when the service is performed by contract by private persons, who at the same time undertake to convey merchandize, the said privileges and exemptions shall not be claimed.

ARTIKEL III.

Naar Posttjenesten besörges ved Skibe, der udelukkende anvendes til Befordringen af Postsække og Passagerer med deres Baggage og Effiecter, skulle disse Fartöier betragtes som Krigsskibe og i Danmark være berettigede til Fritagelse for de Lastepenge og andre Afgifter, som oppebæres for den Danske Regjerings Regning. Men, naar Posttjenesten, ifølge Contract, besörges ved Private, som til samme Tid paatagesig Befordringen af Handelsvare, skal der ikke kunne gjøres Fordring paa de omtalte Privilegier og Fritagelser.

ARTICLE IV.

In case of war between the two nations, the vessels employed in the conveyance of the mails shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation, until notice is given by either of the two Governments, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their country.

ARTIKEL IV.

I Tilfælde af Krig imellem de to Nationer, skulle de til Postbefordringen benyttede Skibe, uhindrede og uden at forulempes, fortsætte deres Fart, indtil den Ene eller den Anden af de tvende Regjeringer erklærer, at Posttjenesten skal opføre, i hvilket Tilfælde det skal være Fartöierne tilladt, frit og under speciel Beskyttelse, at begive sig hjem.

ARTICLE V.

In addition to the regular conveyance mentioned in the preceding Articles, the two Offices shall forward to each other reciprocally, by means of private vessels plying between the two countries, any letters which parties may wish to have forwarded by such opportunities.

The gratuities due to the masters for the conveyance of these letters shall be paid to them by either Office, according to the regulations in force in each country.

ARTIKEL V.

Foruden den, i de foregaaende Artikler omtalte, regelmæssige Postforsendelse, skulle de tvende Postcontoirer gjensidigen, med de private Skibe, som fare imellem begge Lande, tilstille hinanden de Breve, som Vedkommende maatte ønske forsendte med saadan Leilighed.

Den Godtgjøreelse, som tilkommer Skibsförerne for Befordringen af disse Breve, skal betales dem af vedkommende Postcontoir efter de i hvert Land gjeldende Anordninger.

ARTICLE VI.

The correspondence of every description which the two Offices may forward to each other reciprocally,

ARTIKEL VI.

Ethvert Slags Correspondance, de tvende Postcontoirer gjensidigen sende hinanden, skal paa Afsendel-

shall be inclosed at the Office from which it is forwarded in sealed bags, and shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, in which the particulars of each dispatch shall be specified, and the safe arrival of which shall be acknowledged each time, by the Office to which they are sent. These letter-bills and receipts shall be in accordance with forms to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Post Offices.

sesstedet indesluttet i forseglede Sække og ledsages af et Brevkarte, med specificeret Opgivende af hvad der i hver Sæk indeholdes, for hvilket Kartes rigtige Modtagelse der hvergang skal meddeles Tilstaaelse fra det Postcontoir, til hvis Adresse Afsendelsen er skeet. Disse Karter og Quittinger skulle udfærdiges overensstemmende med de Schemaer, der fra Tid til anden skulle blive vedtagne imellem de to Postcontoirer.

II. *International Correspondence.*

ARTICLE VII.

The postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Kingdom of Denmark, and, reciprocally, that of the letters originating in Denmark, and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be wholly paid by the receivers, or may be prepaid at the option of the senders in either country.

Prepayment for a part of the distance shall not be permitted.

ARTICLE VIII.

Registered letters shall be excepted from the terms of the preceding Articles.

The postage of these letters shall be always paid in advance, as well with regard to the ordinary postage to the place of destination, as to the additional postage to which letters of this class are liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

ARTICLE IX.

Letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Denmark, shall be subject to an uniform British rate of sixpence for each single letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of postage now in operation in the United Kingdom.

II. *International Correspondance.*

ARTIKEL VII.

Portoen af Breve, der, kommende oprindeligen fra det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland, ere adresserede til Kongeriget Danmark, og omvendt, Portoen af Breve, der, kommende oprindeligen fra Danmark, ere adresserede til det Forenede Kongerige, kan enten betales heelt af Modtageren eller betales i Forveien, efter frit Valg af Afsenderen, i hvert af de tvende Lande.

Deelviis Frankering kan ikke tilstedes.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Recommanderede Breve skulle være undtagne fra den foregaaende Artikels Bestemmelser.

Portoen af disse Breve skal altid erlægges forud, saavel den almindelige Porto til Bestemmelsesstedet, som den Tillægsporto, der svares af dette Slags Breve, ifølge Anordningerne i det Land, hvorfra de afsendes.

ARTIKEL IX.

Breve, der, kommende oprindeligen fra det Forenede Kongerige, ere adresserede til Danmark, skulle være underkastede en eensformig Britisk Porto af 6 Pence for hvert enkelt Brev, hvis Vægt ikke overstiger $\frac{1}{2}$ Unze og saa fremdeles, i stigende Forhold efter den Scala, som den i det Forenede Kongerige nu gjeldende Posttaxt angiver.

A similar British rate of sixpence on each single letter shall be charged on all letters originating in Denmark, and addressed to the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

Letters originating in Denmark and addressed to the United Kingdom, as well as letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Denmark, shall be subject (when the postage is collected in Denmark) to the varying rates of postage laid down in the Table annexed to the present Convention, and which shall in no case amount to a larger sum than sixpence sterling for every single letter not exceeding half an ounce, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of postage now in operation in the United Kingdom.

The Danish rate, however, when collected in the United Kingdom, shall be the uniform rate of fourpence sterling for each single letter, and so on, according to the scale before mentioned; which charge, together with that of sixpence, the British postage, shall be combined into one uniform rate of tenpence sterling.

ARTICLE XI.

With respect to letters above the weight of a single letter, which is fixed at half an ounce in the United Kingdom, and at one loth in Denmark, the two Offices shall employ the scale of progression now in operation in the United Kingdom, as follows, viz. :—

For every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, one rate.

Above $\frac{1}{2}$ but not exceeding 1 ounce, two rates.

Above 1 but not exceeding 2 ounces, four rates.

Above 2 but not exceeding 3 ounces, six rates.

Above 3 but not exceeding 4 ounces, eight rates.

And so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

En lignende Britisk Porto af 6 Pence for hvert enkelt Brev skal svares af alle Breve, der, kommende oprindeligen fra Danmark, ere adresserede til det Forenede Kongerige.

ARTIKEL X.

Breve, der, kommende oprindeligen fra Danmark ere adresserede til det Forenede Kongerige, saavel som Breve, der, kommende oprindeligen fra det Forenede Kongerige, ere adresserede til Danmark, skulle, naar Portoens hæves i Danmark, være underkastede en Porto, der varierer efter det, i den Conventionen vedlagte Tabel, angivne Forhold, og som, i intet Tilfælde, skal beløbe sig til en højere Sum end 6 Pence Sterling for hvert enkelt Brev, der ikke overstiger en halv Unze i Vægt, og saa fremdeles, i stigende Forhold, overeenstemmende med den for Tiden, i det Forenede Kongerige, gjeldende Scala.

Derimod skal den Danske Porto, naar den oppebæres i det Forenede Kongerige, være en eensformig Porto af 4 Pence Sterling for hvert enkelt Brev, og saa fremdeles, overeenstemmende med den ovennåførte Scala; hvilken Porto, i Forening med den til 6 Pence fastsatte Britiske Porto, skal udgjøre et samlet eensformigt Portobeløb af 10 Pence Sterling.

ARTIKEL XI.

Med Hensyn til Breve af over et enkelt Brevs Vægt, hvilken er fastsat i Danmark til eet Lod og, i det Forenede Kongerige til $\frac{1}{2}$ Unze, skulle de tvende Postcontoirer iagttage den, for Tiden i det Forenede Kongerige brugelige, stigende Scala, saaledes som følger.

For et Brev, der ikke veier meer end $\frac{1}{2}$ Unze, enkelt Porto.

For et Brev, der veier over $\frac{1}{2}$ Unze, men ikke over 1 Unze, dobbelt Porto;

over 1 Unze, men ikke over Unzer, 4 dobbelt Porto;

over 2 Unzer, men ikke over 3 Unzer, 6 dobbelt Porto;

over 3 Unzer, men ikke over 4 Unzer, 8 dobbelt Porto;

Og saa fremdeles, med Tillæg af dobbelt Porto for hver enkelt Unze eller Brøk af en Unze.

ARTICLE XII.

The two Offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion which is due to each, of the postage of the correspondence forwarded to them, both for that of the letters not prepaid, and for that of the letters which are prepaid.

As to registered letters, it is agreed that each Office shall retain the extra postage which shall have been charged by it in conformity with the stipulations of Article VIII, so that the surplus shall not give rise to any account between the two Offices.

ARTICLE XIII.

When letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Denmark, but are forwarded by the routes of France, Belgium, Holland, or any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit to and from those countries.

III. *Transit Letters.*

ARTICLE XIV.

The rate of transit postage to be taken by the Post Office of the United Kingdom, on letters posted in or addressed to Denmark, conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship, passing through the United Kingdom to or from its colonies and possessions, and to or from foreign countries, shall be that which is now or shall hereafter be taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of sixpence sterling per half-ounce, and so on in proportion, the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Denmark.

The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of departure or arrival of the packet.

When such transit letters are not

ARTIKEL XII.

De tvende Postbestyrelser skulle gjensidigen creditere hinanden for den Andeel af Porto, som tilkommer hver Enkelt af dem for den fremsendte Correspondance og det, saavel for ufrankerede som for frankerede Breve.

Hvad de recommanderede Breve angaaer, da er man kommen overens om, at hver Postbestyrelse skal føre sig selv den Extraporto til Indtægt, som den, ifølge Bestemmelserne i Art. VIII, maatte have oppebaaret, saa at dette Tillægsbeløb ikke skal give Anledning til nogen Afregning imellem de tvende Postbestyrelser.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Naar Breve ikke befordres umiddelbart imellem Danmark og det Forenede Kongerige, men forsendes over Frankrig, Belgien, Holland, eller andre fremmede Lande, skulle de behandles som Transit-Breve til eller fra saadanne Lande.

III. *Transit-Breve.*

ARTIKEL XIV.

Den Transit-Porto, som det Forenede Kongeriges Postbestyrelse har at beregne sig af Breve, der ere afsendte fra, eller adresserede til Danmark, og befordres directe med Paketbaad eller privat Skibsleilighed, for at passere igjennem det Forenede Kongerige, til eller fra sammes Colonier og Besiddelser, som ogsaa til eller fra fremmede Lande, skal være den samme, som nu bliver, eller for Fremtiden maatte blive hævet, af Breve imellem det Forenede Kongerige og respective hine Colonier og fremmede Lande, i Tillæg til den Porto af 6 Pence for en halv Unze og saa fremdeles i stigende Forhold, der ovenfor er fastsat for Breve imellem Danmark og det Forenede Kongerige.

Colonial-Portoen eller den fremmede Porto skal imidlertid beregnes til eller fra den Havn, hvor Paketten ankommer eller hvorfra den afgaaer.

Naar saadanne Transit-Breve ikke

conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Denmark, but are forwarded by the routes of France, Belgium, Holland, or any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit to and from those countries.

ARTICLE XV.

The transit rate of postage to be charged by Denmark upon letters to or from the United Kingdom, or on letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies and possessions, to and from those foreign countries with which the British Government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, shall be the uniform rate of four pence sterling for every single letter of half an ounce, and so on, when such letters shall pass through Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Post Office of Denmark engages to allow the transmission, through the territory of that Kingdom, of the closed mails containing the correspondence between the British Office and the colonies or the possessions of the United Kingdom in the East Indies, and also the Ionian Islands and the British Offices established in the Levant, should the British Office deem it expedient to forward or receive those mails through the territory of Denmark.

The British Office shall not pay any transit postage to Denmark for the passage of such mails through the Danish territories. Nevertheless, all the expenses of such transmission shall be defrayed by the British Office.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Post Office of Denmark further engages to grant to the Post Office of the United Kingdom the transit through the Danish territory, in closed mails, of the correspondence between the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions, and those foreign countries which shall make Conventions with the British Government for the mutual reduc-

befordres umiddelbart imellem Danmark og det Forenede Kongerige, men forsendes over Frankrig, Belgien, Holland, eller andre fremmede Lande, skulle de behandles som Transit-Breve til eller fra disse Lande.

ARTIKEL XV.

Den Transit-Porto, Danmark vil have at beregne sig af Breve, som fra eller til fremmede Lande, enten gaae til eller fra det Forenede Kongerige eller, igjennem det Forenede Kongerige, til eller fra dets Colonier og Besiddelser, skal, forsaavidt den Britiske Regjering med hine fremmede Lande maatte treffe Overenskomst om gjensidig Porto-Nedsættelse, være en eensformig Porto af 4 Pence Sterl, for et enkelt Brev af en halv Unzes Vægt, og saa fremdeles, naar disse Breve passere igjennem Danmark.

ARTIKEL XVI.

Den Danske Postbestyrelse giver sit Samkykke til, at de lukkede Postsække, som indeholde Correspondancen imellem det Britiske Postcontoir og det Forenede Kongeriges Colonier eller Besiddelser i Østindien, saavel som de Ioniske Øer og de Britiske Postcontoirer i Levanten, maae befordres igjennem det Danske Territorium, dersom den Britiske Postbestyrelse skulde finde det hensigtsmæssigt at afsende eller modtage sine Postsække igjennem bemeldte Territorium.

Den Britiske Postbestyrelse skal ikke betale Danmark nogen Transit-Porto for Befordringen af disse Postsække igjennem det Danske Territorium, dog skulle alle Omkostninger ved Forsendelsen afholdes af den Britiske Postbestyrelse.

ARTIKEL XVII.

Den Danske Postbestyrelse forpligter sig fremdeles til at tilstaae den Britiske Postbestyrelse Ret til, igjennem det Danske Territorium, at sende lukkede Postsække indeholdende Correspondancen imellem det Forenede Kongerige, de Britiske Colonier og Besiddelser, og de fremmede Lande, som maatte slutte Overenskomster med den Britiske

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tion of postage, at the rate of eight pence sterling for every ounce, net weight, for letters, and at the rate of one penny sterling for every newspaper or printed paper.

Regjering om gjensidig Portoned-sættelse, alt imod en Afgift af 8 Pence Sterl for hver Unze Netto Vægt for Breve, og af 1 Penny for hver Avis eller trykt Blad.

IV. Newspapers.

IV. Aviser.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ARTIKEL XVIII.

Newspapers published in the United Kingdom and duly stamped, addressed to Denmark, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Denmark, direct by packet boat, shall be forwarded by the British Post Office without charge; and no rate of postage shall be levied upon them by the Post Office of Denmark;

De, i det Forenede Kongerige udkomne og, med behørigt Stempel forsynede, til Danmark adresserede Aviser skulle, naar de befordres directe med Paketbaad imellem det Forenede Kongerige og Danmark, expederes af det Britiske Postcontoir uden nogen Afgift, og der skal heller ingen Porto hæves af dem af det Danske Postcontoir;

And, conversely, no charge shall be made by the Post Office of Denmark, nor by the British Post Office, on newspapers published in Denmark, and in the language of that country, addressed to the United Kingdom, when conveyed direct by packet boat, between Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Paa den anden Side skal hverken det Danske eller det Britiske Postcontoir opkræve nogen Afgift af Aviser, der udkomme i Danmark, i dette Lands Sprog, og ere bestemte til det Forenede Kongerige, naar disse Aviser befordres directe med Paketbaad imellem Danmark og det Forenede Kongerige.

When such newspapers are conveyed by private ship, the charge on each newspaper to be made by the British Post Office, shall be one penny on its dispatch from, and the same sum on its delivery in, the United Kingdom; and the charge to be levied in Denmark on such newspapers conveyed by private ship, shall not exceed one penny sterling.

Naar saadanne Aviser befordres med privat Skibslæilighed, skal den Afgift, det Britiske Postcontoir hæver af hver Avis, være 1 Penny Sterl. ved Afsendelsen fra, og det samme Beløb, ved Modtagelsen i det Forenede Kongerige, og den Afgift, som af saadanne, med private Skibe befordrede Aviser svares i Danmark, skal ikke overstige 1 Penny Sterl.

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTIKEL XIX.

It is always understood that newspapers, when forwarded from the United Kingdom to Denmark, or from Denmark to the United Kingdom, shall be subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

I ethvert Tilfælde skulle Aviser, som forsendes fra Danmark, være underkastede følgende Vilkaar, nemlig:—

1st. That they are sent in bands or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

1°. At de forsendes i Baand eller Omslag, der ere aabne paa Siderne, saa at de let kunne undersøges.

2d. That the preceding stipulations do not in any way invalidate the right of either of the two Contracting Parties to refuse to convey or deliver such of those newspapers, with respect to which the laws and ordinances concerning their publication and circulation have not been complied with.

2°. At ovenstaaende Bestemmelse, i ingen Henseende betager Nogen af de tvende contraherende Parter den samme tilkommende Ret til at nægte Befordringen eller Udleveringen af saadanne Aviser, med Hensyn til hvilke Lovene og Anordningerne for deres Udgivelse og Circulation ikke ere blevne overholdte.

V. *Various Regulations.*

ARTICLE XX.

Accounts, showing the results of the mutual transmission of the correspondence, shall be made out at the end of every quarter; and, having been examined, compared, and setted by the two Offices, the balance shall be paid without delay, in British currency, by that Office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

ARTICLE XXI.

Dead letters and newspapers which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned every month, for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending Office.

With respect to letters misdirected or mis-sent, they shall be reciprocally returned without delay, on the footing stated above.

Lastly, letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever be the origin of such letters, shall in like manner be returned, charged with the same rate that should have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It shall come into operation on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

It cannot be annulled by either of the two Governments, except after notice given to the other at least six months previously.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within one month from the date hereof.

V. *Forskjellige Bestemmelser.*

ARTIKEL XX.

Ved Udgangen af hvert Quartal skal der udfærdiges Afregninger, som udvise Resultatet af den gjensidige Brevforsendelse og, efterat disse Afregninger ere blevne prøvede, sammenlignede og antagne af de tvende Postcontoirer, skulle de uden Ophold afgjøres ved Betaling i Britisk Mönt af det Contoir, som befindes at være i det andets Gjæld.

ARTIKEL XXI.

Rebut-Breve og Aviser, der af hvilkensomhelst Grund ikke kunne afleveres, skulle maanedligen tilbaagesendes fra begge Sider mod Erlæggelse af det samme Portobeløb, som oprindeligen var beregnet af det Postcontoir, hvorfra de vare afsendte.

Breve, paa hvilke Adressen er feilagtigen angiven eller som ere urigtigen afsendte, skulle uden Ophold gjensidigen sendes tilbage for samme Porto, som ovenfor angivet.

Slutteligen skulle Breve, adresserede til Personer, der have skiftet Opholsted, hvorfra disse Breve end komme, paa lignende Maade sendes tilbage mod Erlæggelse af den samme Porto, som skulde have været erlagt af den, til hvem de vare adresserede.

ARTIKEL XXII.

Nærværende Convention er afsluttet paa ubestemt Tid. Den skal træde i Kraft den første October, Aar Eet Tusinde Otte Hundrede og Sex og Fyrgetyve.

Den kan ikke ophæves af Nogen af de tvende Regjeringer, uden at den, i det Mindste 6 Maaneder i Forveien, har givet den Anden Varsel herom.

ARTIKEL XXIII.

Nærværende Convention, skal ratificeres, og Ratificationerne udvexles i London inden een Maaned fra dens dato af at regne.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) REVENTLOW.

Til Bekræftelse herpaa have de to ovennævnte Befuldmægtigede underskrevet denne Convention og paatrykt samme deres Vaaben-Segl.

Givet i London, den sex og tyvende July, efter Guds Byrd Aar Eet Tusinde Otte Hundrede og Sex og Fyrgetyve.

(L.S.) ABERDEEN.
(L.S.) REVENTLOW.

ANNEX

to Article X of the preceding Convention.

Table showing the amount of the single rate of Danish postage to be taken by the Post Office of Denmark at each of the undermentioned Places in Denmark, on letters sent to or from those places by direct packet between the United Kingdom and Denmark, when the postage is collected in the latter kingdom.

Names of Places. Postcontoirerne.				Amount of single rate. Beløbet af enkelt Porto.
				Pence
Aalborg	6
Aarhus	6
Aarøesund	6
Ahrensburg	3
Altona	2
Apenrade	6
Arrøeskjöbing	6
Assens	6
Barmstedt	4
Bogense	6
Bramstedt	4
Bredstedt	5½
Brunsbüttel	4¾
Burg	5½
Büchen	4
Cappeln	5½
Christiansfelt	6
Crempe	4
Deetzbull	5½
Ebeltoft	6
Eckernförde	5½
Elmshorn	4
Eutin	5½
Faaborg	6
Flensborg	5½
Fredensborg	6
Fredericia	6
Frederiksborg	6
Frederikshavn	6
Frederikssund	6

BILAG.

til Artikel X af ovenstaavende Convention.

Schema, der viser Beløbet af den enkelte Danske Porto, der skal oppebæres af Postcontoirerne Danmark, paa hvert af de nedenstaaende Steder, for Breve, sendte til eller fra disse Steder med directe Paketforbindelse imellem det Forenede Kongerige og Danmark, naar Porto'en oppebæres i det sidste Land.

Names of Places. Postcontoirerne.				Amount of single rate. Beløbet af enkelt Porto.
				Pence
Frederiksværn	6
Frederikstad	5½
Garding	5½
Glückstad	2
Grenaae	6
Hadersleben	6
Hamfelde	4
Heide	5½
Heiligenhafen	5½
Helsingör	6
Hirschholm	6
Hjörning	6
Hobroe	6
Holbek	6
Holstebro	6
Horsens	6
Horst	4
Husum	5½
Itzehoe	4¾
Kallundborg	6
Kellinghusen	4
Kiel	4¾
Kjerteminde	6
Kjöge	6
Kolding	6
Kjöbenhavn	6
Korsör	6
Lauenburg	4
Lemvig	6
Lögstör	6

Names of Places. Postcontoirerne.				Amount of single rate. Beløbet af enkelt Porto.	Names of Places. Postcontoirerne.				Amount of single rate. Beløbet af enkelt Porto.
				Pence					Pence
Lunden	5½	Ringkjöbing	6
Lygumkloster	6	Ringsted	6
Lyngby	6	Roeskilde	6
Lütjenburg	5½	Rudkjöbing	6
					Rødby	6
Mariager	6	Rønnede	6
Maribo	6					
Meldorf	4¾	Sælkjöbing	6
Middelfart	6	Slesvig	5½
Mölln	4	Schwarzenbeck	4
					Segeberg	4¾
Nakskov	6	Skagen	6
Nestved	6	Skanderborg	6
Neumünster	4¾	Skive	6
Neustadt	4¾	Skjelskjör	6
Nibe	6	Slagelse	6
Norborg	6	Sonderborg	6
Nortorf	4¾	Soröe	6
Nyborg	6	Stege	6
Nykjöbing paa Sjeland	6	Storeheddinge	6
Nykjöbing paa Falster	6	Stubbekjöbing	6
Nykjöbing i Jylland	6	Svendborg	6
Nysted	6	Sæby	6
Odense	6	Thisted	6
Oldenburg	5½	Töndern	6
Oldersloe	4	Tönningen	5½
Pinneberg	3	Uetersen	3
Plöen	4½	Ulzburg	3
Præstøe	6					
Preetz	4¾	Varde	6
					Veile	6
Quickborn	3	Viborg	6
					Vordingborg	6
Randers	6					
Ratzeburg	4	Wandsbeck	3
Remmels	4¾	Wilster	4¾
Rendsborg	4¾	Wyck	6
Ribe	6					

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

(Signed) REVENTLOW.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

TO THOSE AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

THE POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AND

THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE,

FOR CARRYING INTO EXECUTION

THE CONVENTION OF 3RD APRIL, 1843.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1845.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To those agreed upon between the POST OFFICE of GREAT BRITAIN and the POST OFFICE of FRANCE, for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3rd, 1843.

In pursuance of the power granted by the Articles 49 and 87 of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, between France and Great Britain, to the two Post Offices, to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the said Convention.

The Undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Offices, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be established on the part of Great Britain, a new Office of Exchange at Folkestone, which shall exchange Mails with the French Office of Boulogne, by means of private Steam Packets plying between those Ports.

ARTICLE 2.

The Mails which the Offices of Exchange at Boulogne and Folkestone are authorized to forward to each other reciprocally, by means of Packets and Merchant Ships plying between those two Ports, may contain, independently of the correspondence coming from or addressed to the said Offices, the transit correspondence from or to any Country whatever, which may be forwarded to advantage through those Offices.

Nevertheless there shall be no transit correspondence forwarded from Folkestone to Boulogne, or from Boulogne to Folkestone, unless those words are expressed on the address :—

Viâ Boulogne, on the correspondence of Great Britain ;

Viâ Folkestone, on the correspondence of France.

ARTICLE 3.

The rules actually followed for paying the expense of the conveyance of the ordinary or supplementary Mails exchanged by means of Steam Packets or private Ships, between the respective Offices mentioned in Articles XII. and XIII. of the Convention of April 3, 1843, apply to the payment of the expense for conveying the Mails exchanged between the Offices of Folkestone and Boulogne.

ARTICLE 4.

The stipulations of the Articles XV. and XVI. of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, concerning the moveable boxes for receiving such Letters as the public may wish to deposit in them, between the closing of the Mails and the departure of the Vessel intrusted with their conveyance, shall likewise apply to the regulations established in pursuance of the 1st Article of these Additional Articles, between the Exchange Offices of Folkestone and Boulogne.

ARTICLE 5.

Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, or the Kingdom of Greece, which are sent by way of France and the French Mediterranean Packets, may be forwarded to the French Post Office, either unpaid, or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS

AUX ARTICLES convenus entre l'OFFICE des POSTES de FRANCE et l'OFFICE des POSTES de la GRANDE BRETAGNE, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.

En vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles 49 et 87 de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, aux Offices des Postes des deux Pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention.

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE 1.

Il sera établi du côté de la Grande Bretagne, un nouveau Bureau d'Echange à Folkestone, qui correspondra avec le Bureau d'Echange Français de Boulogne par la voie des entreprises particulières de Paquebots à Vapeur naviguant d'un de ces ports à l'autre.

ARTICLE 2.

Les Dépêches que sont autorisés à s'expédier réciproquement les Bureaux d'Echange de Folkestone et de Boulogne par la voie des Paquebots et Bâtiments de Commerce naviguant entre ces deux Ports pourront contenir, indépendamment des correspondances originaires ou à destination de ces localités les correspondances en transit de ou pour quelque Pays que ce soit qui pourraient être dirigées avec avantage par ces Bureaux.

Cependant il ne pourra être expédié de Folkestone à Boulogne, ou de Boulogne à Folkestone des correspondances en transit qu'autant qu'elles porteront sur l'adresse, savoir :—

- 1^o Celles de la Grande Bretagne les mots *par Boulogne* ;
- 2^o Celles de France, les mots *par Folkestone*.

ARTICLE 3.

Les règles actuellement suivies pour le payement des frais du transport des Dépêches ordinaires ou supplémentaires échangées par la voie des Paquebots ou Bâtiments du Commerce entre les Bureaux des Offices respectifs désignés dans les Articles XII. et XIII. de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, applicables au payement des frais du transport des Dépêches qui seront échangées entre les Bureaux de Folkestone et de Boulogne.

ARTICLE 4.

Seront également applicables aux relations établies en vertu de l'Article 1^{er} des présents Articles Additionnels, entre les Bureaux d'Echange de Folkestone et de Boulogne, les dispositions des Articles XV. et XVI. de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, concernant les boîtes mobiles destinées à recevoir les Lettres que le public voudroit y déposer entre le moment qui suit la clôture des Dépêches et le départ du Bâtiment chargé de leur transport.

ARTICLE 5.

Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, pour le Royaume de Grèce, qui seront dirigées par la France pour être transportées par les Paquebots à Vapeur Français de la Méditerranée, pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de France non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

ARTICLE 6.

Reciprocally, letters originating in the Kingdom of Greece, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, and conveyed by the French Mediterranean Packets, may be forwarded to the British Post Office, either unpaid or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

ARTICLE 7.

The French Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office for postage on unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, namely :—

1st. On letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of one shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2ndly. On letters from the British Colonies and Possessions (but only from the port of embarkation in the said Colonies and Possessions), at the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of three shillings and fourpence, fixed as above, that of eightpence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are forwarded from Jamaica (those coming from Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all four shillings per ounce British, net weight.

ARTICLE 8.

The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for postage on letters, originating in the Kingdom of Greece, which shall be paid to their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, viz. :—

1st. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of one shilling per ounce British, net weight ;

2ndly. On letters addressed to the British Colonies and Possessions (but paid only to the port of landing in the said Colonies and Possessions), at the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of three shillings and fourpence, fixed as above, that of eightpence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are addressed to Jamaica (those addressed to Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all four shillings per ounce British, net weight.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the French Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters, originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, at the rate of four francs and sixty centimes, for every thirty grammes, net weight, making four francs for sea conveyance and transit postage through the French dominions, and sixty centimes for the internal postage of the Kingdom of Greece.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office for postage on letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Kingdom of Greece, at the rate of four francs and sixty centimes for every thirty grammes, net weight, making four francs for the sea conveyance and transit postage through the French dominions, and sixty centimes for the internal postage of the Kingdom of Greece.

ARTICLE 11.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Colonies and Possessions, and those of the Kingdom of Greece, may reciprocally send registered letters, by means of the French Mediterranean Packets. The postage on such letters must, in all cases, be paid to the place of destination.

ARTICLE 6.

Par réciprocité, les lettres originaires du Royaume de Grèce, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises qui seront transportées par les Paquebots Français de la Méditerranée pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

ARTICLE 7.

L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres non affranchies, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, à destination du Royaume de Grèce, savoir :—

1°. Pour les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, un shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour celles des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (mais seulement à partir du port d'embarquement dans ces Colonies et Possessions) la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de huit pence, pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront originaires de la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), du Canada, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle Ecosse, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et de Terre-Neuve ; en tout quatre shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

ARTICLE 8.

L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres originaires du Royaume de Grèce, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, savoir :—

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, un shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces Colonies et Possessions), la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de huit pence, pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront destinées pour la Jamaïque (le port de Kingston excepté), le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre-Neuve ; en tout quatre shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

ARTICLE 9.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres non affranchies originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, la somme de quatre francs soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net, dont quatre francs pour le port de voie de mer et le prix de transit à travers le territoire Français et soixante centimes pour le Port intérieur du Royaume de Grèce.

ARTICLE 10.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume de Grèce, la somme de quatre francs soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net, dont quatre francs pour le port de voie de mer et le prix de transit à travers le territoire Français, et soixante centimes pour le port intérieur du Royaume de Grèce.

ARTICLE 11.

Les habitants du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, et ceux du Royaume de Grèce pourront réciproquement envoyer d'un pays dans l'autre des lettres chargées par la voie des Paquebots à Vapeur Français de la Méditerranée. Le port de ces lettres devra toujours être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

ARTICLE 12.

The sum for which the two offices of France and Great Britain shall mutually account to each other, as regards the postage of registered letters, sent either from the United Kingdom and its Possessions to the Kingdom of Greece, or from the Kingdom of Greece to the United Kingdom and its Possessions, shall be double the sums mutually fixed upon, by the preceding Articles 8 and 10 for ordinary letters paid to the place of destination.

ARTICLE 13.

The French Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain an uniform rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight, for transit through the territory of the United Kingdom, and for sea conveyance of paid letters originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to Colonies and Countries beyond the sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded by the French to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private Ships, by Government Vessels, or by Vessels freighted or maintained by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

The same rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight, shall likewise be paid by the French Post Office to the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland, for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, of unpaid letters originating in colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece.

It is, however, understood that in the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, fixed as above, for sea conveyance and transit through the territory of the United Kingdom of the letters described in the two preceding paragraphs, the rate with which those letters may be chargeable for internal postage in the said Colonies and Countries beyond sea, is not included.

ARTICLE 14.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall forward to the French Post Office, free from any charge for postage, newspapers and printed papers originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the kingdom of Greece, which are to be conveyed by the French Mediterranean Packets.

ARTICLE 15.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the French Post Office, at the rate of ten centimes, for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage through France, of newspapers and printed papers originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and conveyed by the French Mediterranean Packets.

ARTICLE 16.

The Post Office of France shall pay, on its part, to the Post Office of Great Britain, at the rate of one penny, for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for sea conveyance and transit postage of newspapers and printed papers originating in the Kingdom of Greece, and addressed to Colonies and Countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private Ships, by Government Vessels, or by Vessels freighted by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 17.

The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office the same sum of one penny for every newspaper or printed sheet of paper, for transit postage and sea conveyance of newspapers and printed papers, addressed to the Kingdom of Greece, and originating in the Colonies and Countries beyond sea, without distinction, and brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom, or the Channel Islands.

ARTICLE 12.

Le prix dont les deux Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne se tiendront réciproquement compte pour le port des lettres chargées, envoyées soit du Royaume Uni et de ses Possessions, dans le Royaume de Grèce, soit du Royaume de Grèce dans le Royaume Uni et ses Possessions, sera du double des prix respectivement fixés par les Articles 8 et 10 précédents pour les lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination.

ARTICLE 13.

L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne un prix uniforme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, et pour port de voie de mer, des lettres affranchies, originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinées pour les Colonies et Pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages qui seront livrées par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportées, soit par des Bâtiments du Commerce, soit par des Bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés ou entretenus pour le compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

La même somme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net, sera également payée par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, pour port de voie de mer, et pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres non affranchies, originaires des Colonies et Pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, destinées pour le Royaume de Grèce.

Il est toutefois entendu que dans le prix ci-dessus fixé de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, pour port de voie de mer et de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres désignée dans les deux paragraphes précédents, n'est pas comprise la taxe dont ces lettres seront passibles à raison de leur parcours dans l'intérieur des dites Colonies ou Pays d'outre-mer.

ARTICLE 14.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne livrera exempts de tout prix de port à l'Office des Postes de France, les journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés dans le Royaume de Grèce, qui devront être transportés par les Paquebots Français de la Méditerranée.

ARTICLE 15.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, la somme de dix centimes, par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit à travers la France, des journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinés pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui auront été transportés par les Paquebots Français de la Méditerranée.

ARTICLE 16.

L'Office des Postes de France payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, la somme d'un penny, par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit, des journaux et imprimés originaires du Royaume de Grèce, et destinés pour les Colonies et Pays d'outre mer, sans distinction de parages qui seront livrés à l'Office des Postes Britanniques pour être transportés soit par des Bâtiments du Commerce, soit par des Bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

ARTICLE 17.

L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes Britanniques la même somme d'un penny par journal ou par feuille d'imprimés, pour tout port de voie de mer et de transit des journaux et imprimés adressés dans le Royaume de Grèce, et originaires des Colonies et Pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront apportés par quelque voie que ce soit dans le Royaume Uni ou dans les Iles du Canal de la Manche.

ARTICLE 18.

The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two Offices for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, signed at London the 1st May following, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1845.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris, the 22nd day of February, 1845, and at London, the 26th of the same month.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY, *Secretary*.

Approved,

(Signed) LONSDALE, *Postmaster-General*.

ARTICLE 18.

Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres le 1^{er} Mai suivant, et seront mis à exécution le 1^{er} Mars, 1845.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris, le 22 jour du mois de Février, 1845, et à Londres, le 26 du même mois.

L'Administrateur des Postes de France,

(Signé) DUBOST.

Approuvé,

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-Général des Postes de France,

(Signé) CONTE.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

TO THOSE AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

THE POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND

THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE,

FOR CARRYING INTO EXECUTION

THE CONVENTION OF 3RD APRIL, 1843.

Signed at Paris, March 25, 1846, and at London, March 30, 1846.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1846.

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ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To those agreed upon between the POST OFFICE of GREAT BRITAIN and the
POST OFFICE of FRANCE, for carrying into execution the Convention of 3rd
April, 1843.

In pursuance of the power granted by the Articles 49 and 87 of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, between France and Great Britain, to the two Post Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the said Convention,

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. 1.

Letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, for the Grand Duchy of Baden, shall be transmitted through the Post Office of France, unless especially directed to be sent by some other route. They may be forwarded to the said French Post Office, either unpaid or paid, to their destination, at the option of the senders.

ART. 2.

Reciprocally, letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, shall be transmitted through the Post Office of France, unless especially directed to be sent by some other route.

They may be forwarded to the British Post Office, either unpaid or paid to their destination, at the option of the senders.

ART. 3.

The French Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden; namely:—

1st. On letters from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of one shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2nd. On letters from the British Colonies and Possessions (but only from the port of embarkation in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of three shillings and fourpence, fixed as above, that of eightpence, for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are forwarded from Jamaica (those coming from Kingston excepted), Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edwards' Island, and Newfoundland, making in all four shillings per ounce British, net weight.

ART. 4.

The French Post Office shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for postage on letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which shall be paid to their destination in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions; namely:—

1st. On letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate of one shilling per ounce British, net weight.

2nd. On letters addressed to the British Colonies and Possessions (but paid only to the port of landing in the said colonies and possessions), at the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight.

There shall be added to the rate of three shillings and fourpence, fixed as above, that of eightpence for the internal postage of such of the aforesaid letters as are addressed to Jamaica (those addressed to Kingston excepted),

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS

Aux Articles convenus entre l'Office des Postes de France et l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.

En vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles 49 et 87 de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, aux Offices des Postes des deux Pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de detail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention,

Les soussignés dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ART. 1.

Les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, pour le Grand Duché de Bade, seront transmises par l'intermédiaire de l'Office des Postes de France, à moins que l'adresse de ces lettres n'indique une direction différente.

Elles pourront être livrée au dit Office des Postes de France, non affranchies, ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

ART. 2.

Par réciprocité, les lettres originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et pour les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, seront transmises par l'intermédiaire de l'Offices des Postes de France, à moins que l'adresse de ces lettres n'indique une direction différente.

Elles pourront être livrées à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, non affranchies ou affranchies jusqu'à destination, au choix des envoyeurs.

ART. 3.

L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres non affranchies, originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, à destination du Grand Duché de Bade ; savoir :—

1°. Pour les lettres du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, un shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour les lettres des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (mais seulement à partir du port d'embarquement dans ces colonies et possessions) la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de huit pence pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront originaires de la Jamaïque (le Port de Kingston excepté), du Canada, du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle Ecosse, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et de Terre Neuve ; en tout, quatre shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

ART. 4.

L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour le port des lettres originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises ; savoir :—

1°. Pour les lettres adressées dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, un shilling par once Britannique, poids net ;

2°. Et pour les lettres adressées dans les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises (mais affranchies seulement jusqu'au port de débarquement dans ces colonies et possessions) la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence, aussi par once Britannique, poids net.

Il sera ajouté à la somme de trois shillings et quatre pence, ci-dessus fixée, celle de huit pence pour port intérieur de celles des dites lettres qui seront

Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, making in all four shillings per ounce British, net weight.

ART. 5.

The British Post Office shall pay, on its part, to the French Post Office, for postage on unpaid letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, at the rate of one franc and sixty centimes for every thirty grammes, net weight.

ART. 6.

The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office, for postage on the letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at the rate of one franc and sixty centimes for every thirty grammes, net weight.

ART. 7.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Colonies and Possessions, and those of the Grand Duchy of Baden, may, reciprocally, send registered letters.

The postage on such letters must in all cases be paid to the place of destination.

ART. 8.

The sum for which the two Offices of France and Great Britain shall mutually account to each other, as regards the postage of registered letters, sent either from the United Kingdom and its Possessions to the Grand Duchy of Baden, or from the Grand Duchy of Baden to the United Kingdom and its Possessions, shall be double the sums mutually fixed upon by the preceding Articles 4 and 6 for ordinary letters paid to the place of destination.

ART. 9.

The French Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Great Britain an uniform rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight, for transit through the territory of the United Kingdom and for sea conveyance of paid letters originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated, when forwarded by the French to the British Post Office, to be conveyed, either by private ships, by Government Vessels, or by vessels freighted or maintained by order of Government, from the ports of the United Kingdom.

The same rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, net weight, shall likewise be paid by the French Post Office to the Post Office of Great Britain for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom of unpaid letters, originating in colonies and countries beyond the sea, wherever the same may be situated, addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

It is, however, understood, that in the rate of three shillings and fourpence per ounce British, fixed as above, for sea conveyance and transit postage through the territory of the United Kingdom, of the letters described in the two preceding paragraphs, the rate with which those letters may be chargeable for internal postage in the said colonies and countries beyond sea is not included.

ART. 10.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall forward to the French Post Office, free from any charge for postage, Newspapers and Printed Papers, originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

ART. 11.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the French Post Office, at the rate of four centimes, for every Newspaper, for transit postage through France,

destinées pour la Jamaïque (le Port de Kingston excepté), le Canada, le Nouveau Brunswick, la Nouvelle Ecosse, l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et Terre Neuve; en tout, quatre shillings par once Britannique, poids net.

ART. 5.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres non affranchies, originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, la somme d'un franc soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net.

ART. 6.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Grand Duché de Bade, la somme d'un franc soixante centimes par trente grammes, poids net.

ART. 7.

Les habitants du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, et ceux du Grand Duché de Bade, pourront, réciproquement, se transmettre des lettres chargées.

Le port de ces lettres devra toujours être acquitté d'avance et jusqu'à destination.

ART. 8.

Le prix dont les deux Offices de France et de la Grande Bretagne se tiendront réciproquement compte pour le port des lettres chargées, envoyées, soit du Royaume Uni et de ses Possessions dans le Grand Duché de Bade, soit du Grand Duché de Bade dans le Royaume Uni et ses Possessions, sera du double des prix respectivement fixés par les Articles 4 et 6 précédents pour les lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination.

ART. 9.

L'Office des Postes de France payera à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne un prix uniforme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net, pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni et pour port de voie de mer, des lettres affranchies, originaires du Grand Duché de Bade et destinées pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, qui seront livrées, par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportées, soit par des bâtiments de commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés, ou entretenus pour le compte de l'Etat, partant des ports du Royaume Uni.

La même somme de trois shillings et quatre pence par once Britannique, poids net, sera également payée par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour port de voie de mer, et pour prix de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni, des lettres non affranchies, originaires des colonies et pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages, destinées pour le Grand Duché de Bade.

Il est toutefois entendu, que dans le prix ci-dessus fixé de trois shillings et quatre pence, par once Britannique, pour port de voie de mer, et de transit sur le territoire du Royaume Uni des lettres designées dans le deux paragraphes précédents, n'est pas comprise la taxe dont ces lettres sont passibles à raison de leur parcours dans l'intérieur des dites colonies ou pays d'outre-mer.

ART. 10.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne livrera, exempts de tout prix de port à l'Office des Postes de France, les Journaux et Imprimés originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et adressés dans le Grand Duché de Bade.

ART. 11.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, la somme de quatre centimes par journal, pour port de transit à travers

of Newspapers originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ART. 12.

The Post Office of France shall pay, on its part, for transit postage and sea conveyance of Newspapers originating in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, when forwarded to the British Post Office, to be conveyed either by private ships, by Government vessels, or by vessels freighted by order of Government, from the Ports of the United Kingdom, the following rates ; namely :—

1st. On Newspapers addressed to colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated (those addressed to Canada excepted), one penny each.

2nd. On Newspapers addressed to Canada, three halfpence each.

ART. 13.

The Post Office of France shall likewise pay to the British Post Office, for sea conveyance and transit postage of Newspapers, addressed to the Grand Duchy of Baden, and originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, and brought in any manner whatsoever into the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, the following rates ; namely :—

1st. On Newspapers originating in the colonies and countries beyond sea, wherever the same may be situated (those coming from Canada excepted), one penny each.

2nd. On Newspapers originating in Canada, three halfpence each.

ART. 14.

The forms of Letter Bills and acknowledgments of Receipts, for the use of the respective Offices of Exchange, beginning from the first day of May next, shall be made according to the forms agreed upon and annexed to the present Articles.

ART. 15.

The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two Offices for carrying into execution the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, signed at London the 1st May following, and shall come into operation the first day of May, 1846.

Done in Duplicate, and signed at Paris the twenty-fifth day of the month of March, 1846, and at London the thirtieth day of the same month.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY,
Secretary of the General Post-Office
of the United Kingdom.

Approved.

(Signed) ST. GERMAN, Postmaster-General
of the United Kingdom.

la France, des Journaux originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, et destinés pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

ART. 12.

L'Office des Postes de France payera, de son côté, à l'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne, pour port de transit et de voie de mer, des Journaux originaires du Grand Duché de Bade, et destinés pour les colonies et pays d'outre-mer, qui seront livrés à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour être transportés, soit par des bâtiments de commerce, soit par des bâtiments de l'Etat, ou frétés au compte de l'Etat, partant des Ports du Royaume Uni, les prix ci-après fixés ; savoir :—

1°. Pour les Journaux à destination des colonies et pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages (le Canada excepté), un penny par journal ;

2°. Pour les Journaux à destination du Canada, un penny et demi par journal.

ART. 13.

L'Office des Postes de France payera également à l'Office des Postes Britanniques, pour port de voie de mer et de transit des Journaux adressés dans le Grand Duché de Bade, et originaires des colonies et pays d'outre-mer, qui seront apportés par quelque voie que ce soit dans le Royaume Uni, ou dans les Iles du Canal de la Manche, les prix ci-après fixés ; savoir :—

1°. Pour les Journaux originaires des colonies et pays d'outre-mer, sans distinction de parages (le Canada excepté), un penny par journal ;

2°. Pour les Journaux originaires du Canada, un penny et demi par journal.

ART. 14.

Les Feuilles d'avis et Accusés de réception dont les Bureaux d'échange respectifs devront faire usage, à dater du 1^{er} Mai prochain, seront conformes aux modèles parafés qui sont joints aux présents Articles.

ART. 15.

Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril 1843, signés à Londres le 1^{er} Mai suivant, et seront mis à exécution le 1^{er} Mai 1846.

Fait en double originel, et signé à Paris le vingt-cinquième jour du mois de Mars 1846, et à Londres le trentième jour du même mois.

L'Administrateur des Postes de France,

(Signé) DUBOST.

Approuvé.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-Général des Postes de France,

(Signé) CONTE.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

TO THOSE AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

THE POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AND

THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE,

FOR CARRYING INTO EXECUTION

THE CONVENTION OF 3RD APRIL, 1843.

Signed at London, March 14, 1846.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1846.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To those agreed upon between the Post Office of GREAT BRITAIN and the Post Office of FRANCE, for carrying into execution the Convention of 3rd April, 1843.

IN pursuance of the power granted by the Articles 49 and 87 of the Convention of April 3rd, 1843, between Great Britain and France, to the two Post Offices, to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the said Convention,

The undersigned duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. 1.

The British Post Office shall pay to the French Post Office, for postage on *unpaid* letters originating in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, at the rate of two francs for every thirty grammes, net weight.

ART. 2.

The British Post Office shall likewise pay to the French Post Office, for postage on the letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Colonies and Possessions, which shall be paid to their destination in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, at the rate of two francs for every thirty grammes, net weight.

ART. 3.

The present Articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two Post Offices, for carrying into execution the Convention of 3rd April, 1843, signed at London, the 1st May following, and shall come into operation the 1st day of June, 1846.

Done in Duplicate, and signed at Paris, the eleventh day of May, 1846, and at London, the fourteenth of the same month.

(Signed) W. L. MABERLY,
Secretary of the General Post Office
of the United Kingdom.

Approved.

(Signed) ST. GERMANS,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS

Aux Articles convenus entre l'Office des Postes de la GRANDE BRETAGNE et l'Office des Postes de FRANCE, pour l'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843.

EN vertu de la faculté conférée par les Articles 49 and 87 de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, aux Offices des Postes des deux Pays, d'arrêter de concert les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui doivent procurer l'exécution de cette Convention,

Les sous-signés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs offices respectifs, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ART. 1.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres *non affranchies* originaires du Royaume de Wurtemberg, et destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, les Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, la somme de deux francs par trente grammes, poids net.

ART. 2.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera également à l'Office des Postes de France, pour les lettres originaires du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, des Colonies et Possessions Anglaises, qui seront affranchies jusqu'à destination dans le Royaume de Wurtemberg, la somme de deux francs par trente grammes, poids net.

ART. 3.

Les présents Articles seront considérés comme additionnels aux Articles d'exécution de la Convention du 3 Avril, 1843, signés à Londres, le 1^{er} Mai suivant, et seront mis à exécution le 1^{er} Juin, 1846.

Fait en double original et signé à Paris, le onzième jour du mois de Mai, et à Londres le quatorzième jour du même mois.

L'Administrateur des Postes de France,

(Signé) DUBOST.

Approuvé.

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-Général des Postes de France,

(Signé) CONTE.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

POSTAGE CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

GENERAL POST OFFICE

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND,

AND THE

GENERAL POST OFFICE

OF THE

KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

Dated 8th July 1845.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1846.

POSTAGE CONVENTION

Between the GENERAL POST OFFICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the GENERAL POST OFFICE of the KINGDOM of HANOVER.

The General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Post Office of the Kingdom of Hanover, being desirous to regulate by means of a Convention the communications by post between the two Kingdoms upon a more liberal and advantageous basis for the inhabitants of both Countries :

The Undersigned, WILLIAM LEADER MABERLY, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's service, and Secretary of the General Post Office, furnished with full powers from the Right Honourable William Earl of Lonsdale, Postmaster-General of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and

The Sieur HENRY AUGUSTUS FREDERICK FRIESLAND, Chief-Inspector of the Posts of Hanover, Companion of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Guelphs, and Knight of the Third Class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, furnished with full powers of the Directors-General of the Posts of Hanover ;

After having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

I. EXCHANGE AND CONVEYANCE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

ARTICLE 1.

A direct and regular communication shall be maintained between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of Hanover, for the transmission of letters and packets between the two Kingdoms, as well as for the transit and colonial correspondence which they shall think proper to forward to each other, or which shall be transmitted through the said States.

The exchange of correspondence shall take place on the part of Great Britain by the Post Office in London ; on the part of Hanover, by the Hanoverian Post Office at Bremen ; but other offices may be fixed upon for the exchange of correspondence when such a measure shall be deemed expedient by the two Post Offices.

ARTICLE 2.

The transmission of the correspondence shall take place twice a-week by means of the Steam-boats carrying on the packet service between London and Hamburgh, as long as the Government of the United Kingdom shall deem it expedient to maintain this communication.

The expenses of embarking or disembarking the Mails in the Elbe, and also that incurred for conveyance between the Elbe or any Port on the Coast of Hanover and Heligoland, when the Elbe is closed by ice, shall be borne, as hitherto, without charge to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

When the service is performed by vessels employed solely for the conveyance of Mails and passengers and their baggage and effects, these vessels shall be considered as vessels of war, and shall be entitled in Hanover to

POST CONVENTION

Zwischen der Postverwaltung des Vereinigten Königreichs Gross-Britannien und Irland, und der Postverwaltung des Königreichs Hannover.

Nachdem die Ober-Post Behörde des Vereinigten Königreichs Gross-Britannien und Irland, und die Ober-Post Behörde des Königreichs Hannover übereingekommen sind durch eine Convention die Post Verbindungen zwischen beiden Königreichen auf liberalen und für das Publicum vortheilhaften Grundlagen zu ordnen:

So haben die Unterzeichneten, WILLIAM LEADER MABERLY, Oberst Lieutenant in Ihrer Majestät Diensten und Secretair des General Postamts versehen mit Vollmacht von dem sehr achtbaren Herrn William Grafen von Lonsdale, General Postmeister Ihrer Majestät der Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs Gross-Britannien und Irland, und der Königlich Hannoverscher Ober-Post. Inspector HEINRICH AUGUSTUS FRIEDRICH FRIESLAND, Mitglied des Guelphenordens vierter Classe, und Ritter des Königlich Preussischen Rothen Adler-Ordens dritter Classe versehen mit Vollmacht von dem Königlich Hannoverschen General Post Directorio;

Nachdem sie einander ihre Vollmachten gegenseitig mitgetheilt und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden haben, die nachstehenden Artikel abgeschlossen:—

I. AUSWECHSLUNG UND BEFÖRDERUNG DER CORRESPONDENTZ.

ARTIKEL 1.

Es soll zwischen der Postverwaltung des Vereinigten Königreichs Gross-Britannien und Irland, und der Postverwaltung des Königreichs Hannover eine directe und regelmässige Verbindung unterhalten werden, zu Versendung von Briefen und Brief-Packeten zwischen den beiden Königreichen so wie der transitirenden und Colonial Correspondenz, welche dieselben einander zuzuführen angemessen finden, oder welche durch besagte Staaten befördert wird.

Die Auswechslung der Correspondenz soll erfolgen: Gross-Britannischer Seits durch das Postamt in London, Hannoverscher Seits durch das Hannoversche Postamt in Bremen; es können jedoch auch andere Postämter für die Auswechslung der Correspondenz bestimmt werden wenn solches von den beiden Postbehörden für zweckmässig erachtet wird.

ARTIKEL 2.

Die Beförderung der Correspondenz soll zweimal wöchentlich mittelst der den Postdienst zwischen London und Hamburg verrichtenden Dampfböte statt finden so lange die Regierung des Vereinigten Königreichs es für angemessen erachtet, diese Verbindung zu unterhalten.

Die Kosten der Ein- und Ausschiffung der Brief-Felleisen auf der Elbe, ingleichen die Beförderungs-Kosten zwischen der Elbe oder irgend einem Hafen an der Hannoverschen Küste und Helgoland, wenn die Elbe zugefroren ist, sollen, wie bisher, ohne Kosten für die Britische Regierung bestritten werden.

ARTIKEL 3.

Wenn der Dienst durch Schiffe verrichtet wird, welche lediglich zum Transporte von Brief-Felleisen und Passagieren so wie deren Gepäck und Sachen benutzt werden, so sollen diese Schiffe als Kriegsschiffe angesehen

exemption from those tonnage and other dues which are collected on account of the Hanoverian Government.

But when the service is performed by contract by private persons, who, at the same time undertake to convey merchandize, the said privileges and exemptions shall not be claimed.

ARTICLE 4.

In case of war between the two nations, the vessels employed in the conveyance of the Mails shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until notice is given by either of the two Governments that the service is to be discontinued, in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their country.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to the regular conveyance mentioned in the preceding Articles, the two Offices shall forward to each other, reciprocally, by means of private vessels plying between the two countries, any letters which parties may wish to have forwarded by such opportunities.

The gratuities due to the Masters for the conveyance of these letters shall be paid to them by either Office, according to the regulations in force in each country.

ARTICLE 6.

The correspondence of every description which the two Offices may forward to each other reciprocally, shall be enclosed at the Office from which it is forwarded, in sealed bags, and shall be accompanied by a letter bill, in which the particulars of each despatch shall be specified, and the safe arrival of which shall be acknowledged each time by the Office to which they are sent.

These letter bills and receipts shall be in accordance with the forms annexed to the present Convention.

II.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ARTICLE 7.

The postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and addressed to the Kingdom of Hanover, and reciprocally that of the letters originating in Hanover and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be wholly paid by the receivers, or may be prepaid, at the option of the sender in either country.

Prepayment for a part of the distance shall not be permitted.

ARTICLE 8.

Registered letters shall be excepted from the terms of the preceding Article. The postage of these letters shall be always paid in advance, as well with regard to the ordinary postage to the place of destination as to the additional postage to which letters of this class are liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

ARTICLE 9.

Letters originating in any place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and addressed to any place in the Kingdom of Hanover, and reciprocally letters originating in any place in Hanover and addressed to any place in the said United Kingdom, shall be charged in the two countries with an uniform postage of nine-pence sterling, or six good groschen per single letter, of which six-pence sterling or four good groschen shall represent the postage due to the British Office, and two good groschen or three-pence sterling that due to the Post Office of Hanover.

This rate shall also be applicable to letters not prepaid, as well as to those prepaid.

werden, und im Hannoverschen zu Freiheit von denjenigen Tonnengeldern und sonstigen Abgaben berechtigt sein, welche für Rechnung der Hannoverschen Regierung erhoben werden. Wenn aber der Dienst contract-weise durch Privatpersonen, welche zugleich Waaren befördern, verrichtet wird, so sollen die obgedachten Privilegien und Freiheiten nicht in Anspruch genommen werden.

ARTIKEL 4.

Im Fall eines Krieges zwischen den beiden Nationen, sollen die zur Beförderung der Brief-Felleisen verwendeten Schiffe ihre Fahrt ohne Hinderniss oder Beschwerde so lange fortsetzen, bis von einer der beiden Regierungen angezeigt ist, dass der Dienst aufzuhören habe, in welchem Falle die Schiffe frei und unter besonderem Schutze nach ihrer Heimath sollen zurückkehren dürfen.

ARTIKEL 5.

Ausser der in vorstehenden Artikeln gedachten, regelmässigen Beförderung werden die beiderseitigen Post-behörden einander, mittelst der zwischen beiden Ländern fahrenden Privatschiffe, diejenigen Briefe gegenseitig zusenden, welche mit solchen Gelegenheiten befördert zu sehen von Jemand gewünscht werden möchte. Die den Schiffsführern für die Beförderung dieser Briefe zukommenden Vergütungen werden denselben von der betreffenden Postbehörde, nach den in jedem der beiden Länder bestehenden Bestimmungen, bezahlt werden.

ARTIKEL 6.

Die Correspondenz jeder Art welche die beiden Postbehörden einander gegenseitig zusenden, soll, bei dem Postamte, von welchem sie abgeschickt wird, in versiegelte Beutel eingeschlossen werden, und von einer Brief-Card begleitet sein, in welcher der Inhalt jeder Depesche verzeichnet werden soll, und deren richtiger Empfang jedesmal von dem Postamte an welches die Absendung geschehen bescheinigt werden soll. Diese Carten und Empfangs-Bescheinigungen sollen nach den, der gegenwärtigen Convention beigelegten, Formularen eingerichtet sein.

II.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENZ.

ARTIKEL 7.

Das Porto für Briefe welche aus dem Vereinigten Königreiche Gross-Britannien und Irland herkommen und nach dem Königreiche Hannover adressirt sind, und umgekehrt, das Porto für Briefe welche aus dem Hannoverschen herkommen und nach dem Vereinigten Königreiche adressirt sind, kann, nach der Wahl des Absenders in jedem der beiden Länder ganz von den Empfängern oder aber vorausbezahlt werden.

Vorausbezahlung für einen Theil des Weges soll nicht gestattet sein.

ARTIKEL 8.

Recommandirte Briefe sollen von den Bestimmungen desvorhergehenden Artikels ausgenommen sein. Das Porto für diese Briefe soll stets vorausbezahlt werden, und zwar sowohl das ordinaire Porto bis zum Bestimmungsorte, als das Zuschlags-Porto welchem Briefe dieser Art nach den Bestimmungen des Landes aus welchem sie abgesandt werden, unterliegen.

ARTIKEL 9.

Briefe aus irgend einem Orte im Vereinigten Königreiche Gross-Britannien und Irland nach irgend einem Orte im Königreiche Hannover und umgekehrt Briefe aus irgend einem Orte im Hannoverschen nach irgend einem Orte im besagtem Vereinigten Königreiche sollen, in beiden Ländern, mit einem gleichmässigen Porto von Neun Pence Sterling, oder Sechs Gute Groschen per einfachen Brief belegt werden, wovon Sechs Pence Sterling oder Vier Gute Groschen das Britische Porto and Zwei Gute Groschen, oder drei Pence Sterling das Hannoversche Porto ausmachen sollen.

Dieser Portosatz soll sowohl bei unbezahlten als bei vorausbezahlten Briefen anwendbar sein.

With respect to letters above the weight of a single letter, which is fixed at half an ounce in the United Kingdom and at a loth in Hanover, the two Offices shall employ the scale of progression now in operation in the United Kingdom as follows, viz.,

- 1st. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate.
- 2nd. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates.
- 3rd. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates.
- 4th. Above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates.
- 5th. Above three ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates ; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

It is understood, however, that one Hanoverian loth shall be considered to be equal to half an ounce British weight.

ARTICLE 10.

The two Offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion which is due to each of the postage of the correspondence forwarded to them both for that of the letters not prepaid and for that of the letters which are prepaid.

As to registered letters, it is agreed that each Office shall retain the extra postage which shall have been charged in its territory, in conformity with the stipulation in Article 8, so that this surplus shall not give rise to any account between the two Offices.

ARTICLE 11.

When letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Hanover, but are forwarded by the routes of Holland, Belgium, France, or any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit between those countries and the United Kingdom.

III.—TRANSIT LETTERS.

ARTICLE 12.

The rate of transit postage to be taken by the Post Office of the United Kingdom on letters posted in or addressed to Hanover, conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies and possessions and foreign countries, shall be that which is now or shall hereafter be taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the rate of sixpence sterling per half-ounce, &c., the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Hanover.

The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from or to the port of arrival or departure of the packet.

When such transit letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Hanover, but are forwarded by the routes of Holland, Belgium, France, or any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit between those countries and the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 13.

The transit rate of postage to be charged by Hanover upon letters to or from the United Kingdom, or on letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from its colonies and possessions, to and from those foreign countries with which the British Government shall make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, shall be the uniform rate of two-pence sterling per single letter of half an ounce, and so on when such letters shall pass through Hanover and can be transmitted direct by the Hanoverian Post Office to such foreign countries, or from these to the Hanoverian Post Office.

Bei Briefen über dem Gewichte eines einfachen Briefes, welches zu einer halben Unze im Vereinigten Königreiche und zu einem Loth im Hannoverschen bestimmt wird, werden beide Verwaltungen die jetzt im Vereinigten Königreiche bestehende Gewicht-Progression anwenden, nemlich,

1. Für jeden Brief der nicht über eine halbe Unze wiegt, einfaches Porto.
2. Über eine halbe Unze, aber nicht über eine Unze, zweifaches Porto.
3. Über eine Unze, aber nicht über zwei Unzen, vierfaches Porto.
4. Über zwei Unzen, aber nicht über drei Unzen, sechsfaches Porto.
5. Über drei Unzen, aber nicht über vier Unzen, achtfaches Porto.

Und so weiter, zweifaches Porto mehr, für jede Unze oder Bruch-Unze mehr.

Es soll dabei stets ein Hannoversches Loth einer halben Unze Britisches Gewicht gleich geachtet werden.

ARTIKEL 10.

Die beiden Verwaltungen werden einander den Porto-Antheil zu Gute rechnen, welcher einer jeden derselben für die zwischen ihnen versandte Correspondenz zukommt, und zwar sowohl für unfrankirte als für frankirte Briefe.

Bei recommandirten Briefen soll jede Verwaltung das Extra-Porto welches in ihrem Gebiete, nach der im Artikel 8, enthaltenen Bestimmung erhoben sein wird, für sich behalten so dass wegen dieses Mehrbetrages keine Abrechnung zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen statt findet.

ARTIKEL 11.

Wenn Briefe zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche und Hannover nicht direct, sondern auf den Wegen über Holland, Belgien, Frankreich, oder irgend ein anderes fremdes Land befördert werden, so sind dieselben zu behandeln wie Briefe welche zwischen diesen Ländern und dem Vereinigten Königreiche in Transit versandt werden.

III.—TRANSITIRENDE BRIEFE.

ARTIKEL 12.

Der Transitportosatz welcher von der Postverwaltung des Vereinigten Königreichs für Briefe zu beziehen ist welche im Hannoverschen aufgeliefert oder dahin adressirt sind, direct durch Packetböte oder Privatschiffe befördert durch das Vereinigte Königreich nach und von dessen Colonien und Besitzungen, und fremden Ländern transitiren, soll dasjenige sein welches jetzt oder künftig für Briefe zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche und jenen Colonien, respective fremden Ländern gehoben wird, wozu dann der Britische Portosatz von sechs Pence sterling per halbe Unze, u. s. w. zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche und Hannover kommt.

Der Colonial oder fremde Portosatz soll, jedoch, von dem Hafenplatze ab, oder bis an den Hafenplatz berechnet werden, wo die Packetböte ankommen oder abgehen.

Wenn dergleichen Transitbriefe zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche und Hannover nicht direct sondern auf den Wegen über Holland, Belgien, Frankreich, oder irgend ein anderes fremdes Land, befördert werden, so sind dieselben zu behandeln wie Briefe, welche zwischen diesen Ländern und dem Vereinigten Königreiche in Transit versandt werden.

ARTIKEL 13.

Der Transitportosatz welcher Hannoverscher Seits zu beziehen ist für Briefe nach oder aus dem Vereinigten Königreiche oder für durch dasselbe nach und von dessen Colonien und Besitzungen gehende Briefe aus und nach solchen fremden Ländern, mit welchen die Britische Regierung Vereinbarungen über gegenseitige Herabsetzung des Portos treffen wird, soll gleichmässig zwei Pence Sterling per einfachen Briefe von einer halben Unze, und so weiter, betragen, wenn dergleichen Briefe durch das Hannoversche gehen, und von der Hannoverschen Postverwaltung jenen fremden Ländern oder von diesen der Hannoverschen Postverwaltung unmittelbar zugeführt werden können. Für Briefe aber, welche aus oder nach dem Königreiche Sachsen und solchen weiter

But for letters sent to or from the Kingdom of Saxony, and those countries beyond to and from which letters can be forwarded by Saxony, the transit rate to be charged by Hanover shall be three-pence sterling, including the transit postage which the Hanoverian Post Office pays to the Prussian Post Office for the transit of the closed Mails passing between Hanover and Saxony through the Prussian territory.

ARTICLE 14.

These rates of six-pence and two-pence or three-pence respectively must be combined into one uniform rate of eight-pence or nine-pence, of which six-pence sterling will belong to Great Britain and two-pence or three-pence to Hanover.

The two Post Offices of Great Britain and Hanover shall mutually account to each other for that portion of the postage which is due to each on the correspondence forwarded to them.

ARTICLE 15.

The Post Office of Hanover shall grant a passage through its territory to the British messengers with the closed bags containing the correspondence between England and Hamburg, whenever the direct navigation to and from the Elbe shall be interrupted in consequence of the severity of the season.

The British Office shall not pay anything to Hanover for such passage, but shall make the necessary disbursements for the conveyance at the time, and bear any extraordinary expenses which the passage of the Hamburg Mails through the Hanoverian territories may have occasioned.

The present Article does not refer to those cases when the British Steam-boats reach Cuxhaven, but cannot continue their voyage to Hamburg, in which cases the Mails must be forwarded to Hamburg by land as hitherto, at the expense of the Hanoverian and Hamburg Post Offices.

ARTICLE 16.

The Post Office of Hanover engages to allow the transmission through its territory of the closed Mails containing the correspondence between the British Office and the colonies or the possessions of the United Kingdom in the East Indies, and also the Ionian Islands and the British Offices established in the Levant, should the British Office deem it expedient to forward or receive those Mails through the territory of Hanover.

The British Office engages to pay to the Hanoverian Office, in lieu of transit postage, the sum of ten pounds sterling for every Mail passing through Hanover in the said direction.

The Hanoverian Post Office, in return, engages to convey the Mails and the officer in charge of them at its own expense by means of the ordinary trains on the railways, or in the Mail carriages or diligences employed by the Hanoverian Office, it being, however, understood that if the British Office should deem it expedient to make use of special trains or carriages, the expense of conveyance shall be defrayed by the British Office.

ARTICLE 17.

The Post Office of Hanover further engages to grant to the Post Office of the United Kingdom the transit through its territory in closed Mails of the correspondence between the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions, and those foreign countries which shall make Conventions with the British Office for the mutual reduction of postage at the rate of sixpence sterling for every ounce net weight for letters, and at the rate of one penny sterling for every newspaper or printed paper.

belegenen Ländern wohin oder woher die Briefe über Sachsen befördert werden können abgeschickt werden, soll der Hannoverscher Seits zu beziehende Transitportosatz drei Pence sterling betragen, einschliesslich des Transitportos, welches die Hannoversche Postverwaltung für den Durchgang der geschlossenen Depeschen zwischen Hannover und Sachsen durch das Preussische Gebiet an die Preussische Postverwaltung zahlt.

ARTIKEL 14.

Diese Portosätze von sechs Pence und respective zwei oder drei Pence sind in einem gleichmässigen Betrag von Acht oder Neun Pence zusammen zu ziehen wovon sechs Pence Sterling Gross-Britannien und zwei oder drei Pence Hannover gehören.

Die beiden Postverwaltungen von Gross-Britannien und Hannover werden einander den Porto-antheil welcher einer jeden für die ihr zugeführte Correspondenz gebührt gegenseitig zu Gute rechnen.

ARTIKEL 15.

Die Hannoversche Postverwaltung wird den Britischen Courieren mit den, die Correspondenz zwischen England und Hamburg enthaltenden verschlossenen Briefbeuteln den Durchgang durch das Hannoversche Gebiet gestatten, so oft die directe Schifffahrt nach und von der Elbe in Folge der Strenge der Jahreszeit unterbrochen ist.

Die Britische Postverwaltung wird für diesen Durchgang an Hannover nichts zahlen aber zur Zeit die erforderlich werdenden Beförderungskosten bestreiten, und jede ausserordentliche Ausgabe tragen, welche der Durchgang der Hamburgischen Brief-Felleisen durch das Hannoversche Gebiet verursacht haben mag.

Gegenwärtiger Artikel bezieht sich nicht auf die Fälle wenn die Britischen Dampfböte bis Cuxhafen gelangen, aber ihre Fahrt nach Hamburg nicht fortsetzen können, in welchen Fällen die Brief-Felleisen, wie bisher auf Kosten der Hannoverschen und der Hamburgischen Postverwaltung, zu Lande nach Hamburg zu befördern sind.

ARTIKEL 16.

Die Hannoversche Postverwaltung macht sich verbindlich zu gestatten, dass die verschlossenen Depeschen mit der Correspondenz zwischen dem Britischen Postamte und den Colonien oder Besitzungen des Vereinigten Königreichs in Ostindien so wie den Ionischen Inseln und den Britischen Postanstalten in der Levante durch das Hannoversche Gebiet befördert werden wenn die Britische Postbehörde es für zweckmässig erachten sollte jene Depeschen durch das Hannoversche Gebiet zu versenden oder zu empfangen.

Die Britische Postverwaltung verpflichtet sich an die Hannoversche Postverwaltung statt Transitportos die Summe von zehn Pfund Sterling für jede in besagter Richtung durch das Hannoversche gehende Briefpost zu zahlen.

Dagegen verpflichtet sich die Hannoversche Postverwaltung die Depeschen und den dieselben begleitenden Beamten auf ihre eigene Kosten mittelst der gewöhnlichen Eisenbahnzüge oder mit den Hannoverschen Schnell- und Fahrposten zu befördern; es sollen aber wenn die Britische Postverwaltung für zweckmässig erachten würde sich besonderer Eisenbahnzüge oder Fuhrwerke zu bedienen, die Beförderungskosten durch die Britische Postbehörde bestritten werden.

ARTIKEL 17.

Die Hannoversche Postverwaltung macht sich ferner verbindlich, der Postverwaltung des Vereinigten Königreichs, für die Correspondenz zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche, den Britischen Colonien und Besitzungen, und solchen fremden Ländern welche mit der Britischen Postverwaltung Conventionen über gegenseitige Herabsetzung des Portos schliessen werden den Transit in geschlossenen Depeschen durch das Hannoversche Gebiet zu gestatten und zwar gegen einen Transit Portosatz von Sechs Pence Sterling für jede Unze Nettogewicht Briefe and von einem Penny Sterling für jede Zeitung oder gedrucktes Blatt.

When the said closed Mails are transmitted to or from the Post Office of Saxony or the Office of any country beyond to and from which letters can be forwarded by Saxony, the transit postage to be charged by Hanover shall be eight pence per ounce net weight, in consideration of the transit postage which the Hanoverian Office has to pay to the Prussian Office, as stated in Article 13.

IV.—NEWSPAPERS.

ARTICLE 18.

The rate to be taken by the British Post Office on Newspapers published in the United Kingdom, and duly stamped, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and Hanover direct by packet boat or private ship, shall be one penny sterling for each Newspaper, and no higher rate of postage than two-thirds of a good groschen shall be levied by the Post Office of Hanover in that country on such Newspapers.

Conversely no higher charges than those above stated shall be made by the Post Office of Hanover, or by the Post Office of the United Kingdom, on Newspapers duly published in Hanover and printed in the German language, either when dispatched from that kingdom or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

No accounts shall be required between the two Offices for the mutual transmission of Newspapers, each Office retaining on its own account the postage it shall have charged according to the preceding stipulations.

ARTICLE 19.

It is always understood that Newspapers when forwarded from the United Kingdom to Hanover, or from Hanover to the United Kingdom, shall be subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

1st. That they are sent in bands or covers open at the sides so that they may be easily examined.

2nd. That the preceding stipulation does not in any way invalidate the right of either of the said Offices to refuse to convey or deliver such of those Newspapers with respect to which the laws and ordinances concerning their publication and circulation have not been duly complied with.

V.—VARIOUS REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 20.

Accounts showing the results of the mutual transmission of the correspondence shall be made out at the end of every quarter, and having been examined, compared, and settled by the two Offices, shall be paid without delay in British currency by that Office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

ARTICLE 21.

Dead Letters and Newspapers which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned monthly for the same amount of postage, which was originally charged by the sending Office.

With respect to letters misdirected or missent, they shall be reciprocally returned without delay on the footing stated above.

Lastly, letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever be the origin of such letters, shall, in like manner, be returned, charged with the same rate that should have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

ARTICLE 22.

The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period, to commence from the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Wenn die objedachten geschlossenen Depeschen nach oder von der Sächsischen Postanstalt oder der Postanstalt irgend eines jenseits Sachsen belegnen Landes wohin and woher Briefe durch Sachsen befördert werden können durchgehen so soll das Hannoversher Seits anzusetzende Transit Porto Acht Pence per Netto Unze betragen und zwar wegen des Transitportos, welches die Hannoversche Postverwaltung an die Preussische zu entrichten hat wie im Artikel 13 angeführt ist.

IV.—ZEITUNGEN.

ARTIKEL 18.

Der von der Britischen Postverwaltung zu erhebende Portosatz für in dem Vereinigten Königreiche herauskommende und gehörig gestempelte Zeitungen soll, wenn dieselben zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche and Hannover direct mit Packetböten oder Privatschiffen versandt werden, Ein Penny sterling für jede Zeitung seyn; und von der Hannoverschen Postverwaltung soll kein höherer Portosatz als zwei Drittel Gute Groschen im Hannoverschen von solchen Zeitungen erhoben werden.

Umgekehrt, sollen von der Hannoverschen Postverwaltung wie von der Postverwaltung des Vereinigten Königreichs, keine höheren als die obgedachten Portobeträge für im Hannoverschen und in deutscher Sprache erscheinende, Zeitungen erhoben werden, wenn dieselben aus dem Hannoverschen abgeschickt und im Vereinigten Königreiche ausgegeben werden.

Ueber die gegenseitige Zusendung von Zeitungen findet zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen keine Abrechnung statt, indem jede Verwaltung das nach vorstehenden Bestimmungen erhobene Porto für sich behält.

ARTIKEL 19.

Jedenfalls sollen Zeitungen wenn sie aus dem Vereinigten Königreiche nach dem Hannoverschen; oder aus dem Hannoverschen nach dem Vereinigten Königreiche versandt werden, den folgenden Bedingungen unterliegen:

1^{stlich}. Dass sie unter Streifband oder an den Seiten offenen Umschlägen verschickt werden, so dass sie mit Leichtigkeit untersucht werden können.

2^{tens}. Dass die vorstehende Stipulation auf keine Weise das Recht jeder der beiden Verwaltungen Beeinträchtigt die Beförderung oder Ausgabe solcher Zeitungen zu verweigern hinsichtlich welcher die Gesetze und Verordnungen wegen ihrer Herausgabe und Verbreitung nicht gehörig befolgt sind.

V.—VERSCHIEDENE BESTIMMUNGEN.

ARTIKEL 20.

Am Schlusse jedes Vierteljahres sollen Abrechnungen, welche die Ergebnisse der gegenseitigen Zuführung von Correspondenz enthalten aufgestellt und nachdem sie geprüft verglichen und von beiden Postämtern festgestellt worden ohne Verzug von demjenigen Postamte, welches an das andere zu schulden befunden sein wird, in Britischem Gelde bezahlt werden.

ARTIKEL 21.

Rebut-Briefe und Zeitungen welche aus irgend einem Grunde nicht bestellt werden können, sollen gegenseitig alle Monate, für den nemlichen Portobetrag, welcher von dem absendenden Postamte ursprünglich angerechnet worden zurück geschickt werden.

Briefe welche unrichtig adressirt oder unrichtig spedirt sind, sollen gegenseitig sofort für das Porto wie obbesagt, zurückgesandt werden.

Briefe an Personen endlich welche ihren Aufenthaltsort verändert haben sollen, woher auch solche Briefe stammen, auf gleiche Weise zurück gesandt werden, belastet mit dem selben Portobetrag, welcher von dem Adressaten zu entrichten gewesen wäre.

ARTIKEL 22.

Die gegenwärtige Convention ist auf unbestimmte Zeit abgeschlossen vom ersten October, Ein Tausend Acht Hundert Fünf und Vierzig anfangend.

It cannot be annulled by either of the two Offices, except after notice given to the other Office at least six months previously.

ARTICLE 23.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at London within six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective parties have signed the present Convention.

Done in duplicate at the General Post Office, London, the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed)

FRIESLAND, (*L.S.*)

W. L. MABERLY, (*L.S.*)

Dieselbe kann von keiner der beiden Postverwaltungen anders als nach vorgängiger mindestens sechsmonatlicher Kündigung, aufgehoben werden.

ARTIKEL 23.

Gegenwärtige Convention soll ratificirt werden, und die Auswechslung der Ratificationem zu London binnen sechs Wochen oder wo möglich früher geschehen.

Zu Urkunde dessen haben die respectiven Partheiem die gegenwärtige Convention unterzeichnet.

Geschehen in Duplo im General-Post-Amte zu London, den achten Julius Ein Tausend Acht Hundert Fünf und Vierzig.

(Unterzeichnet)

W. L. MABERLY, (*L.S.*)

FRIESLAND, (*L.S.*)

TABLE No. 1.

LIST of BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS in which Great Britain maintains Post Offices, with the Rates of Postage on Letters to and from Hanover and Brunswick, the payment of which is optional.

Names of the Colonies and Possessions.	Rates per Single Letter.	Ports of Arrival and Departure.			
WEST INDIES.					
Antigua	1 6	Southampton.			
Barbadoes					
Cariacon					
Demerara					
Dominica					
Essequibo					
Grenada					
Honduras					
Kingston, Port and Town of (Jamaica)					
Montserrat					
Nevis					
St. Lucia					
St. Kitt's					
St. Vincent					
Tobago					
Tortola	1 8	Liverpool.			
Trinidad					
Berbice	1 6				
Jamaica (Port and Town of Kingston excepted)					
Bahamas	1 8				
NORTH AMERICA.					
Canada					
New Brunswick					
Nova Scotia (Port and Town of Halifax excepted)					
Prince Edward's Island					
Bermuda					
Newfoundland	1 6				
Halifax (Port and Town of Nova Scotia)					
MEDITERRANEAN.					
Gibraltar	1 6	Southampton.			
Malta					
Ionian Islands					
Hong Kong (China)					

TABLE No. 2.

LIST of BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS, and also of Foreign Countries, the Correspondence for which originating in Hanover and Brunswick, and forwarded through Great Britain, must be prepaid, with the Rates of Postage, for which the Office of Hanover is to account to that of Great Britain.

British Colonies and Foreign Countries.	Rates per Single Letter.	Routes.—Ports of Departure and Arrival.
	<i>s. d.</i>	
East Indies	2 4 Under a $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. }	Viâ Marseilles.
Ceylon		
China		
Hong Kong		
East Indies	1 6	Viâ Southampton.
Ceylon		
China		
Mauritius	2 8 Under a $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. }	Viâ Marseilles.
Isle of Bourbon		
Australia		
New Zealand		
Van Dieman's Land		
Mauritius	1 10	Viâ Southampton.
Isle of Bourbon		
Australia		
New Zealand		
Van Dieman's Land		
Egypt and Syria	2 0	Viâ Southampton.
Greece	2 0	
Spain	2 8	
Portugal	2 1	Viâ Falmouth.
Azores	2 2	
Canary Islands	3 1	
Brazils	2 11	
Buenos Ayres	1 6	
Monte Video	2 7	Viâ Southampton.
Venezuela	2 2	
Panama, Chili, and Peru	2 7	
Mexico	2 2	
New Granada	2 7	
Madeira	1 9	Viâ Liverpool.
Cuba	1 6	
Guadaloupe	1 6	
Martinique		
Hayti		
Porto Rico		Viâ London.
St. Croix		
St. Eustatius		Private ships.
St. Martin		
St. Thomas		
United States of America		
New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand		
Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Australia, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, or any other British colony or foreign country, when conveyed to or from England by private ship	1 2	

LETTER BILL,

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HANOVER.

General Post Office,
London, 184 .

The following Articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged viz.—

	Statement by the British Office.			Verification by the Hanoverian Office.		
	Number of Letters.	Amount.		Number of Letters.	Amount.	
I. Unpaid Letters to be placed to the credit of the British Office.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
1. Unpaid Letters from Great Britain for Hanover and Brunswick						
2. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Foreign Countries in transit through Great Britain for Hanover and Brunswick						
3. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Foreign Countries in transit through Great Britain for Countries in transit through Hanover (Brunswick excepted)						
4. Missent, redirected, and returned Letters received from Hanover and Brunswick.						
<hr/>						
II. Paid Letters to be placed to the credit of the Hanoverian Office.						
5. Paid Letters from Great Britain, &c. for Hanover and Brunswick						
<hr/>						
III. Letters, Newspapers, &c., forming no charge between the two Offices.	Number.			Number.		
6. Letters from Great Britain, &c. for Counties in transit through Hanover						
7. Newspapers for Hanover and Countries in transit through Hanover						

Closed Mails from the British Office in Transit through Hanover.

Destination.	Weight of Letters in Ounces.	Number of Newspapers.

For particulars of Registered Letters, see next page.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT,
FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HANOVER AND GREAT BRITAIN,

General Post Office,
London, 184 .

The Mail from Hanover of the following Articles, viz.— has been received, containing the

	Statement by the Hanoverian Office.			Verification by the British Office.		
	Number of Letters.	Amount.			Number of Letters.	Amount.
I. <i>Unpaid Letters to be placed to the credit of the Hanoverian Office.</i>		£.	s.	d.		£. s. d.
1. Unpaid Letters from the city of Bremen for Great Britain						
2. Unpaid Letters from Hanover and Brunswick, for Great Britain, &c.						
3. Missent, re-directed, and returned Letters received from Great Britain						
II. <i>Paid Letters to be placed to the credit of the British Office.</i>						
4. Paid Letters from Hanover, Brunswick, and the city of Bremen, for Great Britain						
5. Paid Letters from Hanover and Brunswick for British Colonies and Foreign Countries through Great Britain						
6. Paid Letters from other Countries through Hanover for British Colonies and Foreign Countries						
III. <i>Letters, Newspapers, &c., forming no charge between the two Offices.</i>	Number.			Number.		
7. Letters from Countries in transit through Hanover, for Great Britain, &c.						
8. Newspapers from Hanover, and from other Countries in transit through Hanover						

Closed Mails for the British Office in transit through Hanover.

Origin.	Weight of Letters in Ounces.	Number of Newspapers.

For particulars of Registered Letters, see next page.

POSTAGE CONVENTION.

21

REGISTERED LETTERS affixed to the present Bill, and included in the foregoing Articles.

Number.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Place of Destination.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT,
FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HANOVER.

*Hanoverian Post Office,
 Bremen*

184 .

The Mail from London of the
 Articles, viz.—

has been received, containing the following

	Statement by the British Office.			Verification by the Hanoverian Office.		
	Number of Letters.	Amount.			Number of Letters.	Amount.
I. Unpaid Letters to be placed to the credit of the British Office.		£.	s.	d.		£. s. d.
1. Unpaid Letters from Great Britain for Hanover and Brunswick						
2. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Foreign Countries in transit through Great Britain for Hanover and Brunswick						
3. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Foreign Countries in transit through Great Britain for Countries in transit through Hanover, (Brunswick excepted)						
4. Missent, re-directed, and returned Letters received from Hanover and Brunswick						
<hr/>						
II. Paid Letters to be placed to the credit of the Hanoverian Office.						
5. Paid Letters from Great Britain, &c., for Hanover and Brunswick						
<hr/>						
III. Letters, Newspapers, &c. forming no charge between the two Offices.	Number.			Number.		
6. Letters from Great Britain, &c., for Countries in transit through Hanover						
7. Newspapers for Hanover and Countries in transit through Hanover						

Closed Mails from the British Office in transit through Hanover.

Destination.	Weight of Letters in Ounces.	Number of Newspapers.

For particulars of Registered Letters, see next page.

REGISTERED LETTERS affixed to the Bill, and included in the foregoing Articles.

Number.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Place of Destination.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT,
FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HANOVER.

*Hanoverian Post Office,
 Bremen*

184 .

The Mail from London of the
 Articles, viz.—

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	Statement by the British Office.			Verification by the Hanoverian Office.		
	Number of Letters.	Amount.			Number of Letters.	Amount.
I. Unpaid Letters to be placed to the credit of the British Office.		£.	s.	d.		£. s. d.
1. Unpaid Letters from Great Britain for Hanover and Brunswick						
2. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Foreign Countries in transit through Great Britain for Hanover and Brunswick						
3. Unpaid Letters from British Colonies and Foreign Countries in transit through Great Britain for Countries in transit through Hanover, (Brunswick excepted)						
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5. Paid Letters from Great Britain, &c., for Hanover and Brunswick						
<hr/>						
III. Letters, Newspapers, &c. forming no charge between the two Offices.	Number.			Number.		
6. Letters from Great Britain, &c., for Countries in transit through Hanover						
7. Newspapers for Hanover and Countries in transit through Hanover						

Closed Mails from the British Office in transit through Hanover.

Destination.	Weight of Letters in Ounces.	Number of Newspapers.

For particulars of Registered Letters, see next page.

REGISTERED LETTERS affixed to the Bill, and included in the foregoing Articles.

Number.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Place of Destination.

LONDON :

**Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.**

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

FOR THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Signed at Berlin, May 13, 1846.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1846.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

FOR THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Signed at Berlin, May 13, 1846.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, June 16, 1846.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, being desirous of extending to works of literature and the fine arts which may be first published in either of the two States the same privileges in the other State, in regard to Copyright, which are enjoyed by similar works first published in such other State; and Her Britannic Majesty having consented to facilitate the introduction into Her dominions of books and prints published in Prussia, by a reduction of the duties at present imposed by law on the importation thereof; their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a Convention for these purposes; and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John, Earl of Westmorland, Lord Burghersh, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Lieutenant-General in Her army, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia;

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreiches von Großbritannien und Irland, und Seine Majestät der König von Preußen, von dem Wunsche beseelt, auf Erzeugnisse der Literatur und der schönen Künste, welche in einem der beiden Staaten zuerst erschienen sind, in dem anderen Staate dieselben Privilegien hinsichtlich des ausschließlichen Rechtes zur Vervielfältigung auszudehnen, welche gleichartigen in diesem Staate zuerst erschienenen Werken zustehen, haben zu diesem Zwecke eine Uebereinkunft zu treffen beschlossen und zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, und zwar:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreiches von Großbritannien und Irland, den sehr achtbaren John, Grafen von Westmorland, Lord Burghersh, Pair des vereinigten Königreiches, Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät Rath im Geheimen Staatsrath, General-Lieutenant, Commandeur des Königlich Großbritannischen militairischen Bath-Ordens, Großkreuz des Königlich Hannoverschen Guelphen Ordens, außerordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmächtigter Minister Ihrer Großbritannischen Majestät bei Seiner Majestät dem Könige von Preußen;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, The Sieur Charles William Ernest, Baron de Canitz and Dallwitz, His Minister of State and Cabinet for Foreign Affairs, a Lieutenant-General in His army, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class, of the Order "Pour le Mérite," of the Iron Cross of the first class, of the Cross for distinguished Service of Prussia, Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold of Austria, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the House and Merit of Oldenburg, and of Henry the Lion of Brunswick, Knight of the Orders of St. Vladimir of the fourth class, of St. Anna of the second class, of St. Stanislaus of the second class with the star, and of the Cross for Military Merit of Russia;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The authors of books, dramatic works, or musical compositions, and the inventors, designers, or engravers of prints, and articles of sculpture; and the authors, inventors, designers, or engravers of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain and of Prussia do now or may hereafter give their respective subjects the privilege of Copyright, shall, with regard to any such works or articles first published in either of the two States, enjoy in the other the same privilege of Copyright as would by law be enjoyed by the author, inventor, designer, or engraver of a similar work, if first published in such other State; together with the same legal remedies and protection against piracy and unauthorized republication.

The lawful representatives or assigns of authors, inventors, designers, or engravers, shall, in all these respects, be treated on the same footing as the authors, inventors, designers, or engravers themselves.

ARTICLE II.

No person shall, in either country, be entitled to the protection stipulated by the preceding Article, unless the work in respect of which Copyright is

Und Seine Majestät der König von Preußen, Allerhöchst Ihren Geheimen Staats- und Cabinet's-Minister für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, General-Lieutenant Carl Wilhelm Ernst, Freiherrn von Kanitz und Dallwitz, Ritter des königlich Preussischen rothen Adler-Ordens erster Klasse mit Eichenlaub, des Ordens „Pour le Mérite“ mit Eichenlaub, des eisernen Kreuzes erster Klasse, des Dienstauszeichnungs Kreuzes, Großkreuz des Kaiserlich Oesterreichischen Leopold-Ordens, des königlich Hannoverschen Guelphen Ordens, des Großherzoglich Oldenburgischen Haus und Verdienstordens, und des Herzoglich Braunschweigischen Ordens Heinrichs des Löwen, Ritter des Kaiserlich Russischen St. Wladimir Ordens vierter Klasse, des St. Annen Ordens zweiter Klasse, des St. Stanislaus Ordens zweiter Klasse mit dem Stern, und des Militair-Verdienstordens-Ritterkreuzes;

Welche, nachdem sie sich gegenseitig ihre Vollmachten mitgetheilt, und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden, die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben:

Artikel I.

Die Autoren von Büchern, dramatischen Werken oder musikalischen Compositionen, und die Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger von Stichen und Werken der Bildhauerkunst, so wie die Autoren, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger von irgend einem anderen Werke der Literatur und der schönen Künste, für welches die Gesetze Großbritanniens und Preußens ihren eigenen Unterthanen ein ausschließliches Recht zur Vervielfältigung gegenwärtig beilegen oder in Zukunft ertheilen mögen, sollen in Betreff eines jeden solchen Werkes oder Gegenstandes, der in dem einen der beiden Staaten zuerst erschienen ist, in dem anderen Staate das gleiche ausschließliche Recht zur Vervielfältigung genießen, als dem Autor, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger eines gleichartigen Werkes gesetzlich zustehen würde, wenn es in diesem anderen Staate zuerst erschienen wäre; gegenseitig mit den gleichen gesetzlichen Rechtsmitteln und gleichem Schutze gegen Nachdruck und unbefugte Vervielfältigung.

Die gesetzlichen Vertreter oder Rechtsnachfolger der Autoren, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger sollen in allen diesen Beziehungen auf demselben Fuße behandelt werden, wie die Autoren, Erfinder, Zeichner oder Verfertiger selbst.

Artikel II.

Niemand soll in einem der beiden Staaten ein Recht auf den durch den vorstehenden Artikel verheißenen Schutz haben, bis das Werk, in Betreff dessen ein ausschließliches Recht zur Vervielfältigung

claimed shall have been registered by the original producer, or by his lawful representatives or assigns, in the manner following:—

First. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Prussia, it must have been registered in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers in London.

Secondly. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, it must have been registered in the Catalogue to be kept for that purpose at the Office of His Prussian Majesty's Minister for Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs.

Nor shall any person be entitled to such protection as aforesaid, unless the laws and regulations of the respective States in regard to the work in respect of which it may be claimed shall have been duly complied with; nor, in cases where there are several copies of the work, unless one copy of the best edition, or in the best state, shall have been delivered gratuitously at the place appointed by law for that purpose in the respective countries.

A certified copy of the entry in the said Register Book of the Company of Stationers in London shall be valid in the British dominions, as proof of the exclusive right of republication, until a better right shall have been established by any other party before a Court of Justice:—and the certificate given under the laws of Prussia, of the registration of any work in that country, shall be valid for the same purpose in the Prussian dominions.

ARTICLE III.

The authors of dramatic and musical works which shall have been first publicly represented or performed in either of the two countries, as well as the lawful representatives or assigns of such authors, shall likewise be protected in regard to the public representation or performance of their works in the other country, to the full extent in which native subjects would be protected in respect of dramatic and musical works

gung in Anspruch genommen wird, Seitens des ursprünglichen Autors, oder seiner gesetzlichen Vertreter oder Rechtsnachfolger, in nachstehender Weise zur Einregistrierung gebracht worden ist:

1. Wenn das Werk zuerst innerhalb des Gebietes Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preußen erschienen ist, muß dasselbe in das Registrations-Buch des Buchhändler-Vereins in London eingetragen werden.

2. Wenn das Werk zuerst innerhalb des Gebietes Ihrer Britischen Majestät erschienen ist, muß dasselbe in das Verzeichniß eingetragen werden, welches zu diesem Zwecke bei dem Preussischen Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten geführt werden soll.

Auch soll Niemand ein Recht auf solchen Schutz, wie er oben erwähnt worden, haben, als bis in Betreff des Werkes, hinsichtlich dessen der Schutz in Anspruch genommen wird, den Gesetzen und Reglements der resp. Staaten gehörig nachgekommen ist; noch in solchen Fällen, wo mehrere Exemplare von dem Werke vorhanden sind, eher, als bis ein Exemplar von der besten Ausgabe oder besten Art unentgeltlich derjenigen Behörde überliefert worden ist, welche dazu in den resp. Staaten gesetzlich bestimmt worden.

Eine beglaubigte Abschrift der Eintragung in das erwähnte Registrations-Buch des Buchhändler-Vereins zu London soll innerhalb des Britischen Gebietes als Beweis für das ausschließliche Recht zur Vervielfältigung gelten, bis ein besseres Recht durch irgend eine andere Parthei vor einem Gerichtshofe nachgewiesen worden ist; daß nach Preussischen Gesetzen ausgestellte Atteste über die Eintragung irgend eines Werkes in diesem Staate soll zu dem gleichen Zwecke innerhalb des Preussischen Gebietes gelten.

Artikel III.

Die Autoren von dramatischen und musikalischen Werken, welche in einem der beiden Staaten zuerst öffentlich dargestellt oder aufgeführt worden sind, so wie die gesetzlichen Vertreter oder Rechtsnachfolger solcher Autoren, sollen in gleicher Weise in Betreff der öffentlichen Darstellung oder Auführung ihrer Werke in dem anderen Lande in derselben Ausdehnung geschützt werden, in welcher die eigenen Unterthanen in Betreff der in diesem Staate zuerst dargestellten oder aufgeführten dramatischen oder musikalischen Werke geschützt wer-

first represented or performed in such country; provided they shall previously have duly registered their Copyright in the offices mentioned in the preceding Article, in conformity with the laws of the respective States.

ARTICLE IV.

In lieu of the rates of duty which may at any time, during the continuance of this Convention, be payable upon the importation into the United Kingdom of foreign books, prints, and drawings, there shall be charged upon the importation of books, prints, or drawings, published within the dominions of Prussia, and legally importable into the United Kingdom, only the rates of duty specified in the Table here-to annexed; that is to say—

Duties on Books, viz. —	£	s.	d.
Works originally produced in the United Kingdom and republished in Prussia the cwt.	2	10	0
Works not originally produced in the United Kingdom the cwt.	0	15	0
Prints or drawings:—			
— plain or coloured, single, each,	0	0	0½
— bound or sewed . . . the dozen,	0	0	1½

It is understood that all works, of which any part was originally produced in the United Kingdom, will be considered as "works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished in Prussia," and will be subject to the duty of fifty shillings per cwt., although the same may contain also original matter produced elsewhere; unless such original matter shall be at least equal in bulk to the part of the work originally produced in the United Kingdom, in which case the work will be subject only to the duty of fifteen shillings per cwt.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that stamps shall be provided according to a pattern to be made known to the custom-house officers of the United Kingdom, and that the municipal or other authorities of the several towns in Prussia shall affix such stamps to all books intended for

den, vorausgesetzt, daß sie zuvor ihr ausschließliches Recht bei den in dem vorstehenden Artikel erwähnten Behörden nach dem Gesetzen der resp. Staaten haben gehörig eintragen lassen.

Artikel IV.

An der Stelle der Zollsätze, welche zu irgend einer Zeit während der Dauer dieser Uebereinkunft von der Einfuhr nach dem vereinigten Königreiche von fremden Büchern, Stichen und Zeichnungen zu entrichten sein mögen, sollen auf die Einfuhr von Büchern, Stichen oder Zeichnungen, welche innerhalb des Preussischen Gebietes erschienen sind und gesetzlich in das vereinigte Königreich eingeführt werden dürfen, lediglich die in der hierfolgenden Liste specificirten Zollsätze gesetzt werden, und zwar:—

Zölle auf Bücher, nämlich:—	£	s.	d.
Werke, ursprünglich im vereinigten Königreich herausgegeben und in Preußen wieder erschienen, der Centner	2	10	0
Werke, nicht ursprünglich im vereinigten Königreich herausgegeben der Centner	0	15	0
Stiche oder Zeichnungen:			
— schwarz oder colorirt, einzeln ein jedes,	0	0	0½
— gebunden oder geheftet, das Dutzend,	0	0	1½

Es versteht sich, daß alle Werke, von denen ein Theil ursprünglich in dem vereinigten Königreiche herausgegeben war, als „Werke, ursprünglich im vereinigten Königreiche herausgegeben und in Preußen wieder erschienen,“ betrachtet und dem Zolle von fünfzig Schillingen pro Centner unterworfen werden, obgleich dieselben auch Originalsachen, die anderswo herausgegeben sind, enthalten mögen; es sei denn, daß solche Originalsachen an Masse wenigstens dem Theile des Werkes gleich wären, der ursprünglich in dem vereinigten Königreiche herausgegeben ist, in welchem Falle das Werk nur dem Zolle von fünfzehn Schilling pro Centner unterworfen sein soll.

Artikel V.

Man ist übereingekommen, daß Stempel nach einem den Zollbeamten des vereinigten Königreichs bekannt zu machenden Muster angeschafft werden, und daß die Municipal oder sonstigen Behörden der verschiedenen Städte Preussens damit alle Bücher stampeln sollen, welche zur Ausfuhr nach dem vereinigten Königreiche be-

exportation to the United Kingdom. And no books shall, for the purposes of this Convention, so far as the same relates to the rates of duty at which such books are to be entered, be deemed to have been published in Prussia, except such as appear by their title-page to have been published at some town or place within the dominions of Prussia, and which have been duly stamped by the proper municipal or other authority of any such town or place.

ARTICLE VI.

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to affect the right of either of the two High Contracting Parties to prohibit the importation into its own dominions, of such books as, by its internal law, or under its Treaties with other States, are declared to be piracies, or infringements of Copyright.

ARTICLE VII.

In case either of the two High Contracting Parties shall conclude a Treaty of International Copyright with any third Power, a stipulation similar to that contained in the preceding Article shall be inserted in such Treaty.

ARTICLE VIII.

Those German States which, together with Prussia, compose the Customs and Commercial Union, or which may hereafter join the said Union, shall have the right of acceding to the present Convention; and books, prints, and drawings, published in any State so becoming a party to this Convention, and exported from any other State also being a party to the same, shall be considered, for the purposes of this Convention, to have been exported from the country of their publication.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Convention shall come into operation on the 1st of September, 1846. It shall remain in force for five years from that date, and further, until the expiration of a year's notice, which may be given by either party, at any time after the 1st of September, 1851.

stimmt sind. Nur diejenigen Bücher sollen in Gemäßheit dieser Uebereinkunft, soweit dieselbe sich auf die Zollsätze bezieht, zu welchen solche Bücher zugelassen sind, als in Preußen erschienen angesehen werden, welche nach ihrem Titelblatte als in einer Stadt oder einem Platze innerhalb des Preussischen Gebietes erschienen sich darstellen, und welche gehörig durch die zuständige Municipal- oder sonstige Behörde irgend einer Stadt oder eines Platzes, in Preußen gestempelt worden sind.

Artikel VI.

Keine Bestimmung dieser Uebereinkunft soll so ausgelegt werden, daß dieselbe das Recht eines der beiden hohen contrahirenden Theile beeinträchtigt, die Einfuhr solcher Bücher nach seinem eigenen Gebiete zu verhindern, welche nach seiner inneren Gesetzgebung oder in Gemäßheit seiner Verträge mit anderen Staaten für Nachdrücke oder Verletzungen des ausschließlichen Rechtes zur Vervielfältigung erklärt werden.

Artikel VII.

Im Fall einer der beiden hohen contrahirenden Theile mit irgend einer dritten Macht einen Vertrag über internationalen Schutz des Rechtes zur Vervielfältigung abschließen würde, soll eine Bestimmung, welche der in dem vorhergehenden Artikel enthaltenen entspricht, in solchen Vertrag aufgenommen werden.

Artikel VIII.

Diejenigen Deutschen Staaten, welche zusammen mit Preußen den Zoll- und Handels-Verein bilden, oder welche dem gedachten Vereine später noch sich anschließen möchten, sollen das Recht haben, gegenwärtiger Uebereinkunft beizutreten. Bücher, Stiche und Zeichnungen, die in einem Staate, welcher auf solche Weise Teilnehmer an dieser Uebereinkunft wird, erschienen und aus einem anderen Staate, der auch Teilnehmer an derselben ist, ausgeführt werden, sollen in Gemäßheit dieser Uebereinkunft so angesehen werden, als seien sie aus dem Lande ihres Erscheinens ausgeführt worden.

Artikel IX.

Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll vom 1sten September 1846 ab in Wirksamkeit treten. Dieselbe soll fünf Jahre von diesem Datum an und von da ab weiter bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres nach der Aufkündigung in Kraft bleiben, welche von einer oder der anderen Seite zu irgend einer Zeit nach dem 1sten Sept. 1851 erfolgen möchte.

ARTICLE X

Artikel X.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin, at the expiration of two months, or sooner if possible.

Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll ratificirt, und die Auswechselung der Ratifications-Urkunden zu Berlin binnen zwei Monaten, oder wo möglich früher bewirkt werden.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die resp. Bevollmächtigten dieselbe unterzeichnet, und derselben ihre Siegel beigesetzt.

Done at Berlin, the Thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1846.

Geschehen zu Berlin, den 13ten Mai, im Jahre Unseres Herrn 1846.

(L.S.) WESTMORLAND.

(L.S.) CANITZ.

PROTOCOL signed by the two Plenipotentiaries on the conclusion of the preceding Convention.

THE Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the King of Prussia, met together this day in order to sign the Treaty drawn up on the basis of the negotiations which have taken place for the reciprocal protection of the rights of Authors against piracy and unauthorized reproduction.

The two original copies of the Treaty having been examined and found to correspond in form and contents with the concerted stipulations, the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to sign the same, under the following conditions; such conditions, though not appearing of a nature to be admitted into the text of the Treaty, nevertheless to be considered, on the Ratification of the Treaty, as thereby agreed to and ratified:—

1. With respect to Article II.:—Both Governments engage that the fees which may at any time be levied for the registering of a single work in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers in London, or in the Catalogue of the Office of His Prussian Majesty's Minister for Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs, shall not exceed the sum of One Shilling sterling, or of ten silver Groschen, as has been already declared on the part of Great Britain in a Letter from the Board of Trade of the 2d of April, 1844, Letter E.

2. With reference to the same Article:—The delivery of a copy gratuitously shall take place in Great Britain at the Stationers' Company in London, and in Prussia at the Office of the Minister of Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs in Berlin.

3. With reference to Article IV.:—Both Governments agree, that the duty on musical works imported from Prussia into Great Britain shall not be greater than the duty on books imported from Prussia into Great Britain.

4. With reference to Article V.:—It is understood that the stamping agreed to in this Article will be confined to books and musical works (according to the interpretation of the word "Books" given in Article II. of the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoriae, cap. 45, of 1st of July, 1842); whereas all other

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten Ihrer Majestät der Königin von Großbritannien und Irland und Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preußen traten heut zusammen, um den auf Grund der stattgefundenen Verhandlungen entworfenen Vertrag wegen des gegenseitigen Schutzes der Autoren-Rechte gegen Nachdruck und unbefugte Nachbildung zu unterzeichnen.

Nachdem die beiden ausgefertigten Exemplare des Vertrages geprüft und den getroffenen Verabredungen nach Form und Inhalt entsprechend befunden worden, schritten die Bevollmächtigten zu deren Unterzeichnung, jedoch unter folgenden Bedingungen, welche, obwohl sie nicht dazu geeignet erschienen, in den Vertrag selbst aufgenommen zu werden, dennoch auch bei Ertheilung der Ratification so betrachtet werden sollen, als seien sie, durch dieselbe mitgenehmigt worden:

1. Zu Artikel II.:—Beide Regierungen verpflichten sich, daß die Gebühren, welche für die Eintragung in das Registrirungsbuch des Buchhändler-Vereins zu London, oder in das Verzeichniß bei dem Preussischen Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten etwa erhoben werden, den Betrag von Einem Schilling Sterling, oder Zehn Silbergroschen Preussisch Courant für die Eintragung eines einzelnen Werkes nicht übersteigen dürfen, wie es bereits von Seiten Großbritanniens in dem Schreiben des Handelsamts vom 2ten April 1844, Litt. E. erklärt worden ist.

2. Zu demselben Artikel:—In Großbritannien soll die Ablieferung des Freieremplars an den Buchhändler-Verein in London, in Preußen an das Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten zu Berlin erfolgen.

3. Zu Artikel IV.:—Beide Regierungen sind darüber einverstanden, daß der Zoll von der Einfuhr von Noten aus Preußen nach Großbritannien nicht höher gestellt werden darf, als derjenige von Büchern, die aus Preußen nach Großbritannien eingeführt werden.

4. Zu Artikel V.: Mit Bezug auf die im Artikel II. der Parlaments-Acta (5 und 6 Victoriae cap. 45) vom 1sten Juli 1842 gegebene Auslegung des Wortes „Bücher“ wird als sich von selbst verstehend anerkannt, daß die im Artikel V. verabredete Stempelung nur auf Bücher und Noten beschränkt bleibt, während dagegen alle übrige im Artikel I. des heut unterzeichneten Ver-

objects mentioned in Article I. of the Convention this day signed, will not require to be stamped in order to enable them to be imported into Great Britain at the rate of duty fixed for these objects by Article IV. of the present Treaty.

trageß aufgeführte Gegenstände des Stempels nicht bedürfen, um zu dem in Artikel IV. verordneten Zollsätze in Großbritannien zugelassen zu werden.

Done at Berlin, May 13, 1846.

Verhandelt, Berlin, den 13ten Mai, 1846. J

(L.S.) WESTMORLAND.

(L.S.) CANITZ.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

NEGOTIATION OF THE QUESTION OF DISPUTED RIGHT

TO THE

OREGON TERRITORY,

ON THE

NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA ;

SUBSEQUENT TO

The Treaty of Washington of August 9, 1842.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1846.

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OREGON TERRITORY.

Correspondence relative to the Negotiation of the Question of Disputed Right to the Oregon Territory, on the North-West Coast of America; subsequent to the Treaty of Washington of August 9, 1842.

No. 1.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster.

Sir,

Washington, November 15, 1842.

WITH reference to our recent conversation upon the question of the Oregon or North-Western Boundary, when I conveyed to you the desire of Her Majesty's Government that instructions should at an early period be addressed to the United States' Minister in London, empowering him to treat with such person as may be appointed by Her Majesty on the part of Great Britain, for a final settlement of that question, I have now the honour to inclose to you the extract of a despatch addressed to me upon that subject by the Earl of Aberdeen, in which the wishes of Her Majesty's Government are fully and satisfactorily set forth.

I feel persuaded that the great importance of the matter at issue, and the friendly and conciliatory manner of Lord Aberdeen's proposal, will induce the President of the United States to bestow thereupon his early and serious attention.

I avail myself, &c.,

(Signed) H. S. FOX.

No. 2.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Fox.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, October 18, 1842.

THE ratifications of the Treaty concluded on the 9th of August between Great Britain and the United States, were exchanged by me on the 13th instant, with the Minister of the United States accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

The more important question of the disputed Boundary between Her Majesty's North American Provinces and the United States being thus settled, and the feelings which have been mutually produced in the people of both countries by this settlement being evidently favourable, and indicative of a general desire to continue on the best footing with each other, it has appeared to Her Majesty's Government that both parties would act wisely in availing themselves of so auspicious a moment to endeavour to bring to a settlement the only remaining subject of territorial difference, which, although not so hazardous as that of the North-Eastern Boundary, is, nevertheless, even at this moment, not without risk to the good understanding between the two countries, and may, in course of time, be attended with the same description of danger to their mutual peace as

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the question which has recently been adjusted. I speak of the line of Boundary west of the Rocky Mountains.

You are aware that Lord Ashburton was furnished with specific and detailed instructions with respect to the treatment of this point of difference between the two Governments, in the general negotiations with which he was entrusted, and which he has brought to a satisfactory issue. For reasons which it is not necessary here to state at length, that point, after having been made the subject of conference with the American Secretary of State, was not further pressed.

The main ground alleged by his Lordship for abstaining from proposing to carry on the discussion with respect to the question of the North-Western Boundary, was the apprehension, lest, by so doing, the settlement of the far more important matter of the North-Eastern Boundary should be impeded, or exposed to the hazard of failure.

This ground of apprehension no longer exists; and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, being anxious to endeavour to remove, so far as depends on them, all cause, however remote, of even contingent risk to the good understanding now so happily restored between two countries which ought never to be at variance with each other, have determined to propose to the Government of the United States to meet them in an endeavour to adjust by treaty the unsettled question of Boundary west of the Rocky Mountains.

On the receipt of this despatch, therefore, I have to desire that you will propose to Mr. Webster to move the President to furnish the United States' Minister at this Court with such instructions as will enable him to enter upon the negotiation of this matter with such person as may be appointed by Her Majesty for that object. And you will assure him, at the same time, that we are prepared to proceed to the consideration of it in a perfect spirit of fairness, and to adjust it on a basis of equitable compromise.

No. 3.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox.

*Department of State,
Washington, November 25, 1842.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th instant, upon the question of the Oregon or North-Western Boundary, with an extract of a despatch recently addressed to you on the subject by the Earl of Aberdeen, explanatory of the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, both of which I laid before the President a few days afterwards. He directed me to say that he concurred entirely in the expediency of making the question respecting the Oregon Territory a subject of immediate attention and negotiation between the two Governments. He had already formed the purpose of expressing this opinion in his message to Congress; and at no distant day a communication will be made to the Minister of the United States in London.

I pray you to accept, &c.,

(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

No. 4.

Mr. Fox to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 30.)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 12, 1842.

THE session of Congress was opened on Monday last, the 5th instant.

I have the honour to inclose copies of the President's annual message, which was transmitted to the two Houses on the 7th instant.

Your Lordship will be surprised (after the official correspondence between Mr. Webster and myself, which was forwarded by the last packet) at the inexact manner in which the message describes the state of the negotiation for the adjustment of the Oregon Boundary. The language of the President leaves it to be inferred that an early settlement of this question is urged by the Government of the United States, rather than by that of Great Britain.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Extract from the Message of the President of the United States of December 7, 1842.

IT would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42nd degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens; and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments to settle their respective claims. It became manifest, at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters; and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honourable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not, for several years to come, involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and amity of the two countries, by wisely removing all grounds of probable and future collision.

No. 5.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Fox.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, January 18, 1843.

HER Majesty's Government have observed with surprise and regret a paragraph in the President's late message to Congress, which, if not directly at variance with fact, is at least calculated to mislead. That paragraph relates to the difference existing between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the territory situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

As the correspondence which has recently passed between the two Governments relative to the Oregon Territory will, probably, in no long time be laid before Congress or Parliament, I might leave the facts, as exhibited in that correspondence, to speak for themselves. But as the President has declared an intention to Congress, of urging, without delay, on Great Britain the importance of an early settlement of this question, I am constrained to observe, that it would have been more candid had he also stated that he had already received from the British Government a pressing overture to negotiate an adjustment of

differences with respect to the Oregon Territory, and that he had responded to that overture in the same conciliatory spirit in which it had been made.

The language held by the President in his message is the more remarkable, since, almost at the very time that he was composing it, Mr. Webster had notified you, by the President's order, his assent to the British proposition. Mr. Webster's letter bears date the 25th of November, and the President's message was delivered to Congress on the 7th of December.

No. 6.

Mr. Fox to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 30, 1843)

My Lord, *Washington, December 29, 1842.*

THE inclosed special message, having reference to the present state of the negotiation between Great Britain and the United States upon the subject of the Oregon Boundary, was transmitted by the President to the Senate on the 23rd instant, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the previous day, calling upon the Executive for information upon the above subject.

Your Lordship will perceive that in this message the President declines entering into the particulars of the negotiation; but that he again gives, in general terms, the same inexact description of the state of the business, upon which I had occasion to remark in my despatch of the 12th instant, when treating of that part of the President's annual message which related to the Oregon Boundary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. S. FOX.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Special Message from the President to Congress in relation to the Oregon Boundary.

To the Senate of the United States:

I HAVE received the resolution of the 22nd instant, requesting me "to inform the Senate of the nature and extent of the informal communications which took place between the American Secretary of State and the British Special Minister, during the late negotiation in Washington city, upon the subject of the claims of the United States and Great Britain to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains; and also to inform the Senate what were the reasons which prevented any agreement upon the subject at present, and which made it inexpedient to include this subject among the subjects of formal negotiation."

In my message to Congress at the commencement of the present session, in adverting to the territory of the United States on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42nd degree of north latitude, a part of which is claimed by Great Britain, I remarked that, "in advance of the acquirement of individual right to these lands, sound policy dictated that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments to settle their respective claims;" and also stated that I should not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of an early settlement. Measures have been already taken in pursuance of the purpose thus expressed, and, under the circumstances, I do not deem it consistent with the public interest to make any communication on the subject.

(Signed) JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 23, 1842.

of the United States' Secretary of State, that you will be empowered to enter upon that duty at Washington.

No. 7.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Fox.
Foreign Office, August 18, 1843.

BY my despatch of the 18th of October last, you were authorized to propose to the Government of the United States that full powers should be sent to the United States' Minister in this country, to enable him to enter upon a negotiation with Her Majesty's Government for the settlement of the question of Boundary of the Oregon Territory. Mr. Webster replied on the 25th of November to your note of the 15th of that month, in which you submitted that proposition to him, that at no distant day a communication would be made to the Minister of the United States in London upon this subject.

In February last, Mr. Webster informed you that the President had it in contemplation to send a Special Mission to England, for the purpose of opening the negotiation proposed by the British Government; and since that time, I had been more than once given to understand by Mr. Everett, that it was the intention of the President to prosecute this matter in London; but as yet nothing further has been done.

I have therefore to desire that you will inform me whether any steps have been taken by the American Government in furtherance of this important object; Her Majesty's Government being most desirous that no unnecessary delay should take place in endeavouring to bring this question of Boundary to a satisfactory conclusion.

Should the President now entertain any serious objection, or find any difficulty with respect to the prosecution of the negotiations in London, you are hereby authorized to assure the United States' Secretary of State, that you will be empowered to enter upon that duty at Washington.

I am, &c.,
 (Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 8.

Mr. Fox to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 1.)

(Extract.) *Washington, September 12, 1843.*

I HAD the honour to receive by the last packet your Lordship's despatch of the 18th ultimo, concerning the present state of the Oregon Boundary negotiation. Having suffered for the last few days from a severe attack of fever, I was unable to confer personally with the United States' Secretary of State. I therefore commissioned Mr. Lettsom, first Attaché to this Legation, in whom, I am happy to say, I place full confidence, to make the required communication for me.

Mr. Lettsom called upon Mr. Upshur, and read to him, by my desire, your Lordship's despatch. He stated to Mr. Upshur that the object of the communication was to make the United States' Government aware how much your Lordship desired that an early progress might be made in the Oregon negotiation, either by transmitting powers and instructions to Mr. Everett in London, or, if the President should prefer it, by my being empowered to enter upon the negotiation at Washington.

Mr. Upshur, after having heard your Lordship's despatch read, replied, that the United States' Government were not inattentive to the subject of the Oregon negotiation, and were, equally with Her Majesty's Government, desirous to promote an early settlement of the question. He said that, immediately upon the President's return to the seat of Government, he should consult with him upon the matter, and would then make to me a further communication. The President is at present in Virginia, but he is expected to be back at Washington for a few days in the course of a week.

Mr. Upshur added to Mr. Lettsom, of his own accord, that he thought it likely the President would prefer to conduct the negotiation at Washington.

No. 9.

Mr. Fox to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 31.)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 13, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of the President's annual message transmitted to Congress on the 5th instant.

In that part of the President's message which refers to the Oregon Boundary negotiation, your Lordship will regret to find that the same inexact mode of representing the present state of the negotiation is persisted in, of which we had reason to complain in two messages transmitted by the President to Congress at the beginning of the last session. The inference drawn from the President's expressions by all who are unacquainted with the real state of the case, and with the communications that have passed between the two Governments, must still be, that the President has been occupied in urging upon Her Majesty's Government an early settlement of the Oregon Question; and that Her Majesty's Government, on their part, have either been inattentive to the urgency of the question, or reluctant to proceed to an adjustment of it. This is the unavoidable inference to be drawn from the President's words.

On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States, with regard to the Oregon Territory, and the nature of the dispute, are fairly and not intemperately stated in the President's message of this year; and, above all, that no rash or irrevocable assertion is hazarded, of the intention of the United States to persist in their entire claim, nor any declaration which need preclude the President from acceding to an equitable compromise, if the course of the negotiation should lead to such a mode of adjustment.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Extract from the annual Message of the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress December 5, 1843.

A QUESTION of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them (Great Britain and the United States). The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon Territory, still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honour which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid and, as far as practicable, unbiassed examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within 42° and 54° 40' of north latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights or honour of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation, now

in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time, it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow; and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places, on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

No. 10.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, December 28, 1843.

ONE of the first objects which will engage your attention on your arrival at Washington, will be the negotiation for the settlement of the Boundaries of the Oregon or Columbia Territory.

By a perusal of the communications which have recently passed on this subject between the British and American Governments, you will see that in October, 1842, Her Majesty's Government, being desirous of putting an end to any difference which, notwithstanding the successful mission of Lord Ashburton, might still exist, a proposition was made to open a negotiation for the settlement of this question. The President, in his message to Congress in the month of December following, strongly urged the necessity of such a negotiation; and Her Majesty's Government, in the same month of December, repeated the proposal. It was again favourably received by the President, but, from various causes, all further proceedings were suspended on the part of the United States.

Some doubt appeared to exist respecting the seat of the proposed negotiation; and in order to revive this matter, Her Majesty's Government, in a despatch to Mr. Fox, dated the 18th of August last, authorized that gentleman to declare that in case Washington should be preferred by the President, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that arrangement.

Although Her Majesty's Government would not object to follow any course which might be decidedly preferred by the Government of the United States, they have acquired the conviction that, under present circumstances, and during the meeting of Congress, the best prospect of success would be afforded by opening the negotiation at Washington.

The recent message of the President, delivered on the 5th instant, has just been received in this country. It adverts at some length to the subject of the Oregon Territory, and in no very conciliatory manner; but this has produced no change in the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. It is our desire, as it is our duty, to make every effort, consistently with the honour and essential interests of the country, to bring this matter to a speedy and amicable settlement.

On your arrival, therefore, at Washington, you will repeat to the United States' Secretary of State, the desire of Her Majesty's Government to carry on the negotiation; and you will inform him that you are furnished with the requisite full powers to enter upon it with any person whom the President may appoint to meet you.

In order to provide for the immediate acceptance of that proposition by the President, I proceed to give you the necessary instructions for your guidance.

Mr. Upshur added to Mr. Lettsom, of his own accord, that he thought it likely the President would prefer to conduct the negotiation at Washington.

No. 9.

Mr. Fox to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 31.)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 13, 1843.

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On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States, with regard to the Oregon Territory, and the nature of the dispute, are fairly and not intemperately stated in the President's message of this year; and, above all, that no rash or irrevocable assertion is hazarded, of the intention of the United States to persist in their entire claim, nor any declaration which need preclude the President from acceding to an equitable compromise, if the course of the negotiation should lead to such a mode of adjustment.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Extract from the annual Message of the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress December 5, 1843.

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in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time, it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow; and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places, on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

No. 10.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, December 28, 1843.

ONE of the first objects which will engage your attention on your arrival at Washington, will be the negotiation for the settlement of the Boundaries of the Oregon or Columbia Territory.

By a perusal of the communications which have recently passed on this subject between the British and American Governments, you will see that in October, 1842, Her Majesty's Government, being desirous of putting an end to any difference which, notwithstanding the successful mission of Lord Ashburton, might still exist, a proposition was made to open a negotiation for the settlement of this question. The President, in his message to Congress in the month of December following, strongly urged the necessity of such a negotiation; and Her Majesty's Government, in the same month of December, repeated the proposal. It was again favourably received by the President, but, from various causes, all further proceedings were suspended on the part of the United States.

Some doubt appeared to exist respecting the seat of the proposed negotiation; and in order to revive this matter, Her Majesty's Government, in a despatch to Mr. Fox, dated the 18th of August last, authorized that gentleman to declare that in case Washington should be preferred by the President, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that arrangement.

Although Her Majesty's Government would not object to follow any course which might be decidedly preferred by the Government of the United States, they have acquired the conviction that, under present circumstances, and during the meeting of Congress, the best prospect of success would be afforded by opening the negotiation at Washington.

The recent message of the President, delivered on the 5th instant, has just been received in this country. It adverts at some length to the subject of the Oregon Territory, and in no very conciliatory manner; but this has produced no change in the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. It is our desire, as it is our duty, to make every effort, consistently with the honour and essential interests of the country, to bring this matter to a speedy and amicable settlement.

On your arrival, therefore, at Washington, you will repeat to the United States' Secretary of State, the desire of Her Majesty's Government to carry on the negotiation; and you will inform him that you are furnished with the requisite full powers to enter upon it with any person whom the President may appoint to meet you.

In order to provide for the immediate acceptance of that proposition by the President, I proceed to give you the necessary instructions for your guidance.

No. 11.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 14.)

(Extract.)

Washington, February 27, 1844.

CONSIDERING the attempts which have from time to time been made to lead the American people to believe that the Government of the United States were more active than the Government of England in endeavouring to effect a settlement of the Oregon Question, and the resolutions which have been proposed during the past and present sessions of Congress for the summary solution of that question, by proceeding to the occupation of the disputed territory, I thought it advisable, as soon as possible after my arrival at Washington, to take a first step towards the fulfilment of your Lordship's instructions upon that important subject, by officially informing the Secretary of State, of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to resume negotiations for the adjustment of a line of boundary.

For this purpose I delivered to Mr. Upshur, on the 24th instant, a note, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, expressing my readiness to confer with him, with a view to ulterior negotiation on the matter in question, whenever it might suit his convenience. On that occasion Mr. Upshur simply informed me that he would answer my note in a few days. Yesterday his answer, of which I also inclose a copy, was delivered to me, appointing the morning of to-day for our first conference. My reason for laying before your Lordship these otherwise unimportant communications, is that I think it of consequence, with a view to what may happen hereafter, that the advance which has thus been made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government towards negotiation should be authentically recorded.

My conversation with Mr. Upshur, of this morning, although strictly of a preliminary character, was not altogether unsatisfactory. In the first place, it has elicited the fact that the negotiation on the part of the United States is to be confided to Mr. Upshur; an arrangement from which I am inclined to augur favourably, on account of the opinion entertained by Mr. Fox of that gentleman's integrity and good faith.

Mr. Upshur has further assured me of his entire disposition to carry on the negotiation in a fair spirit of compromise, and above all to endeavour, whatever may be the result, that matters shall not be left in a worse state, with reference to the relations between the two countries, than they are at present.

"We must, at least, take care," he said, and with great appearance of sincerity, "that if we should not succeed in effecting an arrangement, there shall be no quarrel."

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

*Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Upshur.**Washington, February 24, 1844.*

AMONG the matters at present under the consideration of the two Governments, there is none respecting which the British Government are more anxious to come to an early and satisfactory arrangement with the Government of the United States, than that relating to the boundaries of the Oregon or Columbia Territory.

The Undersigned, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has accordingly been instructed to lose no time in entering into communication with the Secretary of State of the United States upon this subject.

In fulfilment, then, of the commands of his Government, the Undersigned has the honour to acquaint Mr. Upshur, that he will be ready to confer with him with a view to ulterior negotiation on the subject in question, whensoever it shall suit Mr. Upshur's convenience.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM,

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Pakenham,

Department of State,

Washington, February 26, 1844.

THE Undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated the 24th instant, from Mr. Pakenham, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in which he states that he will be ready to confer with the Undersigned, with the view to ulterior negotiation on the subject of the boundaries of the Oregon or Columbia Territory, whensoever it shall suit his convenience.

In reply, the Undersigned has the honour to inform Mr. Pakenham that he will receive him for that purpose, at the Department of State, to-morrow at eleven o'clock A.M.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) A. P. UPSHUR.

No. 12.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 13.)

My Lord,

Washington, April 14, 1844.

SINCE Mr. Calhoun's accession to the office of Secretary of State, nothing has been done in the affair of Oregon; his attention having been exclusively devoted to the negotiation of the Treaty with Texas, which forms the subject of my preceding despatch of this date.

But as that matter is now concluded, as far as the Executive branch of the Government is concerned, I suppose that Mr. Calhoun will be at leisure to attend to the Oregon negotiation in time to allow me to report something on that important subject by the next regular mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

No. 13.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

Washington, April 28, 1844.

NOTHING has yet been done in the affair of the Oregon Boundary, Mr. Calhoun continuing to say that he has not yet had time to acquire the necessary information to enable him to enter on the negotiation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

No. 14.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 29.)

(Extract.)

Washington, May 13, 1844.

I HAVE again to report to your Lordship that nothing has yet been done in the Oregon negotiation.

A few days ago Mr. Calhoun informed me that his time had been so much taken up with other matters of pressing importance, that he had been unable to look into the papers connected with that question; and he gave me to understand that he should probably be obliged to defer the negotiation until after the adjournment of Congress, which it is supposed will take place in the course of next month.

No. 15.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received August 14.)

(Extract.)

Washington, July 29, 1844.

A FEW days after the dispatch of the last packet, I again inquired of Mr. Calhoun how soon it might be likely to suit his convenience to enter into communication with me on the subject of the Oregon Boundary.

He replied, as he had already stated on former occasions, that he had not yet had time to make himself acquainted with the details of the question; that as Congress was no longer in session, he did not think the matter was one of immediate urgency; and that as it was his intention to go home to South Carolina early next month, he proposed to take with him the papers relating to the question, in order that he might, at his leisure, prepare himself to enter formally on the proposed negotiation on his return to Washington.

I told him that, much as Her Majesty's Government desired to see the question of Oregon satisfactorily disposed of, it was not their wish to press this Government inconveniently respecting it; but that, on the other hand, considering the impatience which had been manifested upon the subject during the last and preceding sessions of Congress, and the observations which had been more than once put forth tending to create the belief that Her Majesty's Government were not in reality desirous of meeting this Government fairly on the question, I felt it to be my duty to place something on record, which should prove that there was no want of readiness on our part to proceed with the negotiation at the earliest moment consistent with the convenience of the Government of the United States; and that I therefore intended, with his permission, to address a letter to him repeating what I had already said to him on various occasions in the above sense.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Calhoun.

Sir,

Washington, July 22, 1844.

IN the archives of the Department of State will be found a note which I had the honour to address on the 24th February last to the late Mr. Upshur, expressing the desire of Her Majesty's Government to conclude with the Government of the United States a satisfactory arrangement respecting the boundary of the Oregon or Columbia Territory.

The lamented death of Mr. Upshur, which occurred within a few days after the date of that note; the interval which took place between that event and the appointment of a successor; and the urgency and importance of various matters which offered themselves to your attention immediately after your accession to office, sufficiently explain why it has not hitherto been in the power of your Government, Sir, to attend to the important matter to which I refer.

But the session of Congress having been brought to a close, and the present being the season of the year when the least public business is usually transacted, it occurs to me that you may now feel at leisure to proceed to the consideration of that subject. At all events it becomes my duty to recall it to your recollection, and to repeat the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government, that a question on which so much interest is felt in both countries, should be disposed of at the earliest moment consistent with the convenience of the Government of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

No. 16.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 15.)

(Extract.)

Washington, August 29, 1844.

ON the 22nd of this month I received from Mr. Calhoun a note, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, informing me that he was now at leisure to confer with me on the subject of the Oregon Boundary.

In conformity with his proposal, our first conference took place on the following day, the 23rd instant, when, after mutual assurances of the desire of our respective Governments to approach the question in a fair spirit of compromise, and to spare no pains to effect a settlement of it upon terms consistent with the honour and just interests of either party, we proceeded to examine the actual state of the question as it had remained since the last unsuccessful attempt to adjust it.

Mr. Calhoun then expressed his desire to receive from me any fresh proposal which I might be empowered to offer on the part of Her Majesty's Government, tending to an approximation of the views of the two Governments. I told him that I should be ready to offer such a proposal at our next conference, when I hoped that he also would be prepared to suggest some arrangement by which the views and expectations of the two Governments might be reconciled.

Our second conference took place on the 26th, when I laid before him the proposal* authorized by your Lordship's instructions relative to a free port either on the mainland or on Vancouver's Island, south of the 49th degree of north latitude.

This proposal was at once declined by Mr. Calhoun, as altogether inadequate. He then informed me that before we proceeded farther with the negotiation, it was his intention to prepare a written statement of the case of the United States as it presented itself to his view, and taking into account certain new circumstances affecting it, which had come into existence since the temporary arrangement of 1827 was concluded. That

* See page 27, Minute of a Conference, &c.

this statement he would deliver to me, to be either answered by myself, or referred to Her Majesty's Government, as I might think proper.

I of course could not do otherwise than accede to the course of proceeding thus proposed by Mr. Calhoun; and it now remains to be seen what new arguments he is prepared to bring forward, either to give strength to the claim of this country as originally presented, or to invalidate that of Great Britain.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham.

Department of State,

Sir, *Washington, August 22, 1844.*

THE various subjects which necessarily claimed my attention on entering on the duties of my office have heretofore, as you justly suppose in your note of the 22nd of July last, prevented me from appointing a time to confer with you, and enter on the negotiation in reference to the Oregon Territory.

These have, at length, been dispatched; and in reply to the note which you did me the honour to address to me, of the date above mentioned, I have to inform you that I am now ready to enter on the negotiation, and for that purpose propose a conference to-morrow, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Department of State, if perfectly convenient to you, but if not, at any other which it may suit your convenience to appoint.

The Government of the United States participates in the anxious desire of that of Great Britain that the subject may be early and satisfactorily arranged.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 17.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 30.)

My Lord,

Washington, September 12, 1844.

YOUR Lordship will have been informed by my despatch of 29th August of what had taken place up to that date on the subject of the Oregon negotiation.

I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a statement presented by Mr. Calhoun, explaining his reasons for declining the proposal which I had made to him in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, which he says would have the effect of restricting the possessions of the United States, to limits far more circumscribed than their claims clearly entitle them to.

For the present Mr. Calhoun limits himself to the entire region drained by the Columbia River, to which he asserts that they are fairly entitled on the several grounds detailed in his statement.

I do not think that your Lordship will find in this paper anything of importance that has not already been urged in other words by the gentlemen who represented the United States in the previous negotiations, with the exception, perhaps, of what is said of the rapid increase of population in the Valley of the Mississippi, which Mr. Calhoun now refers to as justifying a claim on the grounds of continuity.

Mr. Calhoun, your Lordship will perceive, divides the claim of the United States to the territory drained by the Columbia into their own proper claims, by virtue of priority of discovery, and priority of exploration and settlement, and those derived from France and Spain. In my answer to his statement, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, I endeavour to show that the claim derived from France is good for nothing; that the claim derived from Spain is restricted by the stipula-

tions of the Nootka Convention; and that, as relates to discovery and exploration, we can refer to discoveries both antecedent to, and posterior to, their alleged discovery of the mouth of the Columbia, which would place the British claim under that head at least upon a par with the claim of the United States.

I also endeavour to prove that, considering the circumstances on both sides, the arrangement proposed by Great Britain was fair and liberal, and that it did ample justice to the claims of the United States.

I am conscious, my Lord, that in my counter-statement, nothing is said that had not already been said, and far more forcibly, by my predecessors in the negotiation; but your Lordship will be pleased to recollect that the matter has been so thoroughly investigated and debated in former discussions as to make it very difficult to throw any new light upon it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Calhoun's statement allusion is made to the "other claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory." This has obliged me to request that he will define more particularly what are the claims to which he thus alludes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

A

Statement of the American Plenipotentiary, containing the Claims of the United States to the Oregon Territory.

THE Undersigned, American Plenipotentiary, declines the proposal of the British Plenipotentiary on the ground that it would have the effect of restricting the possessions of the United States to limits far more circumscribed than their claims clearly entitle them to. It proposes to limit their northern boundary by a line drawn from the Rocky Mountains along the 49th parallel of latitude to the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia River, and thence down the middle of that river to the sea, giving to Great Britain all the country north, and to the United States, all south of that line, except a detached territory extending on the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's Harbour to Hood's Canal. To which it is proposed, in addition, to make free to the United States any port which the United States' Government might desire, either on the mainland, or on Vancouver's Island, south of latitude 49°.

By turning to the map hereto annexed, and on which the proposed boundary is marked in pencil, it will be seen that it assigns to Great Britain almost the entire region on its north side drained by the Columbia River, and lying on its northern bank. It is not deemed necessary to state at large the claims of the United States to this territory and the grounds on which they rest in order to make good the assertion that it restricts the possessions of the United States within narrower bounds than they are clearly entitled to. It will be sufficient for this purpose to show that they are fairly entitled to the entire region drained by the river; and to the establishment of this point the Undersigned proposes accordingly to limit his remarks at present.

Our claims to the portion of the territory drained by the Columbia River may be divided into those we have in our own proper right and those we have derived from France and Spain. We ground the former, as against Great Britain, on priority of discovery, and priority of exploration and settlement; we rest our claim to discovery, as against her, on that of Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, who, in the ship "Columbia," of Boston, passed its bar and anchored in the river, ten miles above its mouth, on the 11th of May, 1792; and who afterwards sailed up the river twelve or fifteen miles, and left it on the 20th of the same month, calling it "Columbia," after his ship, which name it still retains. On these facts our claim to the discovery and entrance into the river rests. They are too well attested to be controverted; but they

have been opposed by the alleged discoveries of Meares and Vancouver. It is true that the former explored a portion of the coast through which the Columbia flows into the Ocean, in 1788 (five years before Captain Gray crossed the bar, and anchored in the river), in order to ascertain whether the river, as laid down in the Spanish charts, and called the St. Roe, existed or not; but it is equally true that he did not even discover it. On the contrary, he expressly declares in his account of the voyage, as the result of his observations, that "we can now safely assert that there is no such river as that of the St. Roe, as laid down in the Spanish charts;" and as if to perpetuate his disappointment, he called the promontory lying north of the inlet where he expected to discover it, Cape Disappointment, and the inlet itself, Deception Bay. It is also true that Vancouver, in April, 1792, explored the same coast; but it is no less so, that he failed to discover the river, of which his own journal furnishes the most conclusive evidence, as well as his strong conviction that no such river existed. So strong was it, indeed, that when he fell in with Captain Gray shortly afterwards, and was informed by him that he had been off the mouth of a river in latitude $49^{\circ} 10'$, whose outlet was so strong as to prevent his entering, he remained still incredulous and strongly expressed himself to that effect in his journal. It was shortly after this interview that Captain Gray again visited its mouth, crossed its bar, and sailed up the river, as has been stated. After he left it, he visited Nootka Sound, where he communicated his discoveries to Quadra, the Spanish Commandant at that place, and gave him a chart and description of the mouth of the river. After his departure, Vancouver arrived there in September, when he was informed of the discoveries of Captain Gray, and obtained from Quadra copies of the chart he had left with him. In consequence of the information thus obtained he was induced to visit again that part of the coast. It was during this visit that he entered the river on the 20th of October and made his survey.

From these facts it is manifest that the alleged discoveries of Meares and Vancouver cannot, in the slightest degree, shake the claim of Captain Gray to priority of discovery. Indeed so conclusive is the evidence in his favour that it has been attempted to evade our claim on the novel and wholly untenable ground that his discovery was made not in a national but private vessel. Such and so incontestible is the evidence of our claim, as against Great Britain, from priority of discovery as to the mouth of the river, crossing its bar, entering it, and sailing up its stream, on the voyage of Captain Gray alone, without taking into consideration the prior discovery of the Spanish navigator, Heceta, which will be more particularly referred to hereafter.

Nor is the evidence of the priority of our discovery of the head branches of the river, and its exploration, less conclusive. Before the Treaty was ratified by which we acquired Louisiana in 1803, an expedition was planned, at the head of which were placed Meriwether, Lewis, and William Clark, to explore the River Missouri and its principal branches to their sources; and then to seek and trace to its termination in the Pacific, some stream, "whether the Columbia, the Oregon, the Colorado, or any other which might offer the most direct and practicable water-communication across the continent for the purpose of commerce." The party began to ascend the Missouri in May, 1804, and in the summer of 1805, reached the head waters of the Columbia River. After crossing many of the streams falling into it, they reached the Kooskooskie, in latitude $43^{\circ} 34'$; descended that to the principal southern branch, which they called Lewis; followed that to its junction with the great northern branch, which they called Clark; and thence descended to the mouth of the river, where they landed and encamped on the north side, on Cape Disappointment, and wintered. The next spring they commenced their return, and continued their exploration of the river, noting its various branches, and tracing some of the principal; and finally arrived at St. Louis in September, 1806, after an absence of two years and three months. It was this important expedition which brought to the knowledge of the world this great river, the greater by far on the western side

of this continent, with its numerous branches, and the vast regions through which it flows above the point to which Gray and Vancouver had ascended.

It took place many years before it was visited and explored by any subject of Great Britain, or of any other civilized nation, so far as we are informed. It as clearly entitles us to the claim of priority of discovery as to its head branches, and the exploration of the river and region through which it passes, as the voyages of Captain Gray and the Spanish navigator Heceta entitle us to priority in reference to its mouth and the entrance into its channel. Nor is our priority of settlement less certain. Establishments were formed by American citizens on the Columbia as early as 1809 and 1810. In the latter year a company was formed in New York, at the head of which was John Jacob Astor, a wealthy merchant of that city, the object of which was to form a regular chain of establishments on the Columbia River and the contiguous coasts of the Pacific, for commercial purposes. Early in the spring of 1811, they made their establishment on the south side of the river, a few miles above Point George, where they were visited in July following by Mr. Thompson, a surveyor and astronomer of the North-West Company, and his party. They had been sent out by that company to forestall the American Company in occupying the mouth of the river, but found themselves defeated in their object. The American Company formed two other connected establishments higher up the river, one at the confluence of the Okinegan with the north branch of the Columbia, about six hundred miles above its mouth, and the other on the Spoken, a stream falling into the north branch some fifteen miles above.

These posts passed into the possession of Great Britain during the war which was declared the next year; but it was provided by the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, which terminated it, that "*all territories, places, and possessions whatever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of the Treaty, excepting the islands hereafter mentioned (in the Bay of Fundy), shall be restored without delay.*" Under this provision, which embraces all the establishments of the American Company on the Columbia, Astoria was formally restored on the 6th of October, 1818, by agents duly authorized on the part of the British Government to restore the possession, and to an agent duly authorized on the part of the United States' Government to receive it, which placed our possession where it was before it passed into the hands of British subjects.

Such are the facts on which we rest our claims to priority of discovery and priority of exploration and settlement, as against Great Britain, to the region drained by the Columbia River. So much for the claims we have in our own proper right to that region.

To these we have added the claims of France and Spain. The former we obtained by the Treaty of Louisiana, ratified in 1803, and the latter by the Treaty of Florida, ratified in 1819. By the former we acquired all the rights which France had to Louisiana, "*to the extent it now has (1803) in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into by Spain and other States.*" By the latter His Catholic Majesty "*ceded to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains and north of a line drawn on the 42nd parallel of latitude, from a point on the south banks of the Arkansas in that parallel to the South Sea; that is, to the whole region claimed by Spain west of those mountains and north of that line.*"

The cession of Louisiana gave us undisputed right west of the Mississippi, extending to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and stretching south between that river and those mountains to the possessions of Spain, the line between which and ours was afterwards determined by the Treaty of Florida. It also added much to the strength of our title to the region beyond the Rocky Mountains by restoring to us the important link of continuity westward of the Pacific, which had been surrendered by the Treaty of 1763, as will be hereafter shown.

That continuity furnishes a just foundation for a claim of territory,

in connection with those of discovery and occupation, would seem unquestionable. It is admitted by all that neither of them is limited by the precise spot discovered or occupied. It is evident that in order to make either available it must extend at least some distance beyond that actually discovered or occupied, but how far, as an abstract question, is a matter of uncertainty. It is subject in each case to be influenced by a variety of considerations. In the case of an island it has been usually maintained in practice to extend the claims of discovery or occupancy to the whole. So, likewise, in the case of a river, it has been usual to extend them to the entire region drained by it, more especially in cases of a discovery and settlement at the mouth, and emphatically so, when accompanied by an exploration of the river and region through which it flows, such it is believed, may be affirmed to be the opinion and practice in such cases since the discovery of this continent. How far the claim of continuity may extend in other cases is less perfectly defined, and can be settled only by reference to the circumstances attending each. When this continent was first discovered Spain claimed the whole in virtue of the grant of the Pope; but a claim so extravagant and unreasonable was not acquiesced in by other countries and could not be long maintained. Other nations, especially England and France, at an early period contested her claim. They fitted out voyages of discovery and made settlements on the eastern coast of North America. They claimed for their settlements usually specific limits along the coasts or bays on which they were formed, and generally a region of corresponding width extending across the entire continent to the Pacific Ocean; such was the character of the limits assigned by England in the charters which she granted to her former colonies, now the United States, when there were no special reasons for varying from it.

How strong she regarded her claim to the region covered by these charters, and extending westwards of her settlements, the war between her and France, which was terminated by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, furnishes a striking illustration. That great contest which ended so gloriously for England, and effected so great and durable a change on this continent, commenced in a conflict between her claims and those of France, resting on her side on this very right of continuity extending westward from her settlements to the Pacific Ocean; and on the part of France on the same right, but extending to the region drained by the Mississippi and its waters, on the ground of settlement and exploration. Their respective claims which led to the war first clashed on the River Ohio, the waters of which the colonial charters in their western extension discovered, but which France had been unquestionably the first to settle and explore. If the relative strength of these different claims may be tested by the result of that remarkable contest, that of continuity westward must be pronounced to be the stronger of the two. England has had at least the advantage of the result, and would seem to be foreclosed against contesting the principle, particularly as against us, who contributed so much to that result, and on whom that contest and her example and pretensions, from the first settlement of our country, have contributed to impress it so deeply and indelibly.

But the Treaty of 1763, which terminated that memorable and eventful struggle, yielded, as has been stated, the claim and all the chartered rights of the colonies beyond the Mississippi. The Seventh Article established that river as the permanent boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and France on this continent. So much as relates to the subject is in the following words: "*The confines between the dominions of His Britannic Majesty in that part of the world (the Continent of America) shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the River Mississippi from its source to the River Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the Lake Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the sea.*"

This important stipulation, which thus establishes the Mississippi as the line "*fixed irrevocably*" between the dominions of the two countries on this continent, in effect extinguishes in favour of France whatever claims Great Britain may have had to the region lying west of the Missis-

issippi. It of course could not affect the right of Spain, the only other nation which had any pretence of claim west of that river, but it prevented the right of continuity previously claimed by Great Britain, from extending beyond it, and transferred it to France. The Treaty of Louisiana restored and vested in the United States all the claims acquired by France, and surrendered by Great Britain under the provisions of that treaty to the country west of the Mississippi, and among others the one in question. Certain it is that France had the same right of continuity, in virtue of her possessions in Louisiana, and the extinguishment of the right of England by the Treaty of 1763, to the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains, and lying west of Louisiana, as against Spain, which England had to the country westward of the Alleghany Mountains, as against France, with this difference, that Spain had nothing to oppose to the claim of France at the time but the right of discovery (and even that England has since denied), while France had opposed to the right of England in her case, that of discovery, exploration, and settlement. It is therefore not at all surprising that France should claim the country west of the Rocky Mountains (as may be inferred from her maps), on the same principle that Great Britain had claimed and dispossessed her of the regions west of the Alleghany; or that the United States, as soon as they had acquired the rights of France, should assert the same claim, and take measures immediately after to explore it, with a view to occupation and settlement. But since then we have strengthened our title by adding to our own proper claims and those of France, the claims also of Spain, by the Treaty of Florida, as has been stated.

The claims which we have acquired from her, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, rest in her priority of discovery. Numerous voyages of discovery, commencing with that of Maldonado in 1528, and ending with that under Galiano and Valdez in 1752, were undertaken by her authority along the north-western coast of North America. That they discovered and explored not only the entire coast of what is now called the Oregon Territory, but still further north, are facts too well established to be controverted at this day. The voyages which they performed will accordingly be passed over at present, without being particularly alluded to, with the exception of that of Heceta. His discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River has been already referred to. It was made on the 15th of August, 1775, many years anterior to the voyages of Meares and Vancouver, and even prior to Cook's, who did not reach the north-west coast till 1778. The claims it gave to Spain of priority of discovery were transferred to us, with all others belonging to her by the Treaty of Florida, which, added to the discoveries of Captain Gray, place our right to the discovery of the mouth and entrance into the inlet and river beyond all controversy.

It has been objected that we claim under various and conflicting titles which mutually destroy each other; such indeed might be the fact while they were held by different parties; but since we have rightly acquired both those of Spain and France, and concentrated the whole in our hands, they mutually blend with each other, and form one strong and connected chain of title against the opposing claims of all others, including Great Britain.

In order to present more fully and perfectly the grounds on which our claim to the region in question rests it will now be necessary to turn back to the time when Astoria was restored to us under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent; and to trace what has since occurred between the two countries in reference to the territory, and inquire whether their respective claims have been affected by the settlements since made in the territory by Great Britain, or the occurrences which have since taken place.

The restoration of Astoria took place under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent on the 6th day of October, 1818, the effect of which was to put Mr. Prevost, the agent authorized by our Government to receive it, in possession of the establishment, with the right at all times to be reinstated and considered the party in possession, as was explicitly admitted by Lord Castlereagh in the first negotiation between the two

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Governments in reference to the Treaty. The words of Mr. Rush, our Plenipotentiary on that occasion, in his letter to Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, of the 14th of February, 1818, reporting what passed between him and his Lordship are, "That Lord Castlereagh admitted in the most ample extent our right to be reinstated, and to be the party in possession, while treating of the title."

The negotiation terminated in the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, the third Article of which is in the following words: "It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two High Contracting Parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claim of any Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the High Contracting Parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The two acts, the restoration of our possession and the signature of the Convention, were nearly contemporaneous, the latter taking place but fourteen days subsequent to the former; we were then, as admitted by Lord Castlereagh, entitled to be considered as the party in possession: and the Convention, which stipulated that the territory should be free and open for the term of ten years, from the date of its signature, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two countries, without prejudice to any claim which either party may have to any part of the same, preserved and perpetuated all our claims to the territory, including the acknowledged right to be considered the party in possession as perfectly, during the period of its continuance, as they were the day the Convention was signed; of this there can be no doubt.

After an abortive attempt to adjust the claims of the two parties to the territory in 1824, another negotiation was commenced in 1826, which terminated in renewing on the 6th of August, 1827, the Third Article of the Convention of 1818, prior to its expiration. It provided for the indefinite extension of all the provisions of the Third Article of that Convention, and also, that either party might terminate it at any time it might think fit, by giving one year's notice, after the 20th of October, 1828. It took, however, the precaution of providing expressly, "*that nothing contained in this Convention, or in the Third Article of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, hereby continued in force, shall be construed to impair, or in any manner affect the claims which either of the contracting Parties may have to any part of the country westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains.*" That Convention is now in force, and has continued to be so since the expiration of that of 1818. By the joint operation of the two our right to be considered the party in possession and all the claims we had to the territory, while in possession, are preserved in as full vigour as they were at the date of its restoration in 1818, without being affected or impaired by the settlements since made by the subjects of Great Britain.

Time indeed so far from impairing our claims has greatly strengthened them since that period, for since then the Treaty of Florida transferred to us all the rights, claims, and pretensions of Spain to the whole territory, as has been stated. In consequence of this our claims to the portion drained by the Columbia River, the point now the subject of consideration, have been much strengthened by giving us the incontestable claim to the discovery of the mouth of the river by Heceta above stated. But it is not in this particular only that it has operated in our favour. Our well-founded claim, grounded on continuity, has greatly strengthened during the same period, by the rapid advance of our population towards the territory; its great increase, especially in the Valley of the Mississippi, as well as the greatly increased facility of passing to the territory by more accessible routes; and the far stronger and rapidly swelling tide of population that has recently commenced flowing into it.

When the first convention was concluded in 1818 our whole population did not exceed nine millions of people. The portion of it inhabiting the States in the great Valley of the Mississippi was probably under the million seven hundred thousand, of which not more than two hundred thousand were on the west side of that river. Now our population may be safely estimated at not less than nineteen millions, of which at least eight millions inhabit the states and territories in the Valley of the Mississippi, and of which upwards of one million are in the states and territories west of that river. This portion of our population is now increasing far more rapidly than ever, and will in a short time fill the whole tier of States on its western bank.

To this great increase of population, especially in the Valley of the Mississippi, may be added the increased facility of reaching the Oregon Territory in consequence of the discovery of the remarkable pass in the Rocky Mountains at the head of the La Platte. The depression is so great and the pass so smooth that loaded waggons now travel with facility from the Missouri to the navigable waters of the Columbia River. These joint causes have had the effect of turning the current of our population towards the territory; and an emigration estimated at not less than one thousand, during the last, and fifteen hundred during the present year, has flowed into it. The current thus commenced will no doubt continue to flow with increased volume hereafter. There can then be no doubt, now that the operation of the same causes which impelled our population westwards from the shores of the Atlantic across the Alleghany to the Valley of the Mississippi will impel them onward with accumulating force across the Rocky Mountains into the Valley of the Columbia, and that the whole region drained by it is destined to be peopled by us.

Such are our claims to that portion of the territory, and the grounds on which they rest. The Undersigned believes them to be well founded, and trusts that the British Plenipotentiary will see in them sufficient reasons why he should decline his proposal.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiary abstains, for the present, from presenting the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory.

The Undersigned, &c., (Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.
Washington, September 3, 1844.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

D

Statement of the British Plenipotentiary, containing the Claims of Great Britain to the Oregon Territory.

THE Undersigned, British Plenipotentiary, has studied with much interest and attention the statement marked A, presented by the American Plenipotentiary, setting forth the grounds on which he declines the proposal offered by the British Plenipotentiary as a compromise of the difficulties of the Oregon Question. The arrangement contemplated by that proposal would, in the estimation of the American Plenipotentiary, have the effect of restricting the possessions of the United States to limits far more circumscribed than their claims clearly entitle them to.

The claims of the United States to the portion of territory drained by the Columbia River are divided into those adduced by the United States in their own proper right and those which they have derived from France and Spain.

The former, as against Great Britain, they ground on priority of discovery, and priority of exploration and settlement.

The claim derived from France originates in the Treaty of 1803 by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they had been acquired by the French Republic; and the claim derived from Spain is founded on the Treaty concluded with that Power in the year 1819, whereby His Catholic Majesty ceded to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions

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to the territories lying east and north of a certain line terminating on the Pacific in the forty-second degree of north latitude.

Departing from the order in which these three separate claims are presented by the American Plenipotentiary, the British Plenipotentiary will first beg leave to observe, with regard to the claim derived from France, that he has not been able to discover any evidence tending to establish the belief that Louisiana, as originally possessed by France, and afterwards transferred to Spain, then retroceded by Spain to France, and ultimately ceded by the latter Power to the United States, extended in a westerly direction beyond the Rocky Mountains. There is, on the other hand, strong reason to suppose that, at the time when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, its acknowledged western boundary was the Rocky Mountains. Such appears to have been the opinion of President Jefferson under whose auspices the acquisition of Louisiana was accomplished.

In a letter written by him in August 1803, are to be found the following words:—"The boundaries (of Louisiana) which I deem not admitting question, are the high lands on the western side of the Mississippi, inclosing all its waters, the Missouri, of course, and terminating in the line drawn from the north-west point of the Lake of the Woods, to the nearest source of the Mississippi, as lately settled between Great Britain and the United States."

In another and more formal document dated in July, 1807, that is to say, nearly a year after the return of Lewis and Clarke from their expedition to the Pacific, and fifteen years after Gray had entered the Columbia River, is recorded Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the impolicy of giving offence to Spain by any intimation that the claims of the United States extended to the Pacific,—and we have the authority of an American historian, distinguished for the attention and research which he has bestowed on the whole subject of the Oregon Territory, for concluding that the western boundaries of Louisiana, as it was ceded by France to the United States, were those indicated by nature, namely, the high lands separating the waters of the Mississippi from those flowing into the Pacific.

From the acquisition, then, of Louisiana, as it was received from France, it seems clear that the United States can deduce no claim to territory west of the Rocky Mountains. But, even it were otherwise, and if France had ever possessed or asserted a claim to territory west of the Rocky Mountains, as appertaining to the territory of Louisiana, that claim, whatever it might be, was necessarily transferred to Spain, when Louisiana was ceded to that Power in 1762, and of course became subject to the provisions of the Treaty between Spain and Great Britain, of 1790, which effectually abrogated the claim of Spain to exclusive dominion over the unoccupied parts of the American continent.

To the observations of the American Plenipotentiary respecting the effect of continuity in furnishing a claim to territory the Undersigned has not failed to pay due attention, but he submits that what is said on this head may more properly be considered as demonstrating the greater degree of interest which the United States possess, by reason of contiguity, in acquiring territory in that direction, than as affecting in any way the question of right.

The Undersigned will endeavour to show hereafter that in the proposal put in on the part of Great Britain the natural expectations of the United States on the ground of contiguity have not been disregarded.

Next comes to be examined the claim derived from Spain.

It must, indeed, be acknowledged that, by the Treaty of 1819, Spain did convey to the United States all that she had the power to dispose of on the north-west coast of America, north of the forty-second parallel of latitude, but she could not by that transaction annul or invalidate the rights which she had by a previous transaction acknowledged to belong to another Power.

By the Treaty of 28th October, 1790, Spain acknowledged in Great Britain certain rights with respect to those parts of the western coast of America not already occupied.

This acknowledgment had reference especially to the territory which

forms the subject of the present negotiation. If Spain could not make good her own right to exclusive dominion over those regions still less could she confer such a right on another Power; and hence Great Britain argues that from nothing deduced from the Treaty of 1819 can the United States assert a valid claim to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon Territory.

There remains to be considered the claim advanced by the United States on the ground of prior discovery and prior exploration and settlement.

In that part of the memorandum of the American Plenipotentiary which speaks of the Spanish title it is stated that the mouth of the river, afterwards called the Columbia River, was first discovered by the Spanish navigator, Heceta. The admission of this fact would appear to be altogether irreconcilable with a claim to priority of discovery from anything accomplished by Captain Gray. To one, and to one only, of those commanders can be conceded the merit of first discovery. If Heceta's claim is acknowledged then Captain Gray is no longer the discoverer of the Columbia River; if, on the other hand, preference be given to the achievement of Captain Gray then Heceta's discovery ceases to be of any value. But it is argued that the United States now represent both titles, the title of Heceta and the title of Gray; and therefore that under the one or the other, it matters not which, enough can be shown to establish a case of prior discovery as against Great Britain. This may be true as far as relates to the act of first seeing and first entering the mouth of the Columbia River; but if the Spanish claim to prior discovery is to prevail whatever rights may thereon be founded are necessarily restricted by the stipulations of the Treaty of 1790 which forbid a claim to exclusive possession. If the act of Captain Gray in passing the bar and actually entering the river is to supersede the discovery of the entrance, which is all that is attributed to Heceta, then the principle of progressive or gradual discovery being admitted as conveying, in proportion to the extent of discovery or exploration, superior rights, the operations of Vancouver in entering, surveying, and exploring, to a considerable distance inland, the River Columbia, would, as a necessary consequence, supersede the discovery of Captain Gray, to say nothing of the act of taking possession, in the name of his Sovereign, which ceremony was duly performed and authentically recorded by Captain Vancouver.

This brings us to the examination of the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States on the ground of discovery, which may be said to form the essential point in the discussion, for it has above been shown that the claim derived from France must be considered as of little or no weight; while that derived from Spain, in as far as relates to exclusive dominion, is neutralized by the stipulations of the Nootka Convention.

It will be admitted that when the United States became an independent nation they possessed no claim, direct or indirect, to the Columbia Territory. Their western boundary in those days was defined by the Treaty of 1783; Great Britain, on the contrary, had at that time already directed her attention to the north-west coast of America, as is sufficiently shown by the voyage and discoveries of Captain Cook who, in 1778 visited and explored a great portion of it from latitude 44° northwards.

That Great Britain was the first to acquire what may be called beneficial interests in those regions by commercial intercourse will not either be denied; in proof of this fact we have the voyages of the several British subjects who visited the coast and adjacent islands previously to the dispute with Spain; and that her commerce, actual as well as prospective, in that part of the world was considered a matter of great national importance is shown by the resolute measures she took for its protection when Spain manifested a resolution to interfere with it.

The discoveries of Meares in 1788, and the complete survey of the coast and its adjacent islands, from about latitude 40° northwards, which was effected by Captain Vancouver, in 1792, 1793, and 1794, would appear to give to Great Britain, as against the United States, as

strong a claim on the ground of discovery and exploration coastwise as can well be imagined, limited only by what was accomplished by Gray at the mouth of the Columbia, which, as far as discovery is concerned, forms the strong point on the American side of the question.

In point of accuracy and authenticity, it is believed that the performances of Cook and Vancouver stand pre-eminently superior to those of any other country whose vessels had in those days visited the north-west coast, while in point of value and importance surely the discovery of a single harbour, although at the mouth of an important river, cannot, as giving a claim to territory, be placed in competition with the vast extent of discovery and survey accomplished by the British navigators.

As regards exploration inland entire justice must be done to the memorable exploit of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, but those distinguished travellers were not the first who effected a passage across the Oregon Territory, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. As far back as 1793 that feat had been accomplished by Mackenzie, a British subject. In the course of this expedition Mackenzie explored the upper waters of a river, since called Fraser's River which, in process of time, was traced to its junction with the sea, near the forty-ninth degree of latitude, thus forming, in point of exploration, a counterpoise to the exploration of that part of the Columbia which was first visited by Lewis and Clarke.

Priority of settlement is the third plea on which the American claim proper is made to rest.

In 1811 an establishment for the purposes of trade was formed at the south side of the Columbia River, near to its mouth, by certain American citizens; this establishment passed, during the war, into the hands of British subjects, but it was restored to the American Government in the year 1818 by an understanding between the two Governments. This is the case of priority of settlement, since which it has not in reality been occupied by the Americans. The American Plenipotentiary lays some stress on the admission attributed to Lord Castlereagh, then Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the American Government had the most ample right to be reinstated, and to be the party in possession, while treating of the title. The Undersigned is not inclined to dispute an assertion resting on such respectable authority, but he must observe, in the first place, that the reservation implied by the words "while treating of the title," exclude any inference which might otherwise be drawn from the preceding words prejudicial to the title of Great Britain; and further, that when the authority of the American Minister is thus admitted, for an observation which is pleaded against England, it is but fair that on the part of the United States credit should be given to England for the authenticity of a despatch from Lord Castlereagh to the British Minister at Washington, which was communicated verbally to the Government of the United States, when the restoration of the establishment called Astoria or Fort George, was in contemplation, containing a complete reservation of the right of England to the territory at the mouth of the Columbia. (Statement of British Plenipotentiaries, December, 1826.)

In fine, the present state of the question between the two Governments appears to be this: Great Britain possesses and exercises, in common with the United States, a right of joint occupancy in the Oregon Territory, of which right she can be divested, with respect to any part of that territory, only by an equitable partition of the whole between the two Powers.

It is, for obvious reasons, desirable that such a partition should take place as soon as possible, and the difficulty appears to be in devising a line of demarcation which shall leave to each party that precise portion of the territory best suited to its interest and convenience.

The British Government entertained the hope that by the proposal lately submitted for the consideration of the American Government that object would have been accomplished; according to the arrangements therein contemplated, the northern boundary of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, would, for a considerable distance, be carried along the same parallel of latitude which forms their northern boundary on the eastern side of those mountains, thus uniting the present Eastern Boun-

dary of the Oregon Territory with the Western Boundary of the United States from the 49th parallel downwards. From the point where the 49° of latitude intersects the north-eastern branch of the Columbia River, called in that part of its course Mc Gillivray's River, the proposed line of boundary would be along the middle of that river, till it joins the Columbia, then along the middle of the Columbia to the Ocean, the navigation of the river remaining perpetually free to both parties.

In addition Great Britain offers a separate territory on the Pacific, possessing an excellent harbour, with a further understanding that any port or ports, whether on Vancouver's Island or on the Continent, south of the 49th parallel, to which the United States might desire to have access, shall be made free ports.

It is believed that, by this arrangement, ample justice would be done to the claims of the United States, on whatever ground advanced, with relation to the Oregon Territory. As regards extent of territory they would obtain, acre for acre, nearly half of the entire territory to be divided; as relates to the navigation of the principal river, they would enjoy a perfect equality of right with Great Britain; and with respect to harbours, it will be seen that Great Britain shows every disposition to consult their convenience in that particular.

On the other hand, were Great Britain to abandon the line of the Columbia as a frontier, and to surrender her right to the navigation of that river, the prejudice occasioned to her by such an arrangement would, beyond all proportion, exceed the advantage accruing to the United States from the possession of a few more square miles of territory. It must be obvious to every impartial investigator of the subject that in adhering to the line of the Columbia Great Britain is not influenced by motives of ambition with reference to extent of territory, but by considerations of utility, not to say necessity, which cannot be lost sight of, and for which allowance ought to be made in an arrangement professing to be based on considerations of mutual convenience and advantage.

The Undersigned believes that he has now noticed all the arguments advanced by the American Plenipotentiary in order to show that the United States are fairly entitled to the entire region drained by the Columbia River. He sincerely regrets that their views on this subject should differ in so many essential respects.

It remains for him to request that, as the American Plenipotentiary declines the proposal offered on the part of Great Britain, he will have the goodness to state what arrangement he is, on the part of the United States, prepared to propose for an equitable adjustment of the question; and more especially, that he will have the goodness to define the nature and extent of the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory, to which allusion is made in the concluding part of his statement, as it is obvious that no arrangement can be made with respect to part of the territory in dispute while a claim is reserved to any portion of the remainder.

The Undersigned, &c., (Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

Washington, September 12, 1844.

No. 18.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 15.)

(Extract.)

Washington, September 28, 1844.

WITH reference to my despatches of 29th August and of 12th September on the subject of the Oregon negotiation I have now the honour to transmit a copy of a second paper presented by Mr. Calhoun, in rejoinder to my reply to his first statement, a copy of which was transmitted with my despatch of 12th September.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

B

*Counter-Statement of the American Plenipotentiary.**Department of State,
Washington, September 20, 1844.*

THE Undersigned, American Plenipotentiary, has read with attention the counter-statement of the British Plenipotentiary, but without weakening his confidence in the validity of the title of the United States to the territory, as set forth in his statement marked A. As therein set forth, it rests, in the first place, on priority of discovery sustained by their own proper claims, and by those derived from Spain through the Treaty of Florida.

The Undersigned does not understand the counter-statement as denying that the Spanish navigators were the first to discover and explore the entire coasts of the Oregon Territory; nor that Heceta was the first who discovered the mouth of the Columbia River; nor that Captain Gray was the first to pass its bar, enter its mouth, and sail up its stream; nor that these, if jointly held by the United States, would give them the priority of discovery which they claim.

On the contrary, it would seem that the counter-statement, from the ground it takes, admits that such would be the case on that supposition; for it assumes that Spain, by the Nootka Sound Convention, in 1790, divested herself of all claims to the territory founded on the prior discovery and explorations of her navigators; and that she could consequently transfer none to the United States by the Treaty of Florida. Having put aside the claims of Spain by this assumption, the counter-statement next attempts to oppose the claims of the United States by those founded on the voyages of Captains Cook and Meares, and to supersede the discovery of Captain Gray, on the ground that Vancouver sailed further up the Columbia River than he did, although he affected it by the aid of his discoveries and charts.

The Undersigned forbears to enter into an examination of the truth or error of the position which the counter-statement has assumed, without assigning the reasons in support of it. It is sufficient on his part to say that in his opinion there is nothing in the Nootka Sound Convention, or in the transactions which led to it, or the circumstances attending it, to warrant the assumption. The Convention relates wholly to other subjects; and contains not a word in reference to the claims of Spain. It is on this assumption that the counter-statement rests its objection to the well-founded American claims to priority of discovery; without it there would not be a plausible objection left to them.

The two next claims on which the United States rest their title to the territory as set forth in statement A, are founded on their own proper right, and cannot possibly be affected by the assumed claims of Great Britain, derived from the Nootka Convention.

The first of these is priority of discovery and exploration of the head waters and upper portion of the Columbia River, by Lewis and Clarke, by which that great stream was first brought to the knowledge of the world, with the exception of a small portion near the Ocean, including its mouth. This the counter-statement admits, but attempts to set off against it the prior discovery of Mackenzie of the head waters of Frazer's River—quite an inferior stream which drains the northern portion of the territory. It is clear that whatever right Great Britain may derive from his discovery, it can in no degree affect the right of the United States to the region drained by the Columbia, which may be emphatically called the River of the territory.

The next of these, founded on their own proper right, is priority of settlement. It is not denied by the counter-statement that we formed the first settlements in the portion of the territory drained by the Columbia River; nor does it deny that Astoria, the most considerable of them, was restored under Article III. of the Treaty of Ghent, by agents on the part of Great Britain, duly authorized to make the restoration, to an agent on

the part of the United States, duly authorized to receive it. Nor does it deny that, in virtue thereof, they have the right to be reinstated and considered the party in possession, while treating of the title, as was admitted by Lord Castlereagh in the Negotiation of 1818; nor that the Convention of 1818, signed a few days after the restoration [of Astoria], and that of 1827, which is still in force, have preserved and perpetuated, until now, all the rights they possessed to the territory at the time, including that of being reinstated and considered the party in possession, while the question of title was depending, as is now the case. It is true it attempts to weaken the effect of these implied admissions, in the first place, by designating positive treaty stipulations as "an understanding between the two Governments," but a change of phraseology cannot possibly transform treaty obligations into a mere understanding; and in the next place, by stating that we have not, since the restoration of Astoria, actually occupied it; but that cannot possibly affect our right to be reinstated and to be considered in possession, secured to us by the Treaty of Ghent, implied in the act of restoration, and since preserved by positive treaty stipulations. Nor can the remarks of the counter-statement in reference to Lord Castlereagh's admission weaken our right of possession secured by the Treaty, and its formal and unconditional restoration by duly authorized agents. It is on these, and not on the denial of the authenticity of Lord Castlereagh's despatch, that the United States rest their right of possession, whatever verbal communication the British Minister may have made at the time to our Secretary of State; and it is on these that they may safely rest it, setting aside altogether the admission of Lord Castlereagh.

The next claims on which our title to the territory rests are those derived from France by the Treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, including those she derived from Great Britain by the Treaty of 1763. It established the Mississippi as the irrevocable boundary between the territories of France and Great Britain, and thereby the latter surrendered to France all her claims on this continent west of that river, including, of course, all within the chartered limits of her colonies which extended to the Pacific Ocean. On these, united with those of France, as the possessor of Louisiana, we rest our claim of continuity, as extending to that ocean, without an opposing claim, except that of Spain, which we have since acquired, and consequently removed, by the Treaty of Florida.

The existence of these claims the counter-statement denies, on the authority of Mr. Jefferson; but, as it appears to the Undersigned, without adequate reasons. He does not understand Mr. Jefferson as denying that the United States acquired any claim to the Oregon Territory by the acquisition of Louisiana, either in his letter of 1803, referred to by the counter-statement, and from which it gives an extract, or in the document of 1807, to which it also refers. It is manifest from the extract itself, that the object of Mr. Jefferson was, not to state the extent of the claims acquired with Louisiana, but simply to state how far its unquestioned boundaries extended, and these he limited westwardly by the Rocky Mountains. It is in like manner manifest from the document, as cited by the counter-statement, that his object was not to deny that our claims extended to the territory, but simply to express his opinion of the impolicy in the then state of our relations with Spain of bringing them forward. This, so far from denying that we had claims, admits them by the clearest implication. If, indeed, in either case, his opinion had been equivocally expressed, the prompt measures adopted by him to explore the territory after the Treaty was negotiated, but before it was ratified, clearly show that it was his opinion not only that we had acquired claims to it, but highly important claims, which deserved prompt attention.

In addition to this denial of our claims to the territory on the authority of Mr. Jefferson, which the evidence relied on does not seem to sustain, the counter-statement intimates an objection to continuity as the foundation of a right, on the ground that it may more properly be considered (to use its own words) as demonstrating the greater degree of interest which the United States possessed by reason of contiguity, in

acquiring territory in a westward direction. Contiguity may, indeed, be regarded as one of the elements constituting the right of continuity, which is more comprehensive, and is necessarily associated with the right of occupancy, as has been shown in Statement A. It also shows that the laws which usage has established in the application of the right to this continent, give to the European settlements on its eastern coasts an indefinite extension westward. It is now too late for Great Britain to deny a right on which she has acted so long, and by which she has profited so much, or to regard it as a mere facility not affecting in any way the question of right. On what other right has she extended her claims westwardly to the Pacific Ocean, from her settlements round Hudson's Bay; or expelled France from the east side of the Mississippi in the war which terminated in 1763?

As to the assumption of the counter-statement that Louisiana, while in the possession of Spain, became subject to the Nootka Sound Convention, which, it is alleged, abrogated all the claims of Spain to the territory, including those acquired with Louisiana, it will be time enough to consider it after it shall be attempted to be shown that such, in reality, was the effect. In the mean time, the United States must continue to believe that they acquired from France by the Treaty of Louisiana important and substantial claims to the territory.

The Undersigned cannot consent to a conclusion to which, on a review of the whole ground, the counter-statement arrives, that the present state of the question is, that Great Britain possesses and exercises, in common with the United States, a right of joint occupancy in the Oregon Territory, of which she can be divested only by an equitable partition of the whole between the two Powers. He claims, and he thinks he has shown, a clear title, on the part of the United States, to the whole region drained by the Columbia, with the right of being reinstated and considered the party in possession while treating of the title, in which character he must insist on their being considered, in conformity with positive treaty stipulations. He cannot, therefore, consent that they shall be regarded, during the negotiation, merely as occupants in common with Great Britain; nor can he, while thus regarding their rights, present a counter proposal, based on the supposition of a joint occupancy merely, until the question of title to the territory is fully discussed. It is, in his opinion, only after a discussion which shall fully present the titles of the parties respectively to the territory that their claims to it can be fairly and satisfactorily adjusted. The United States desire only what they may deem themselves justly entitled to, and are unwilling to take less. With their present opinion of their title, the British Plenipotentiary must see that the proposal which he made at the second conference, and which he more fully sets forth in his counter-statement, falls far short of what they believe themselves justly entitled to.

In reply to the request of the British Plenipotentiary that the Undersigned should define the nature and extent of the claims which the United States have to the other portions of the territory, and to which allusion is made in the concluding part of Statement A, he has the honour to inform him, in general terms, that they are derived from Spain by the Florida Treaty, and are founded on the discoveries and exploration of her navigators, and which they must regard as giving them a right to the extent to which they can be established, unless a better can be opposed.

(Signed)

J. C. CALHOUN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

Protocols of the Conferences between the British and American Plenipotentiaries.

ON the 23rd of August, 1844, a conference was held by appointment at the office of the Secretary of State in the city of Washington, between the Honourable John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honourable Richard Pakenham, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, both duly authorized by their respective Governments to treat of the respective claims of the

two countries to the Oregon Territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between the two countries westward of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

The conference was opened by assurances on both sides of the desire of their respective Governments to approach the question with an earnest desire, and, in the spirit of compromise, to effect an adjustment consistent with the honour and just interests of either party. The Plenipotentiaries then proceeded to examine the actual state of the question as it stood at the last unsuccessful attempt to adjust it.

This done, the American Plenipotentiary desired to receive from the British Plenipotentiary any fresh proposal he might be instructed to offer on the part of his Government towards affecting an adjustment.

The British Plenipotentiary said he would be ready to offer such a proposal at their next conference, hoping that the American Plenipotentiary would be ready to present a proposal on the part of his Government.

The conference adjourned to meet on Monday the 26th instant.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.
J. C. CALHOUN.

On the 26th of August, 1844, the second conference was held between the respective Plenipotentiaries, at the office of the Secretary of State.

The British Plenipotentiary offered a paper containing a proposal for adjusting the conflicting claims of the two countries. The American Plenipotentiary declined the proposal. Some remarks followed in reference to the claims of the two countries to the territory, when it became apparent that a more full understanding of their respective views in reference to them was necessary at this stage in order to facilitate future proceedings.

It was accordingly agreed that written statements containing their views should be presented before any further attempt should be made to adjust them.

It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should present a statement at the next conference; and that he should inform the British Plenipotentiary when he was prepared to hold it.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.
J. C. CALHOUN.

Minute of the Second Conference between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States, held at the Office of the Secretary of State, on the 26th August, 1844.

The minute of the preceding conference having been read over and signed the British Plenipotentiary informed the Plenipotentiary of the United States that the proposal which he was instructed to offer, on behalf of his Government, with a view to a settlement of the North-Western Boundary Question, was as follows:—

That whereas the proposals made on both sides in the course of the last negotiation had been mutually declined, Her Majesty's Government were prepared, in addition to what had already been offered on the part of Great Britain, and in proof of their earnest desire to arrive at an arrangement suitable to the interest and wishes of both parties, to undertake to make free to the United States any port or ports which the United States' Government might desire, either on the mainland, or on Vancouver's Island south of latitude 49°.

On the 2nd of September, 1844, the third conference was held at the office of the Secretary of State, according to appointment. The American Plenipotentiary presented a written statement of his views of the claims of the United States to the portion of territory drained by the waters of the Columbia River, marked A; and containing his reasons for declining to accept the proposal offered by the British Plenipotentiary at their second conference.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.
J. C. CALHOUN.

On the 12th of September, 1844, the fourth conference was held at the office of the Secretary of State, when the British Plenipotentiary presented his statement marked D, counter to that of the American Plenipotentiary, marked A, presented at the preceding conference.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.
J. C. CALHOUN.

At the fifth conference, held at the office of the Secretary of State, on the 20th of September, the American Plenipotentiary delivered to the British Plenipotentiary a statement, marked B, in rejoinder to his counter-statement marked D.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.
J. C. CALHOUN.

The sixth conference was held on the 24th of September, when the British Plenipotentiary stated that he had read with due attention the statement marked B, presented by the American Plenipotentiary at the last conference, but that it had not weakened the impression previously entertained by him, with regard to the claims and rights of Great Britain, as explained in the paper lately presented by him, marked D. That, reserving for a future occasion such observations as he might wish to present, by way of explanations, in reply to the statement last presented by the American Plenipotentiary, he was for the present obliged to declare, with reference to the concluding part of that statement, that he did not feel authorized to enter into discussion respecting the territory north of 49th parallel of latitude, which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the side of the United States, as the line of the Columbia formed that on the side of Great Britain.

That the proposal which he had presented was offered by Great Britain as an honourable compromise of the claims and pretensions of both parties, and that it would of course be understood as having been made subject to the condition recorded in the protocol of the third conference held between the respective Plenipotentiaries in London, in December, 1826.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.
J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 19.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 1, 1844.

YOUR several despatches respecting the progress of your negotiations with the United States' Government on the Oregon Question, down to the date of the 28th September, have engaged the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the manner in which you have conducted those negotiations has met with the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Notwithstanding the concessions we may be prepared to make, on taking a general view of the matter as it now stands, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that there remains little reasonable hope that the United States will relax their pretensions, and meet us in any scheme for a compromise which we could safely and honourably adopt. Under these circumstances, and taking into view the state of excitement so prevalent in the United States upon this subject, by which the free action of the Government is greatly fettered, if not altogether paralysed, I think it will be desirable, if an opportunity should offer, to have recourse, without delay, to arbitration, as the mode most likely to be available for the settlement of the question.

You will, therefore, do well to profit by any favourable opportunity which may present itself to sound the American Government on this point, and if you should find them disposed to accede to such a mode of adjustment, you will formally propose it to the Secretary of State.

This proceeding having been once settled by an interchange of notes, it will then be for the parties to determine by Convention, as in the case of the North-East Boundary, the choice of the arbiter, and the mode in which their respective cases shall be laid before him.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 20.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 17.)

(Extract.)

Washington, November 28, 1844.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatches of 1st and 4th November.

In obedience to the instructions contained in the former of these despatches I will take advantage of the first suitable opportunity to sound the American Government on the subject of settling the Oregon Question by arbitration.

No. 21.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 30.)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 12, 1844.

IN consequence of the tedious passage of the "Caledonia" steam-packet, which brought out the last mail from England, and of a delay which occurred in the transmission of the correspondence from Boston to New York, it was not until the day before yesterday that I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatches of 18th November.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a proper opportunity has not yet occurred to carry into effect the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 1st November, by which I was directed to propose to the American Government to settle the Oregon Question by arbitration.

Your Lordship will not fail to observe the notice which is taken of the Oregon Question in the President's message, copies of which I forward.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Extract from the President's Message of December 3, 1844.

SINCE the close of your last session a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon Territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definitive conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing Convention for the joint occupation of the territory by the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would continue places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached

his distant home. In this latter respect the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country than have the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously-disposed and lawless, and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favourable termination to the existing negotiation upon terms compatible with the public honour; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

No. 22.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.)

Washington, January 29, 1845.

I HAVE the honour herewith to inclose a copy of a letter which I addressed on the 15th of this month to the United States' Secretary of State, proposing, in fulfilment of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 1st November, the settlement of the Oregon Question by arbitration.

From Mr. Calhoun's answer, a copy of which I also inclose, your Lordship will perceive with regret that the President does not think proper to accede to the proposal, still entertaining the hope, as Mr. Calhoun is pleased to say, that the question can be settled by the negotiation now pending between the two countries.

Notwithstanding this unfavourable reply from the American Government I think that no harm will result, but rather some good, from our having made the offer.

Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Calhoun.

Sir,

Washington, January 15, 1845.

I DID not fail to communicate to Her Majesty's Government all that had passed between us with reference to the question of the Oregon Boundary up to the end of last September, as detailed in the statements interchanged by us, and in the protocols of our conferences.

Those papers remain under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; and I have reason to believe that at no distant period I shall be put in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the several points which became most prominent in the course of the discussion.

But considering on the one hand the impatience which is manifested in the United States for a settlement of this question, and on the other the length of time which would probably be still required to effect a satisfactory adjustment of it between the two Governments, it has occurred to Her Majesty's Government that, under such circumstances, no more fair or honourable mode of settling the question could be adopted than that of arbitration.

This proposition I am accordingly authorized to offer for the consideration of the Government of the United States, and, under the supposition that it may be found acceptable, further to suggest that the consent of both parties to such a course of proceeding being recorded by an interchange of notes, the choice of arbiter, and the mode in which their respective cases shall be laid before him, may hereafter be made the subject of a more formal agreement between the two Governments.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham. *Department of State,*
Washington, January 21, 1845.

I HAVE laid before the President your communication of the 15th instant, offering on the part of Her Majesty's Government to submit the settlement of the question between the two countries, in reference to the Oregon Territory, to arbitration.

The President instructs me to inform you that while he unites with Her Majesty's Government in the desire to see the question settled as early as may be practicable, he cannot accede to the offer.

Waiving all other reasons for declining it, it is sufficient to state that he continues to entertain the hope that the question may be settled by the negotiation now pending between the two countries; and that he is of opinion it would be unadvisable to entertain a proposal to resort to any other mode, so long as there is hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement by negotiation; and especially to one which might rather retard than expedite its final adjustment.

I avail, &c.,
 (Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 23.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, March 3, 1845.*

UNDER the confident persuasion that the bill having for its object to authorize the President to take measures for occupying the Oregon Territory on the part of the United States, after having first given notice to Great Britain of the renunciation of the Treaty of 1818—27, in conformity with the engagement reciprocally taken to that effect by the two countries, will be rejected by the Senate, Her Majesty's Government are desirous of making another effort for accomplishing the adjustment of the Oregon controversy by arbitration. It appears to them that if ever there was a case peculiarly fitted and calling for that mode of settlement, it is that in question. The possession of the litigated country is an object of no immediate or pressing national interest or importance to either party; therefore any moderate delay which might occur in finally determining the right to that possession is comparatively immaterial. On the other hand the artificial excitement which has been aroused in both countries, with the violent proceedings of the House of Representatives, seems to afford but little chance of being able to arrive by direct negotiation at any equitable compromise.

Under these circumstances, unless some fair proposition for settlement by negotiation should have been made to you by the United States' Secretary of State, on the rejection of the bill of occupation by the Senate, which we anticipate, you will again urge the Secretary of State in the strongest manner, and for the sake of averting the evils of a serious misunderstanding between the two countries, to press on the President the expediency of resorting, in a spirit of mutual compromise, to a settlement by arbitration, as the only practicable mode of finally adjusting our differences on this important question.

point connected with the Oregon Question; but he said he would not fail to take advantage of the earliest moment to direct the President's attention to the subject. **Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.**—(Received March 18.)

Washington, February 26, 1845.
(Extract.)
REQUEST Your Lordship's attention to the enclosed copy of a message lately sent by the President to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body requesting information as to the state of the Oregon Question.

No. 24

Inclosure in No. 24.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.
President's Message.

(Extract.)
To the Senate of the United States:
In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th December, 1844, requesting the President to lay before the Senate, if in his judgment that may be done without prejudice to the public interests, a copy of any instructions which may have been given by the Executive to the American Minister in England, on the subject of the title to and occupation of the Territory of Oregon, since the 4th day of March, 1841; also a copy of any correspondence which may have passed between this Government and that of Great Britain, or between either of the two Governments and the Minister of the other, in relation to that subject since that time—I have to say that, in my opinion, as the negotiation is still pending, the information sought cannot be communicated without prejudice to the public service. I deem it, however, proper to add that considerable progress has been made in the discussion, which has been carried on in a very amicable spirit, between the two Governments; and that there is reason to hope that it may be terminated and the negotiation be brought to a close within a short period.

I have delayed answering the resolution, under the expectation expressed in my annual message that the negotiation would have been terminated before the close of the present session of Congress, and that the information called for by the resolution of the Senate might be communicated.

(Signed) JOHN TYLER.

Washington, February 19, 1845.

No. 25

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 14.)

(Extract.)
Washington, March 29, 1845.

SINCE the installation of the new Government I have had two conversations with Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun's successor in the office of Secretary of State.

The first was on the occasion of a visit of ceremony which I paid him on receiving official notice of his appointment, on which occasion he professed his desire to contribute by every means in his power to the continuance of a good understanding with England.

At our second interview the subject of Oregon was introduced, when I took occasion to inform him of the instructions which I had lately received from your Lordship (those contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant) again to press on the Government of the United States the expediency of resorting to a settlement by arbitration as the only practicable mode of finally adjusting our differences on this important question.

Mr. Buchanan observed that he had not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining what might be the views of the President on this particular

point connected with the Oregon Question; but he said he would not fail to take advantage of the earliest moment to direct the President's attention to it.

For his own part, although he did not seem to be much taken with the idea of an arbitration, he did not appear prepared altogether to reject it; what he said was that he did not at all despair of effecting a settlement of the question by negotiation, "by adopting," to use his own words, "the principle of giving and taking."

No. 26.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 18, 1845.

HER Majesty's Government have been gratified by learning from your despatch of the 29th ultimo that the door does not appear to be altogether closed upon all chance of the settlement of the Oregon Question by negotiation. On the contrary, they are willing to hope from the tenour of that despatch that neither the President nor the new Secretary of State may be found averse still to attempt such a mode of adjusting our differences.

No. 27.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 1.)

(Extract.)

Washington, May 13, 1845.

SINCE I had last the honour of writing to your Lordship I have had some conversations with Mr. Buchanan, and yesterday rather a formal one, respecting the present state of the Oregon negotiation.

I asked him to tell me frankly what course his Government intended to pursue with a view to an amicable adjustment of that important question, observing that your Lordship had heard with much satisfaction of the friendly assurance which he had given to me soon after his accession to office, and which I had lost no time in reporting to your Lordship, of the desire of the present Administration to cultivate the best understanding with England, and that your Lordship felt justified in hoping that there would be found a confirmation of that good disposition in his manner of dealing with the only question of any serious importance now pending between the two countries.

Mr. Buchanan replied that I might feel no hesitation in repeating to your Lordship, to the fullest extent, the manifestation already made by him of the friendly disposition of this Government; that, with respect to the question to which I had more immediately referred, he felt obliged to say that the mode last proposed by Great Britain for a settlement of it, that of arbitration, did not meet with the concurrence of the President and his Cabinet; that they all entertained objections to that course of proceeding; and that they preferred negotiation, hoping, as they did hope, that by negotiation a satisfactory result would at last be attained.

No. 28.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received August 16.)

(Extract.)

Washington, July 29, 1845.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit a copy of a paper which was delivered to me by Mr. Buchanan on the 16th of this month, containing his proposal for the settlement of the Oregon Boundary.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.

J. B.

*Department of State,
Washington, July 12, 1845.*

THE Undersigned, &c., now proceeds to resume the negotiation on the Oregon Question, at the point where it was left by his predecessor.

The British Plenipotentiary, in his note to Mr. Calhoun of 12th September last, requests "that, as the American Plenipotentiary declines the proposal offered on the part of Great Britain, he will have the goodness to state what arrangement he is, on the part of the United States, prepared to propose, for an equitable adjustment of the question, and, more especially, that he will have the goodness to define the nature and extent of the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory to which allusion is made in the concluding part of his statement, as it is obvious that no arrangement can be made with respect to a part of the territory in dispute while a claim is reserved to any portion of the remainder."

The Secretary of State will now proceed (reversing the order in which these requests have been made), in the first place, to present the title of the United States to the territory north of the Valley of the Columbia; and will then propose on the part of the President the terms upon which, in his opinion, this long-pending controversy may be justly and equitably terminated between the parties.

The title of the United States to that portion of the Oregon Territory between the Valley of the Columbia and the Russian Line, in 54° 40' north latitude, is recorded in the Florida Treaty. Under this Treaty, dated on the 22nd February, 1819, Spain ceded to the United States all her "rights, claims, and pretensions" to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude. We contend that, at the date of this cession, Spain had a good title, as against Great Britain, to the whole Oregon Territory; and if this be established, the question is then decided in favour of the United States.

But the American title is now encountered at every step by declarations that we hold it subject to all the conditions of the Nootka Sound Convention between Great Britain and Spain, signed at the Escorial on the 28th October, 1790. Great Britain contends that under this Convention the title of Spain was limited to a mere common right of joint occupancy with herself over the whole territory. To employ the language of the British Plenipotentiary, "If Spain could not make good her own right of exclusive dominion over those regions, still less could she confer such a right on another Power; and hence Great Britain argues that from nothing deduced from the Treaty of 1819 can the United States assert a valid claim to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon Territory." Hence it is that Great Britain, resting her pretensions on the Nootka Sound Convention, has necessarily limited her claim to a mere right of joint occupancy over the whole territory, in common with the United States, as the successor of Spain, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance.

It is then of the first importance that we should ascertain the true construction and meaning of the Nootka Sound Convention.

If it should appear that this Treaty was transient in its very nature; that it conferred upon Great Britain no right but that of merely trading with the Indians whilst the country should remain unsettled, and making the necessary establishments for this purpose; that it did not interfere with the ultimate sovereignty of Spain over the territory; and, above all, that it was annulled by the war between Spain and Great Britain in 1796, and has never since been renewed by the parties: then the British claim to any portion of this territory will prove to be destitute of foundation.

It is unnecessary to detail the circumstances out of which this Convention arose. It is sufficient to say that John Meares, a British subject, sailing under the Portuguese flag, landed at Nootka Sound in 1788, and

made a temporary establishment there for the purpose of building a vessel; and that the Spaniards, in 1789, took possession of this establishment under the orders of the Viceroy of Mexico, who claimed for Spain the exclusive sovereignty of the whole territory in the north-west coast of America up to the Russian line. Meares appealed to the British Government for redress against Spain, and the danger of war between the two nations became imminent. This was prevented by the conclusion of the Nootka Sound Convention. That Convention provides, by its first and second articles, for the restoration of the lands and buildings of which the subjects of Great Britain had been dispossessed by the Spaniards, and the payment of an indemnity for the injuries sustained. This indemnity was paid by Spain; but no sufficient evidence has been adduced that either Nootka Sound, or any other spot upon the coast, was ever actually surrendered by that Power to Great Britain. All we know with certainty is, that Spain continued in possession of Nootka Sound until 1795, when she voluntarily abandoned the place. Since that period no attempt has been made (unless very recently) by Great Britain or her subjects to occupy either this or any other part of Vancouver's Island. It is thus manifest that she did not formerly attach much importance to the exercise of the rights, whatever they may have been, which she had acquired under the Nootka Sound Convention.

The only other portion of this Convention important for the present discussion will be found in the third and the fifth Articles. They are as follows:—"Article III. In order to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the Two Contracting Parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country or of making settlements there, the whole subject nevertheless to the restrictions specified in the three following articles." The material one of which is Article V. "As well in the places which are to be restored to the British subjects, by virtue of the first Article, as in all other parts of the north-western coasts of North America, or of the islands adjacent, situate to the north of the parts of the said coast already occupied by Spain, wherever the subjects of either of the Two Powers shall have made settlements since the month of April, 1789, or shall hereafter make any, the subjects of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade without any disturbance or molestation."

It may be observed as a striking fact which must have an important bearing against the claim of Great Britain, that this Convention, which was dictated by her to Spain, contains no provision impairing the ultimate sovereignty which that Power had asserted for nearly three centuries over the whole western side of North America, as far north as the 61st degree of latitude, and which had never been seriously questioned by any European nation. This had been maintained by Spain with the most vigilant jealousy ever since the discovery of the American continent and had been acquiesced in by all European Governments. It had been admitted, even beyond the latitude 54° 40' north by Russia, then the only Power having claims which could come in collision with Spain, and that too under a Sovereign peculiarly tenacious of the territorial rights of her empire. This will appear from the letter of Count Fernan de Nunez, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, to M. de Montmorin, the Secretary of the Foreign Department of France, dated Paris, June 16, 1790. From this letter it seems that complaints had been made by Spain to the Court of Russia, against Russian subjects, for violating the Spanish territory on the north-west coast of America, south of the 61st degree of north latitude, in consequence of which that Court, without delay, assured the King of Spain, "that it was extremely sorry that the repeated orders issued to prevent the subjects of Russia from violating in the smallest degree the territory belonging to another Power should have been disobeyed."

This Convention of 1790 recognizes no right in Great Britain, either present or prospective, to plant permanent colonies on the north-west coast

of America; or to exercise such exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of it as is essential to sovereignty. Great Britain obtained from Spain all she then desired, a mere engagement that her subjects should "not be disturbed or molested in landing on the coasts of those seas in places not already occupied for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there." What kind of "settlements?" This is not specified, but surely their character and duration are limited by the object which the Contracting Parties had in view. They must have been such only as were necessary and proper "for the purpose of carrying on commerce with the natives of the country." Were these settlements intended to expand into colonies, to expel the natives, to deprive Spain of her sovereign rights, and to confer the exclusive jurisdiction over the whole territory on Great Britain? Surely Spain never designed any such results; and if Great Britain has obtained these concessions by the Nootka Sound Convention, it has been by the most extraordinary construction ever imposed upon human language. But this Convention also stipulates that to these settlements which might be made by the one party, "the subjects of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade without any disturbance or molestation." What trade? certainly that "with the natives of the country," as prescribed in the third Article; and this from the very nature of things could continue only whilst the country should remain in possession of the Indians. On no other construction can this Convention escape from the absurdities attributed to it by British statesmen, when under discussion before the House of Commons. "In every place in which we might settle" (said Mr. afterwards Earl Grey) "access was left for the Spaniards; where we might form a settlement on one hill, they might erect a fort on another; and a merchant must run all the risks of a discovery, and all the expenses of an establishment for a property which was liable to be the subject of continued dispute, and could never be placed upon a permanent footing."

Most certainly this Treaty was in its very nature temporary, and the rights of Great Britain under it were never intended to "be placed upon a permanent footing." It was to endure no longer than the existence of those peculiar causes which called it into being. Such a treaty, creating British and Spanish settlements intermingled with each other, and dotted over the whole surface of the territory, wherever a British or Spanish merchant could find a spot favourable for trade with the Indians, never could have been intended for a permanent arrangement between civilized nations.

But whatever may be the true construction of the Nootka Sound Convention, it has in the opinion of the Undersigned long ceased to exist.

The general rule of national law is that war terminates all subsisting treaties between the belligerent Powers. Great Britain has maintained this rule to its utmost extent. Lord Bathurst, in negotiating with Mr. Adams in 1815, says, "that Great Britain knows of no exception to the rule that all treaties are put an end to by a subsequent war between the same parties."

Perhaps the only exception to this rule, if such it may be styled, is that of a treaty recognizing certain sovereign rights as belonging to a nation which had previously existed independently of any treaty engagements. These rights which the treaty did not create, but merely acknowledged, cannot be destroyed by war between the parties; such was the acknowledgment of the fact by Great Britain, under the definitive Treaty of 1783, that the United States were "free, sovereign, and independent." It will scarcely be contended that the Nootka Sound Convention belongs to this class of treaties. It is difficult to imagine any case in which a treaty containing mutual engagements still remaining unexecuted would not be abrogated by war. The Nootka Sound Convention is strictly of this character. The declaration of war, therefore, by Spain against Great Britain in October, 1796, annulled its provisions, and freed the parties from its obligations. This whole treaty consisted of mutual express engagements to be performed by the Contracting Parties. Its most important

Article (the third), in reference to the present discussion, does not even grant in affirmative terms, the right to the Contracting Parties to trade with the Indians, and to make settlements. It merely engages, in negative terms, that the subjects of the Contracting Parties "shall not be disturbed or molested in the exercise of these treaty privileges." Surely this is not such an engagement as will continue to exist in despite of war between the parties. It is gone for ever, unless it has been revived in express terms by the Treaty of Peace, or some other treaty between the parties. Such is the principle of public law and the practice of civilized nations.

Has the Nootka Sound Convention been thus revived? This depends entirely upon the true construction of the Treaty of Madrid of the 24th of August, 1814, which contains the only agreement between the parties since the war of 1796, for the renewal of engagements existing previously to that date. The first of the three Additional Articles to this Treaty provides as follows:— "It is agreed that pending the negotiation of a new treaty of commerce Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with Spain upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to 1796; all the treaties of commerce which at that period subsisted between the two nations being hereby ratified and confirmed."

The first observation to be made upon this Article is that it is confined in terms to the trade with Spain, and does not embrace her colonies or remote territories. These had always been closed against foreign Powers. Spain had never conceded the privilege of trading with her colonies to any nation except in the single instance of the "Asiento," which was abrogated in 1740; nor did any of the treaties of commerce which were in force between the two nations previously in 1796 make such a concession to Great Britain. That this is the true construction of the Third Additional Article of the Treaty of Madrid appears conclusively from another part of the instrument. Great Britain, by an irresistible inference, admitted that she had acquired no right under it to trade with the colonies or remote territories of Spain, when she obtained a stipulation in the same Treaty, that "in the event of the commerce of the Spanish American Colonies being opened to foreign nations, His Catholic Majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with those possessions as the most favoured nation."

But even if the Third Article of the Treaty of 1814 were not thus expressly limited to the revival of the trade of Great Britain with the Kingdom of Spain in Europe, without reference to any other portion of her dominions, the Nootka Sound Convention can never be embraced under the denomination of a treaty of commerce between the two Powers. It contains no provision whatever to grant or to regulate trade between British and Spanish subjects. Its essential part, so far as concerns the present question, relates not to any trade or commerce between the subjects of the respective Powers. It merely prohibits the subjects of either from disturbing or molesting those of the other in trading with third parties, the natives of the country. The grant "of making settlements," whether understood in its broadest or most restricted sense, relates to territorial acquisition, and not to trade or commerce in any imaginable form. The Nootka Sound Convention then cannot in any sense be considered a treaty of commerce, and was not therefore revived by the Treaty of Madrid of 1814. When the war commenced between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, several treaties subsisted between them which were both in title and substance treaties of commerce. These, and these alone, were revived by the Treaty of 1814.

That the British Government itself had no idea in 1818 that the Nootka Sound Convention was then in force may be fairly inferred from their silence upon the subject during the whole negotiation of that year on the Oregon Question. This Convention was not once referred to by the British Plenipotentiaries. They then rested their claims on other foundations. Surely that which is now their main reliance would not have escaped the observation of such statesmen had they then supposed it was in existence.

In view of all these considerations, the Undersigned respectfully

submits that if Great Britain has valid claims to any portion of the Oregon Territory they must rest upon a better foundation than that of the Nootka Sound Convention.

It is far from the intention of the Undersigned to repeat the arguments by which his predecessor (Mr. Calhoun) has demonstrated the American title "to the entire region drained by the Columbia River and its branches." He has shown that to the United States belongs the discovery of the Columbia River, and that Captain Gray was the first civilized man who ever entered its mouth and sailed up its channel, baptizing the river itself with the name of his vessel; that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, under a commission from their Government, first explored the waters of this river, almost from its head-springs to the Pacific, passing the winter of 1805-6 on its northern shore near the Ocean; that the first settlement upon this river was made by a citizen of the United States at Astoria; and that the British Government solemnly recognized our right to the possession of this settlement, which had been captured during the war, by surrendering it up to the United States on the 6th day of October, 1818, in obedience to the Treaty of Ghent. If the discovery of the mouth of a river, followed up within a reasonable time by the first exploration, both of its main channel and of its branches, and appropriated by the first settlements on its banks, do not constitute a title to the territory drained by its waters in the nation performing these acts, then the principles consecrated by the practice of civilized nations ever since the discovery of the New World must have lost their force. These principles were necessary to preserve the peace of the world. Had they not been enforced in practice clashing claims to newly-discovered territory and perpetual strife among the nations would have been the inevitable result.

The title of the United States to the entire region drained by the Columbia River and its branches was perfect and complete before the date of the Treaties of joint occupation of October 1818, and August 1827; and under the express provisions of these Treaties this title, whilst they endure, can never be impaired by any Act of the British Government. In the strong language of the Treaty of August, 1827, "nothing contained in this Convention, or in the Third Article of the Convention of October, 1818, hereby continued in force, shall be construed to impair, or in any manner affect, the claims which either of the Contracting Parties may have to any part of the country westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains." Had not the Convention contained this plain provision which has prevented the respective Parties from looking with jealousy on the occupation of portions of the territory by the citizens and subjects of each other, its chief object which was to preserve peace and prevent collisions in those distant regions, would have been entirely defeated. It is then manifest that neither the grant of this territory for a term of years made by Great Britain to the Hudson's Bay Company in December, 1821, nor the extension of this grant in 1838, nor the settlements, trading posts, and forts, which have been established by that Company under it, can in the slightest degree strengthen the British or impair the American title to any portion of the Oregon Territory. The British claim is neither better nor worse than it was on the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the first Convention.

The title of the United States to the Valley of the Columbia is older than the Florida Treaty of February, 1819, under which the United States acquired all the rights of Spain to the north-west coast of America, and exists independently of its provisions. Even supposing then, that the British construction of the Nootka Sound Convention were correct, it could not apply to this portion of the territory in dispute. A convention between Great Britain and Spain, originating from a dispute concerning a petty trading establishment at Nootka Sound, could not abridge the rights of other nations. Both in public and private law an agreement between two parties can never bind a third without his consent, either expressed or implied.

The extraordinary proposition will scarcely be again urged that our acquisition of the rights of Spain, under the Florida Treaty, can in any manner weaken or impair our pre-existing title. It may often become

expedient for nations, as it is for individuals, to purchase an outstanding title merely for the sake of peace, and it has never heretofore been imagined that the acquisition of such a new title rendered the old one less valid. Under this principle a party having two titles would be confined to his worst and would forfeit his best. Our acquisition of the rights of Spain, then, under the Florida Treaty, whilst it cannot affect the prior title of the United States to the Valley of the Columbia, has rendered it more clear and unquestionable before the world. We have a perfect right to claim under both these titles, and the Spanish title alone, even if it were necessary to confine ourselves to it, would, in the opinion of the President, be good, as against Great Britain, not merely to the Valley of the Columbia, but the whole territory of Oregon.

Our own American title to the extent of the Valley of the Columbia, resting as it does on discovery, exploration, and possession,—a possession acknowledged by a most solemn act of the British Government itself,—is a sufficient assurance against all mankind; whilst our superadded title derived from Spain extends our exclusive rights over the whole territory in dispute as against Great Britain.

Such being the opinion of the President in regard to the title of the United States he would not have consented to yield any portion of the Oregon Territory had he not found himself embarrassed, if not committed, by the acts of his predecessors. They had uniformly proceeded upon the principle of compromise in all their negotiations. Indeed the first question presented to him, after entering upon the duties of his office was, whether he should abruptly terminate the negotiations which had been commenced and conducted between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Pakenham on the principle avowed in the first protocol, not of contending for the whole territory in dispute, but of treating of the respective claims of the Parties “with the view to establish a permanent boundary between the two countries, westward of the Rocky Mountains.”

In view of these facts the President has determined to pursue the present negotiation to its conclusion upon the principle of compromise in which it commenced, and to make one more effort to adjust this long-pending controversy. In this determination he trusts that the British Government will recognize his sincere and anxious desire to cultivate the most friendly relations between the two countries, and to manifest to the world that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation. He has, therefore, instructed the Undersigned again to propose to the Government of Great Britain that the Oregon Territory shall be divided between the two countries by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean; offering, at the same time, to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on Vancouver’s Island, south of this parallel, which the British Government may desire. He trusts that Britain may receive this proposition in the friendly spirit in which it was dictated, and that it may prove the stable foundation of lasting peace and harmony between the two countries. The line proposed will carry out the principle of continuity equally for both parties, by extending the limits both of ancient Louisiana and Canada to the Pacific, along the same parallel of latitude which divides them east of the Rocky Mountains, and it will secure to each a sufficient number of commodious harbours on the north-west coast of America.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, July 29, 1845.

NOTWITHSTANDING the prolix discussion which the subject has already undergone, the Undersigned, &c., feels obliged to place on record a few observations in reply to the statement marked J. B., which he had

the honour to receive on the 16th of this month from the hands of the Secretary of State of the United States, terminating with a proposition on the part of the United States, for the settlement of the Oregon Question.

In this paper it is stated that "the title of the United States to that portion of the Oregon Territory between the Valley of the Columbia and the Russian line in 54° 40' north latitude, is recorded in the Florida Treaty. Under this Treaty, dated on 22nd February, 1819, Spain ceded to the United States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude. We contend," says the Secretary of State, "that at the date of this cession, Spain had a good title, as against Great Britain, to the whole Oregon Territory; and if this be established, the question is then decided in favour of the United States," the Convention between Great Britain and Spain, signed at the Escorial on the 28th of October, 1790, notwithstanding.

"If," says the American Plenipotentiary, "it should appear that this Treaty was transient in its very nature; that it conferred upon Great Britain no right but that of merely trading with the Indians, whilst the country should remain unsettled, and making the necessary establishments for this purpose; that it did not interfere with the ultimate sovereignty of Spain over the territory; and, above all, that it was annulled by the war between Spain and Great Britain in 1796, and has never since been renewed by the parties, then the British claim to any portion of this territory will prove to be destitute of foundation."

The Undersigned will endeavour to show not only that when Spain concluded with the United States the Treaty of 1819, commonly called the Florida Treaty, the Convention between the former Power and Great Britain, in 1790, was considered by the parties to it to be still in force; but even that if no such Treaty had ever existed, Great Britain would stand, with reference to a claim to the Oregon Territory, in a position at least as favourable as the United States.

The Treaty of 1790 is not appealed to by the British Government, as the American Plenipotentiary seems to suppose, as their "main reliance" in the present discussion; it is appealed to to show that by the Treaty of 1819, by which "Spain ceded to the United States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude," the United States acquired no right to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon Territory.

The Treaty of 1790 embraced, in fact, a variety of objects. It partook, in some of its stipulations, of the nature of a commercial convention; in other respects it must be considered as an acknowledgment of existing rights, an admission of certain principles of international law, not to be revoked at the pleasure of either party, or to be set aside by a cessation of friendly relations between them.

Viewed in the former light its stipulations might have been considered as cancelled, in consequence of the war which subsequently took place between the Contracting Parties, were it not that by the Treaty concluded at Madrid on the 28th of August, 1814, it was declared that all the treaties of commerce which subsisted between the two nations (Great Britain and Spain) in 1796 were thereby ratified and confirmed.

In the latter point of view the restoration of a state of peace was of itself sufficient to restore the admission contained in the Convention of 1790 to their full original force and vigour.

There are besides very positive reasons for concluding that Spain did not consider the stipulations of the Nootka Convention to have been revoked by the war of 1796 so as to require, in order to be binding on her, that they should have been expressly revived on the restoration of peace between the two countries.

Had Spain considered that Convention to have been annulled by the war, in other words, had she considered herself restored to her former position and pretensions, with respect to exclusive dominion over the unoccupied parts of the North American Continent, it is not to be imagined that she would have passively submitted to see the contending claims of Great Britain and the United States to a portion of that territory made

the subject of negotiation and formal diplomatic transaction between those two nations. It is, on the contrary, from her silence with respect to the continued occupation by the British of their settlements in the Columbia Territory subsequently to the Convention of 1814, and when as yet there had been no transfer of her rights, claims, or pretensions, to the United States, and from her silence also while important negotiations respecting the Columbia Territory, incompatible altogether with her ancient claim to exclusive dominion, were in progress between Great Britain and the United States, fairly to be inferred, that Spain considered the stipulations of the Nootka Convention, and the principles therein laid down, to be still in force.

But the American Plenipotentiary goes so far as to say that the British Government itself had no idea in 1818 that the Nootka Sound Convention was then in force because no reference was made to it on the part of England during the negotiation of that year on the Oregon Question.

In reply to this argument it will be sufficient for the Undersigned to remind the American Plenipotentiary that in the year 1818 no claim as derived from Spain was or could be put forth by the United States, seeing that it was not until the following year, the year 1819, that the Treaty was concluded by which Spain transferred to the United States her rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the 42nd parallel of latitude. Hence it is obvious that in the year 1818 no occasion had arisen for appealing to the qualified nature of the rights, claims, and pretensions so transferred,—a qualification imposed, or at least recognised by the Convention of Nootka.

"The title of the United States to the Valley of the Columbia River," the American Plenipotentiary observes, "is older than the Florida Treaty of February, 1819, and exists independently of its provisions." Even supposing then that the British construction of the Nootka Sound Convention was correct it could not apply to this portion of the territory in dispute.

The Undersigned must be permitted respectfully to inquire upon what principle, unless it be upon the principle which forms the foundation of the Nootka Convention, could the United States have acquired a title to any part of the Oregon Territory, previously to the Treaty of 1819, and independently of its provisions?

By discovery, exploration, settlement, will be the answer.

But, says the American Plenipotentiary, in another part of his statement, the rights of Spain to the west coast of America, as far north as the 61st degree of latitude, were so complete as never to have been seriously questioned by any European nation. They "had been maintained by Spain with the most vigilant jealousy ever since the discovery of the American Continent, and had been acquiesced in by all European Powers. They had been admitted even by Russia, and that too under a Sovereign peculiarly tenacious of the territorial rights of her empire, who, when complaints had been made to the Court of Russia against Russian subjects for violating the Spanish territory on the north-west coast of America did not hesitate to assure the King of Spain that she was extremely sorry that the repeated orders issued to prevent the subjects of Russia from violating in the smallest degree the territory belonging to another Power should have been disobeyed."

In what did this alleged violation of territory consist? Assuredly in some attempted acts of discovery, exploration, or settlement.

At that time Russia stood in precisely the same position with reference to the exclusive rights of Spain as the United States, and any acts in contravention of those rights, whether emanating from Russia or from the United States, would necessarily be judged by one and the same rule. How then can it be pretended that acts which in the case of Russia were considered as criminal violation of the Spanish territory, should, in the case of citizens of the United States, be appealed to as constituting a valid title to the territory affected by them? And yet from this inconsistency the American Plenipotentiary cannot escape if he persists in considering the American title to have been perfected by discovery,

exploration, and settlement, where as yet Spain had made no transfer of her rights, if, to use his own words, "that title is older than the Florida Treaty, and exists independently of its provisions."

According to the doctrine of exclusive dominion the exploration of Lewis and Clarke, and the establishments founded at the mouth of the Columbia by American citizens, must be condemned as encroachments on the territorial rights of Spain.

According to the opposite principle by which discovery, exploration, and settlement, are considered as giving a valid claim to territory, those very acts are referred to in the course of the same paper as constituting a complete title in favour of the United States.

Besides, how shall we reconcile this high estimation of the territorial rights of Spain, considered independently of the Nootka Sound Convention, with the course observed by the United States in their diplomatic transactions with Great Britain previously to the conclusion of the Florida Treaty? The claim advanced for the restitution of Fort George under the First Article of the Treaty of Ghent, the arrangement concluded for the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory by Great Britain and the United States, and, above all, the proposal actually made on the part of the United States for a partition of the Oregon Territory, all which transactions took place in the year 1818, when as yet Spain had made no transfer or cession of her rights, appear to be as little reconcilable with any regard for those rights, when still vested in Spain, as the claim founded on discovery, exploration, and settlement accomplished previously to the transfer of those rights to the United States.

Supposing the arrangement proposed in the year 1818, or any other arrangement for the partition of the Oregon Territory, to have been concluded in those days between Great Britain and this country, what would in that case have become of the exclusive rights of Spain?

There would have been no refuge for the United States but in an appeal to the principles of the Nootka Convention.

To deny then the validity of the Nootka Convention is to proclaim the illegality of any title founded on discovery, exploration, or settlement, previous to the conclusion of the Florida Treaty.

To appeal to the Florida Treaty as conveying to the United States any exclusive rights is to attach a character of encroachment and of violation of the rights of Spain to every act to which the United States appealed in the negotiation of 1818, as giving them a claim to territory on the north-west coast.

These conclusions appear to the Undersigned to be irresistible.

The United States can found no claim on discovery, exploration, and settlement, effected previously to the Florida Treaty, without admitting the principles of the Nootka Convention, and the consequent validity of the parallel claims of Great Britain founded on like acts; nor can they appeal to any exclusive right as acquired by the Florida Treaty, without upsetting all claims adduced in their own proper right, by reason of discovery, exploration, and settlement, antecedent to that arrangement.

The Undersigned trusts he has now shown that the Convention of 1790 (the Nootka Sound Convention) has continued in full and complete force up to the present moment, by reason, in the first place, of the commercial character of some of its provisions, as such expressly renewed by the Convention of August, 1814, between Great Britain and Spain.

By reason, in the next place, of the acquiescence of Spain in various transactions to which it is not to be supposed that that Power would have assented, had she not felt bound by the provisions of the Convention in question.

And, thirdly, by reason of the repeated acts of the Government of the United States previous to the conclusion of the Florida Treaty, manifesting adherence to the principles of the Nootka Convention, or at least dissent from the exclusive pretensions of Spain.

Having thus replied, and he hopes satisfactorily, to the observations of the American Plenipotentiary with respect to the effect of the Nootka Sound Convention, and the Florida Treaty, as bearing upon the subject of the present discussion, the Undersigned must endeavour to show that

even if the Nootka Sound Convention had never existed, the position of Great Britain in regard to her claim, whether to the whole or to any particular part of the Oregon Territory, is at least as good as that of the United States.

This branch of the subject must be considered, first, with reference to principle; to the right of either party, Great Britain or the United States, to explore or make settlements in the Oregon Territory, without violation of the rights of Spain: and next, supposing the first point to be decided affirmatively, with reference to the relative value and importance of the acts of discovery, exploration, and settlement effected by each.

As relates to the question of principle, the Undersigned thinks he can furnish no better argument than that contained in the following words, which he has already once quoted from the statement of the American Plenipotentiary:—"The title of the United States to the Valley of the Columbia is older than the Treaty of Florida of February, 1819, under which the United States acquired all the rights of Spain to the north-west coast of America, and exists independently of its provisions." And again, "the title of the United States to the entire region drained by the Columbia River and its branches was perfect and complete before the date of the Treaties of joint occupation of October, 1818, and August, 1827."

The title thus referred to must be that resting on discovery, exploration, and settlement.

If this title then is good, or rather, was good, as against the exclusive pretensions of Spain previously to the conclusion of the Florida Treaty, so must the claims of Great Britain, resting on the same grounds, be good also.

Thus, then, it seems manifest, that, with or without the aid of the Nootka Sound Convention, the claims of Great Britain resting on discovery, exploration, and settlement, are in point of principle equally valid with those of the United States.

Let us now see how the comparison will stand when tried by the relative value, importance, and authenticity of each.

Rejecting previous discoveries north of the 43rd parallel of latitude as not sufficiently authenticated, it will be seen on the side of Great Britain, that in 1778 Captain Cook discovered Cape Flattery, the southern entrance of the Straits of Fuca; Cook must also be considered the discoverer of Nootka Sound, in consequence of the want of authenticity in the alleged previous discovery of that port by Perez.

In 1787, Captain Berkeley, a British subject, in a vessel under Austrian colours, discovered the Straits of Fuca; in the same year Captain Duncan, in the ship "Princess Royal," entered the straits, and traded at the village of Classet.

In 1788, Meares, a British subject, formed the establishment at Nootka, which gave rise to the memorable discussion with the Spanish Government, ending in the recognition by that Power of the right of Great Britain to form settlements in the unoccupied parts of the north-west portion of the American Continent, and in an engagement on the part of Spain to reinstate Meares in the possession from which he had been ejected by the Spanish commander.

In 1792, Vancouver, who had been sent from England to witness the fulfilment of the above-mentioned engagement, and to effect a survey of the north-west coast, departing from Nootka Sound, entered the Straits of Fuca, and after an accurate survey of the coast and inlets on both sides, discovered a passage northwards into the Pacific, by which he returned to Nootka, having thus circumnavigated the island which now bears his name; and here we have, as far as relates to Vancouver's Island, as complete a case of discovery, exploration, and settlement, as can well be presented, giving to Great Britain, in any arrangement that may be made with regard to the territory in dispute, the strongest possible claim to the exclusive possession of that island.

While Vancouver was prosecuting discovery and exploration by sea, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a partner in the North-West Company, crossed the Rocky Mountains, discovered the head waters of the river since called

Frazer's River, and, following for some time the course of that river, effected a passage to the sea, being the first civilized man who traversed the continent of America from sea to sea in these latitudes. On the return of Mackenzie to Canada the North-West Company established trading posts in the country to the westward of the Rocky Mountains.

In 1806 and 1811, respectively, the same company established posts on the Tacoutché Tesse and the Columbia.

In the year 1811, Thompson, the astronomer of the North-West Company, discovered the northern head waters of the Columbia, and following its course till joined by the rivers previously discovered by Lewis and Clarke he continued his journey to the Pacific.

From that time until the year 1818, when the arrangement for the joint occupancy of the territory was concluded, the North-West Company continued to extend their operations throughout the Oregon Territory, and to occupy, it may be said, as far as occupation can be effected, in regions so inaccessible and destitute of resources.

While all this was passing the following events occurred, which constitute the American claim in their own proper right.

In 1792, Gray entered the mouth of the Columbia River. In 1805, Lewis and Clarke effected a passage across the Rocky Mountains, and discovering a branch of the Columbia River, followed it until they reached the Ocean.

In 1811, the trading post or settlement of Astoria was established at the mouth of the Columbia on the southern side of that river.

This post or settlement passed, during the last war, into British hands, by the voluntary act of the persons in charge of it, a fact most clearly established; it was restored to the United States in 1818, with certain well-authenticated reservations, but it was never actually occupied by American citizens, having from the moment of the original transfer or sale continued to be occupied by British subjects.

These are the acts of discovery, exploration, and settlement referred to by the United States, as giving them a claim to the Valley of the Columbia in their own proper right.

The British Government are disposed to view them, in the most liberal sense, and to give to them the utmost value to which they can in fairness be entitled; but there are circumstances attending each and all of them, which must, in the opinion of any impartial investigator of the subject, take from them a great deal of the effect which the American negotiators assign to them, as giving to this country a claim to the entire region drained by the Columbia and its branches.

In the first place, as relates to the discovery of Gray, it must be remarked, that he was a private navigator, sailing principally for the purposes of trade; which fact establishes a wide difference, in a national point of view, between the discoveries accomplished by him, and those effected by Cook and Vancouver, who sailed in ships of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, and who were sent to the north-west coast for the express purpose of exploration and discovery.

In the next place, it is a circumstance not to be lost sight of that it was not for several years followed up by any act which could give it value in a national point of view: it was not in truth made known to the world, either by the discoverer himself, or by his Government. So recently as the year 1826, the American Plenipotentiaries in London remarked with great correctness, in one of their reports, that, "respecting the mouth of the Columbia River, we know nothing of Gray's discoveries but through British accounts."

In the next place, the connection of Gray's discovery with that of Lewis and Clarke is interrupted by the intervening exploration of Lieutenant Broughton of the British surveying ship "Chatham."

With respect to the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, it must, on a close examination of the route pursued by them, be confessed that neither on their outward journey to the Pacific, nor on their homeward journey to the United States, did they touch upon the head waters of the principal branch of the Columbia River, which lie far to the north of the parts of the country traversed or explored by them. Thompson, of the British

North West Company, was the first civilized person who navigated the northern, in reality, the main branch of the Columbia, or traversed any part of the country drained by it. It was by a tributary of the Columbia that Lewis and Clarke made their way to the main stream of that river, which they reached at a point distant, it is believed, not more than 200 miles from the point to which the river had already been explored by Broughton.

These facts, the Undersigned conceives, will be found sufficient to reduce the value of Lewis and Clarke's exploration on the Columbia to limits which would by no means justify a claim to the whole valley drained by that river and its branches.

As to the settlement, the qualified nature of the rights devolved to the United States by virtue of the restitution of Fort Astoria has already been pointed out.

It will then be seen, the Undersigned confidently believes, that on the ground of discovery, exploration and settlement, Great Britain has nothing to fear from a comparison of her claims to the Oregon Territory taken as a whole, with those of the United States. That, reduced to the valley drained by the Columbia, the facts on which the United States rest their case are far from being of that complete and exclusive character which would justify a claim to the whole Valley of the Columbia; and that, especially as relates to Vancouver's Island, taken by itself, the preferable claim of Great Britain, in every point of view, seems to have been clearly demonstrated.

After this exposition of the views entertained by the British Government respecting the relative value and importance of the British and American claims, the American Plenipotentiary will not be surprised to hear that the Undersigned does not feel at liberty to accept the proposal offered by the American Plenipotentiary for the settlement of the question.

This proposal, in fact, offers less than that tendered by the American Plenipotentiaries in the negotiation of 1826, and declined by the British Government.

On that occasion it was proposed that the navigation of the Columbia should be made free to both parties. On this point nothing is said in the proposal to which the Undersigned has now the honour to reply. While with respect to the proposed freedom of the ports on Vancouver's Island, south of latitude 49°, the facts which have been appealed to in this paper, as giving to Great Britain the strongest claim to the possession of the whole island, would seem to deprive such proposal of any value.

The Undersigned therefore trusts that the American Plenipotentiary will be prepared to offer some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon Question more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government, as defined in the statement marked D*, which the Undersigned had the honour to present to the American Plenipotentiary at the early part of the present negotiation.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.

No. 29.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 29.)

(Extract.)

Washington, September 13, 1845.

I FEEL great concern in laying before your Lordship the inclosed copy of a communication which I have received from the United States' Secretary of State, containing a long argument in reply to the statement last presented by me on the subject of the Oregon Boundary (a copy of which accompanied my despatch of 29th July), and ending, as your Lordship will perceive, by withdrawing the proposal lately made by Mr. Buchanan for the settlement of that question.

* See Mr. Pakenham's Statement, &c., p. 19.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.

J. B. 2.

*Department of State,
Washington, August 30, 1845.*

THE Undersigned, Secretary of State to the United States, deems it his duty to make some observations in reply to the statement of Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, marked R. P. and dated 29th July, 1845.

Preliminary to the discussion, it is necessary to fix our attention upon the precise question under consideration, in the present stage of the negotiation. This question simply is, were the titles of Spain and the United States, when united by the Florida Treaty on the 22nd of February, 1819, good as against Great Britain, to the Oregon Territory, as far north as the Russian line in the latitude of 54° 40'? If they were, it will be admitted that this whole territory now belongs to the United States.

The Undersigned again remarks that it is not his purpose to repeat the argument by which his predecessor, Mr. Calhoun, has demonstrated the American title to "the entire region drained by the Columbia and its branches." He will not thus impair its force.

It is contended on the part of Great Britain, that the United States acquired and hold the Spanish title, subject to the terms and conditions of the Nootka Sound Convention, concluded between Great Britain and Spain at the Escorial on the 28th October 1790.

In opposition to the argument of the Undersigned, contained in his statement marked J. B., maintaining that this Convention had been annulled by the war between Spain and Great Britain in 1796, and has never since been revived by the parties, the British Plenipotentiary, in his statement marked R. P., has taken the following positions:—

1st. "That when Spain concluded with the United States the Treaty of 1819, commonly called the Florida Treaty, the Convention concluded between the former Power and Great Britain in 1790, was considered by the parties to it to be still in force."

And 2nd. "But that even if no such treaty had ever existed, Great Britain would stand, with reference to a claim to the Oregon Territory, in a position at least as favourable as the United States."

The Undersigned will follow, step by step, the argument of the British Plenipotentiary in support of these propositions.

The British Plenipotentiary states, "that the Treaty of 1790 is not appealed to by the British Government, as the American Plenipotentiary seems to suppose, as their main reliance in the present discussion;" but to show that by the Florida Treaty of 1819, "the United States acquired no right to exclusive dominion over any part of the Oregon Territory."

The Undersigned had believed that ever since 1826, the Nootka Convention has been regarded by the British Government as their main, if not their only, reliance. The very nature and peculiarity of their claim identified it with the construction which they have imposed upon this Convention, and necessarily exclude every other basis of title. What but to accord with this construction could have caused Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, the British Commissioners, in specifying their title on the 16th December 1826, to declare, that "Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory? Her present claim, not in respect to any part, but to the whole, is limited to a right of joint occupancy, in common with other States, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance." And again, "By that Convention (of Nootka) it was agreed that all parts of the North-Western Coast of America, not already occupied at that time by either of the Contracting Parties, should thenceforward be equally open to the subjects of both for all purposes of commerce and settlement, the sovereignty remaining in abeyance." But on this subject we are not left to mere inferences, however clear. The British Commissioners, in their statement from which I have just quoted, have

virtually abandoned any other title which Great Britain may have previously asserted to the territory in dispute, and expressly declare, "that whatever that title may have been, however, either on the part of Great Britain, or on the part of Spain, prior to the Convention of 1790, *it was thenceforward no longer to be traced in vague narratives of discoveries, several of them admitted to be apocryphal, but in the text and stipulations of that Convention itself.*" And again, in summing up their whole case they say, "admitting that the United States have acquired all the rights which Spain possessed up to the Treaty of Florida, either in virtue of discovery, or, as is pretended, in right of Louisiana, Great Britain maintains that the nature and extent of these rights, as well as of the rights of Great Britain, are fixed and defined by the Convention of Nootka," &c.

The Undersigned, after a careful examination, can discover nothing in the note of the present British Plenipotentiary to Mr. Calhoun of the 12th September last, to impair the force of these declarations and admissions of his predecessors. On the contrary, its general tone is in perfect accordance with them.

Whatever may be the consequences, then, whether for good or for evil, whether to strengthen or to destroy the British claim, it is now too late for the British Government to vary their position. If the Nootka Convention confers upon them no such rights as they claim, they cannot at this late hour go behind its provisions, and set up claims which, in 1826, they admitted had been "merged in the text and stipulations of that Convention itself."

The Undersigned regrets that the British Plenipotentiary has not noticed his exposition of the true construction of the Nootka Convention. He had endeavoured, and, he believes, successfully, to prove that this Treaty was transient in its very nature; that it conferred upon Great Britain no right but that of merely trading with the Indians whilst the country should remain unsettled, and making the necessary establishments for this purpose; and that it did not interfere with the ultimate sovereignty of Spain over the territory. The British Plenipotentiary has not attempted to resist these conclusions. If they be fair and legitimate, then it would not avail Great Britain, even if she could prove the Nootka Convention to be still in force. On the contrary, this Convention, if the construction placed upon it by the Undersigned be correct, contains a clear virtual admission on the part of Great Britain, that Spain held the eventual right of sovereignty over the whole disputed territory, and consequently that it now belongs to the United States. The value of this admission made in 1790 is the same, whether or not the Convention has continued to exist until the present day. But he is willing to leave this point on the uncontroverted argument contained in his former statement.

But is the Nootka Sound Convention still in force? The British Plenipotentiary does not contest the clear general principle of public law, "that war terminates all subsisting treaties between the belligerent Powers." He contends, however, in the first place, that this Convention is partly commercial, and that so far as it partakes of this character, it was revived by the Treaty concluded at Madrid on the 28th August 1814, which declares "that all the treaties of commerce which subsisted between the two parties (Great Britain and Spain) in 1796, were thereby ratified and confirmed; and, secondly, that in other respects, it must be considered as an acknowledgment of subsisting rights, an admission of certain principles of international law," not to be revoked by war.

In regard to the first proposition, the Undersigned is satisfied to leave the question to rest upon his former argument, as the British Plenipotentiary has contented himself with merely asserting the fact, that the commercial portion of the Nootka Sound Convention was revived by the Treaty of 1814, without even specifying what he considers to be that portion of the Convention. If the Undersigned had desired to strengthen his former position, he might have repeated with great effect the argument contained in the note of Lord Aberdeen to the Duke of Sotomayor dated 30th June, 1845, in which his Lordship clearly established that all the treaties of commerce subsisting between Great Britain and Spain previous

to 1706, were confined to the trade with Spain alone, and did not embrace her colonies and remote possessions. (The second proposition of the British Plenipotentiary deserves greater attention. Does the Nootka Sound Convention belong to that class of treaties containing an acknowledgment of subsisting rights—an admission of certain principles of international law—not to be abrogated by war? Had Spain by this Convention acknowledged the right of all nations to make discoveries, plant settlements, and establish colonies on the North-West Coast of America, bringing with them their sovereign jurisdiction, there would then have been much force in the argument; but such an admission never was made, and never was intended to be made by Spain. The Nootka Convention is arbitrary and artificial in the highest degree; and is anything rather than the mere acknowledgment of simple and elementary principles consecrated by the law of nations. In all its provisions it is expressly confined to Great Britain and Spain, and acknowledges no right whatever in any third Power to interfere with the North-West Coast of America. Neither in its terms nor in its essence does it contain any acknowledgment of previously subsisting territorial rights in Great Britain or any other nation. It is strictly confined to future engagements, and these are of a most peculiar character. Even under the construction of its provisions maintained by Great Britain, her claim does not extend to plant colonies, which she would have had a right to do under the law of nations, had the country been unappropriated; but it is limited to a mere right of joint occupancy, not in respect to any part, but to the whole, the sovereignty remaining in abeyance. And to what kind of occupancy? Not separate and distinct colonies, but scattered settlements intermingled with each other over the whole surface of the territory, for the single purpose of trading with the Indians, to all of which the subjects of each Power should have free access, the right of exclusive dominion remaining suspended. Surely it cannot be successfully contended that such a Treaty is "an admission of certain principles of international law," so sacred and so perpetual in their nature as not to be annulled by war. On the contrary, from the character of its provisions, it cannot be supposed for a single moment that it was intended for any purpose but that of a mere temporary arrangement between Great Britain and Spain. The law of nations recognizes no such principle in regard to unappropriated territory as those embraced in this Treaty; and the British Plenipotentiary must fail in the attempt to prove that it contains "an admission of certain principles of international law," which will survive the shock of war.

But the British Plenipotentiary contends that, from the silence of Spain during the negotiations of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Oregon Territory, as well as from her silence with respect to the continued occupation by the British of their settlements in the Columbia Territory subsequently to the Convention of 1814, it may fairly be inferred that Spain considered the stipulations of the Nootka Convention, and the principles therein laid down, to be still in force."

The Undersigned cannot imagine a case where the obligations of a treaty, once extinguished by war, can be revived without a positive agreement to this effect between the parties. Even if both parties, after the conclusion of peace, should perform positive and unequivocal acts, in accordance with its provisions, these must be construed as merely voluntary, to be discontinued by either at pleasure. But in the present case, it is not even pretended that Spain performed any act in accordance with the Convention of Nootka Sound, after her Treaty with Great Britain of 1814. Her mere silence is relied upon to revive that Convention.

The Undersigned asserts confidently, that neither by public nor private law, will the mere silence of one party, whilst another is encroaching upon his rights, even if he had knowledge of this encroachment, deprive him of these rights. If this principle be correct as applied to individuals, it holds with much greater force in regard to nations. The feeble may not be in a condition to complain against the powerful; and thus the encroachment of the strong would convert itself into a perfect title against the weak.

In the present case, it was scarcely possible for Spain even to have learned the pendency of negotiations between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the North-West Coast of America, before she had ceded all her rights on that coast to the former by the Florida Treaty of 22nd February 1819. The Convention of joint occupancy between the United States and Great Britain, was not signed at London until the 20th October 1818, but four months previous to the date of the Florida Treaty; and the ratifications were not exchanged, and the Convention published, until the 30th of January 1819.

Besides, the negotiations which terminated in the Florida Treaty, had been commenced as early as December 1813, and were in full progress on the 20th October 1818, when the Convention was signed between Great Britain and the United States. It does not appear, therefore, that Spain had any knowledge of the existence of these negotiations; and even if this were otherwise, she would have had no motive to complain, as she was in the very act of transferring all her rights to the United States.

But, says the British Plenipotentiary, Spain looked in silence on the continued occupation by the British of their settlements in the Columbia Territory subsequently to the Convention of 1814; and therefore she considered the Nootka Sound Convention to be still in force. The period of this silence, so far as it could affect Spain, commenced on the 28th day of August, 1814, the date of the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Madrid, and terminated on the 22nd February, 1819, the date of the Florida Treaty. Is there the least reason, from this silence, to infer an admission by Spain of the continued existence of the Nootka Sound Convention? In the first place, this Convention was entirely confined to landing on the coasts of those seas, in places not already occupied for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there. It did not extend to the interior. At the date of this Convention, no person dreamed that British traders from Canada or Hudson's Bay would cross the Rocky Mountains, and encroach on the rights of Spain from that quarter. Great Britain had never made any settlement on the North-Western Coast of America from the date of the Nootka Sound Convention until the 22nd February 1819; not so far as the Undersigned is informed, has she done so down to the present moment. Spain could not, therefore, have complained of any such settlement. In regard to the encroachments which had been made from the interior by the North-West Company, neither Spain nor the rest of the world had any specific knowledge of their existence. But even if the British Plenipotentiary had brought such knowledge home to her, which he has not attempted, she had been exhausted by one long and bloody war, and was then engaged in another with her colonies, and was besides negotiating for a transfer of all her rights on the North-Western Coast of America to the United States. Surely these were sufficient reasons for her silence, without inferring from it that she acquiesced in the continued existence of the Nootka Convention. If Spain had entertained the least idea that the Nootka Convention was still in force, her good faith and her national honour would have caused her to communicate this fact to the United States before she had ceded this territory to them for an ample consideration: not the least intimation of the kind was ever communicated.

Like Great Britain in 1818, Spain in 1819 had no idea that the Nootka Sound Convention was still in force. It had then passed away and was forgotten.

The British Plenipotentiary alleges that the reason why Great Britain did not assert the existence of the Nootka Convention during the negotiations between the two Governments in 1818, was, that no occasion had arisen for its interposition, the American Government not having then acquired the title of Spain. It is very true that the United States had not then acquired the Spanish title; but is it possible to imagine that throughout the whole negotiation, the British Commissioners, had they supposed this Convention to have been in existence, would have remained entirely silent in regard to a treaty which, as Great Britain now alleges, gave her equal and co-ordinate rights with Spain to the whole North-West

Coast of America? At that period Great Britain confined her claims to those arising from discovery and purchase from the Indians. How vastly she could have strengthened these claims, had she then supposed the Nootka Convention to be in force, with her present construction of its provisions. Even in 1824, it was first introduced into the negotiation, not by her Commissioners, but by Mr. Rush, the American Plenipotentiary.

But the British Plenipotentiary argues that the United States "can found no claim on discovery, exploration, and settlement, effected previously to the Florida Treaty, without admitting the principles of the Nootka Convention;" "nor can they appeal to any exclusive right as acquired by the Florida Treaty, without upsetting all claims adduced in their own proper right, by reason of discovery, exploration, and settlement antecedent to that arrangement."

This is a most ingenious method of making two distinct and independent titles held by the same nation, worse than one; of arraying them against each other, and thus destroying the validity of both. Does he forget that the United States own both these titles, and can wield them either separately or conjointly against the claim of Great Britain at their pleasure? From the course of his remarks it might be supposed that Great Britain, and not the United States, had acquired the Spanish title under the Florida Treaty. But Great Britain is a third party, an entire stranger to both these titles, and has no right whatever to marshal the one against the other.

By what authority can Great Britain interpose in this manner? Was it ever imagined in any court of justice, that the acquisition of a new title destroyed the old one, and *vice versa*, that the purchase of the old title destroyed the new one? In a question of mere private right, it would be considered absurd if a stranger to both titles should say to the party who had made a settlement, you shall not avail yourself of your possession, because this was taken in violation of another outstanding title; and although I must admit that you have also acquired this outstanding title, yet even this shall avail you nothing; because having taken possession previously to your purchase, you thereby evinced that you did not regard such title as valid. And yet such is the mode by which the British Plenipotentiary has attempted to destroy both the American and Spanish title. On the contrary, in the case mentioned, the possession and the outstanding title being united in the same individual, these conjoined would be as perfect as if both had been vested in him from the beginning.

The Undersigned, while strongly asserting both these titles, and believing each of them separately to be good as against Great Britain, has studiously avoided instituting any comparison between them. But admitting, for the sake of argument merely, that the discovery by Captain Gray of the mouth of the Columbia, its exploration by Lewis and Clarke, and the settlement upon its banks at Astoria, were encroachments on Spain, she, and she alone, had a right to complain; Great Britain was a third party, and as such had no right to interfere in the question between Spain and the United States. But Spain, instead of complaining of these acts as encroachments, on the 25th February 1819, by the Florida Treaty, transferred her whole title to the United States. From that moment all possible conflict between the two titles was ended, both being united in the same party. Two titles which might have conflicted theretofore, were thus blended together. The title now vested in the United States is just as strong as though every act of discovery, exploration, and settlement, on the part of both Powers, had been performed by Spain alone, before she had transferred all her rights to the United States. The two Powers are one in this respect; the two titles are one, and, as the Undersigned will show hereafter, they serve to confirm and strengthen each other. If Great Britain, instead of the United States, had acquired the title of Spain, she might have contended that these acts of the United States were encroachments; but standing in the attitude of a stranger to both titles, she has no right to interfere in the matter.

The Undersigned deems it unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further than to state, that the United States, before they had

acquired the title of Spain, always treated that title with respect. In the negotiation of 1818 the American Plenipotentiaries did not assert that the United States had a perfect right to that country; but insisted that their claim was at least good against Great Britain; and the Convention of October 20 1818, unlike that of Nootka Sound, "reserved the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country." This reservation could have been intended for Spain alone. But ever since the United States acquired the Spanish title, they have always asserted and maintained their right, in the strongest terms, up to the Russian line, even whilst offering, for the sake of harmony and peace, to divide the territory in dispute by the 49th parallel of latitude.

The British Plenipotentiary, then, has entirely failed to sustain his position that the United States can found no claim on discovery, exploration, and settlement, without admitting the principle of the Nootka Convention. That Convention died on the commencement of the war between Spain and England in 1796, and has never since been revived.

The British Plenipotentiary endeavours to prove that "even if the Nootka Sound Convention had never existed, the position of Great Britain in regard to her claim, whether to the whole or to any particular portion of the Oregon Territory, is at least as good as that of the United States." In order to establish this position, he must show that the British claim is equal in validity to the titles both of Spain and the United States. These can never now be separated. They are one and the same. Different and diverging as they may have been before the Florida Treaty, they are now blended together and identified. The separate discoveries, explorations, and settlements of the two Powers previous to that date, must now be considered as if they had all been made by the United States alone. Under this palpable view of the subject, the Undersigned was surprised to find that, in the comparison and contrast instituted by the British Plenipotentiary between the claim of Great Britain and that of the United States, he had entirely omitted to refer to the discoveries, explorations, and settlements made by Spain. The Undersigned will endeavour to supply the omission.

But before he proceeds to the main argument on this point, he feels himself constrained to express his surprise that the British Plenipotentiary should again have invoked, in support of the British title, the inconsistency between the Spanish and American branches of the title of the United States; the Undersigned cannot forbear to congratulate himself upon the fact that a gentleman of Mr. Pakenham's acknowledged ability has been reduced to the necessity of relying chiefly upon such a support for sustaining the British pretensions. Stated in brief, the argument is this:—the American title is not good against Great Britain, because inconsistent with that of Spain; and the Spanish title is not good against Great Britain, because inconsistent with that of the United States. The Undersigned had expected something far different from such an argument in a circle. He had anticipated that the British Plenipotentiary would have attempted to prove that Spain had no right to the North-Western Coast of America; that it was vacant and unappropriated, and hence, under the law of nations, was open to discovery, exploration and settlement by all nations. But no such thing. On this vital point of his case he rests his argument solely on the declaration made by the Undersigned, that the title of the United States to the Valley of the Columbia was perfect and complete before the Treaties of joint occupation of October 1818, and August 1827, and before the date of the Florida Treaty in 1819. But the British Plenipotentiary ought to recollect that this title was asserted to be complete, not against Spain, but against Great Britain; that the argument was conducted not against a Spanish, but a British Plenipotentiary; and that the United States, and not Great Britain, represent the Spanish title. And further, that the statement from which he extracts these declarations, was almost exclusively devoted to prove, in the language quoted by the British Plenipotentiary himself, "that Spain had a good title, as against Great Britain, to the whole of the Oregon Territory." The Undersigned has never, as he before observed, instituted any comparison between the American and the Spanish title. Holding both,

having a perfect right to rely upon both, whether jointly or separately, he has strongly asserted each of them in their turn, fully persuaded that either the one or the other is good against Great Britain, and that no human ingenuity can make the Spanish title, now vested in the United States, worse than it would have been had it remained in the hands of Spain.

Briefly to illustrate and enforce this title, shall be the remaining task of the Undersigned. And in the first place he cannot but commend the frankness and candour of the British Plenipotentiary in departing from the course of his predecessors, and rejecting all discoveries previous to those of Captain Cook, in the year 1778, as foundations of British title. Commencing with discovery at a period so late, the Spanish title, on the score of antiquity, presents a strong contrast to that of Great Britain. The Undersigned has stated, as an historical and striking fact which must have an important bearing against the claim of Great Britain, that this Convention (the Nootka), which was dictated by her to Spain, contains no provision impairing the ultimate sovereignty which that Power had asserted for nearly three centuries over the whole western side of North America as far north as the 61st degree of latitude, and which had never been seriously questioned by any European nation. This had been maintained by Spain with the most vigilant jealousy ever since the discovery of the American Continent, and had been acquiesced in by all European Governments. It had been admitted, even beyond the latitude of 54° 40' north, by Russia, then the only Power having claims which could come in collision with Spain, and that too, under a Sovereign peculiarly tenacious of the territorial rights of her empire. These historical facts had not been, as they could not be, controverted by the British Plenipotentiary, although they were brought under his particular observation, and were even quoted by him with approbation, for the purpose of showing the inconsistency of the several titles held by the United States. In the language of Count Fernan de Nuñez, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, to M. de Montmorin, the Secretary of the Foreign Department of France, under date of 16th June 1790, "By the treaties, demarcation, takings of possession, and the most decided acts of sovereignty exercised by the Spaniards in these stations, from the reign of Charles II, and authorized by that Monarch in 1792, the original vouchers for which shall be brought forward in the course of the negotiation, all the coast to the north of the Western America on the side of the South Sea, as far as beyond what is called Prince William's Sound, which is in the 61st degree, is acknowledged to belong exclusively to Spain."

Compared with this ancient claim of Spain, acquiesced in by all European nations for centuries, the claim of Great Britain, founded on discoveries commenced at so late a period as the year 1778, must make an unfavourable first impression.

Spain considered, the North-Western Coast of America as exclusively her own. She did not send out expeditions to explore that coast for the purpose of rendering her title more valid. When it suited her own convenience, or promoted her own interest, she fitted out such expeditions of discovery, to ascertain the character and extent of her own territory. And yet her discoveries along that coast are far earlier than those of the British.

That Juan de Fuca, a Greek in the service of Spain, in 1592, discovered and sailed through the strait now bearing its name, from its southern to its northern extremity, and thence returned through the same passage, no longer admits of reasonable doubt. An account of this voyage was published in London in 1625, in a work called "The Pilgrims" by Samuel Purchas. This account was received from the lips of Fuca himself at Venice in April 1596, by Michael Lock, a highly respectable English merchant.

During a long period this voyage was deemed fabulous, because subsequent navigators had in vain attempted to find these straits. Finally, after they had been found, it was discovered that the description of De Fuca corresponded so accurately with their geography and the facts presented by nature upon the ground, it was no longer possible to consider

his narrative as fabulous. It is true that the opening of the straits upon the south lies between the 48th and 49th parallels of latitude, and not between the 47 and 48th parallels, as he had supposed; but this mistake may be easily explained by the inaccuracy so common throughout the 16th century, in ascertaining the latitude of places in newly-discovered countries.

It is also true that De Fuca, after passing through the straits, supposed he had reached the Atlantic, and had discovered the passage, so long and so anxiously sought after, between the two oceans; but from the total ignorance and misapprehension which prevailed at that early day of the geography of this portion of North America, it was natural for him to believe that he had made this important discovery.

Justice has at length been done to his memory; and these straits which he discovered will in all future time bear his name. Thus the merit of the discovery of the Straits of Fuca belongs to Spain, and this nearly two centuries before they had been entered by Captain Berkeley, under the Austrian flag.

It is unnecessary to detail the discoveries of the Spaniards, as they regularly advanced to the north from their settlements on the western coasts of North America, until we reach the voyage of Captain Juan Perez in 1774. That navigator was commissioned by the Vice-Roy of Mexico to proceed, in the corvette "Santiago," to the 60th degree of north latitude, and from that point to examine the coast down to Mexico. He sailed from San Blas on the 25th January 1774. In the performance of this commission, he landed first on the north-west coast of Queen Charlotte's Island, near the 54th degree of north latitude, and thence proceeded south along the shore of that island and of the great Island of Quadra and Vancouver, and then along the coasts of the continent, until he reached Monterey. He went on shore, and held intercourse with the natives at several places, and especially at the entrance of a bay in latitude 49 degrees, which he called Port San Lorenzo, the same now known by the name of Nootka Sound. In addition to the journals of this voyage, which render the fact incontestable, we have the high authority of Baron Humboldt in its favour. That distinguished traveller, who had access to the manuscript documents in the city of Mexico, states, that "Perez and his pilot Estevan Martinez, left the port of San Blas on the 24th January 1774. On the 9th August, they anchored, the first of all European navigators, in Nootka Road, which they called the port of San Lorenzo, and which the illustrious Cook, four years afterwards, called King George's Sound."

In the next year, 1775, the Vice-Roy of Mexico again fitted out the "Santiago," under the command of Bruno Heceta, with Perez her former commander as Ensign; and also a schooner called the "Señora," commanded by Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. These vessels were commissioned to examine the North-Western Coast of America as far as the 65th degree of latitude, and sailed in company from San Blas on the 15th March 1775.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the different places on the coast examined by these navigators, either in company or separately. Suffice it to say, that they landed at many places on the coast from the 41st to the 57th degree of latitude; on all of which occasions they took possession of the country in the name of their Sovereign, according to a prescribed regulation, celebrating mass, reading declarations asserting the right of Spain to the territory, and erecting crosses with inscriptions to commemorate the event. Some of these crosses were afterwards found standing by British navigators. In relation to these voyages, Baron Humboldt says, "In the following year" (1775 after that of Perez) "a second expedition set out from San Blas, under the command of Heceta, Agala, and Quadra; Heceta discovered the mouth of the Rio Columbia, called it the Entrada de Heceta, the Pic of San Jacinto (Mount Edgecumbe) near Norfolk Bay, and the fine port of Bucareli. I possess two very curious small maps engraved in 1788 in the city of Mexico, which give the bearings of the coast from the 27th to the 58th degree of latitude as they were discovered in the expedition of Quadra."

In the face of these incontestable facts, the British Plenipotentiary says, that "Captain Cook must also be considered the discoverer of Nootka Sound, in consequence of the want of authenticity in the alleged previous discovery of that port by Perez." And yet Cook did not even sail from England until the 12th July, 1776, nearly two years after Perez had made this discovery. The chief object of Cook's voyage was the discovery of a north-west passage, and he never landed at any point of the continent south of Nootka Sound. It is true that in coasting along the continent, before he reached this place, he had observed Cape Flattery, but he was entirely ignorant that this was the southern entrance of the Sound of Fuca. In his journal he admits that he had heard some account of the Spanish voyages of 1774 and 1775 before he left England; and it is beyond question that before his departure accounts of the voyage of Quadra had been published both in Madrid and London. From Nootka Sound Cook did not again see land until he reached the 57th degree of north latitude.

In 1787, it is alleged by the British Plenipotentiary, that Captain Berkeley, a British subject, discovered the Straits of Fuca; but these Straits had been discovered by Juan de Fuca nearly two centuries before. Besides, if there had been any merit in this discovery of Captain Berkeley, it would have belonged to Austria, in whose service he was and under whose colours he sailed, and cannot be appropriated by Great Britain.

And here it is worthy of remark, that these discoveries of Cook and Berkeley in 1778 and 1787 are all those on which the British Plenipotentiary relies, previous to the date of the Nootka Sound Convention in October 1790, to defeat the ancient Spanish title to the North-West Coast of America.

The Undersigned will now take a position which cannot, in his opinion, be successfully assailed, and this is, that no discovery, exploration, or settlement, made by Great Britain on the North-West Coast of America, after the date of the Nootka Sound Convention, and before it was terminated by the war of 1796, can be invoked by that Power, in favour of her own title or against the title of Spain. Even according to the British construction of that Convention, the sovereignty over the territory was to remain in abeyance during its continuance, as well in regard to Great Britain as to Spain. It would therefore have been an open violation of faith on the part of Great Britain, after having secured the privileges conferred upon her by the Convention, to turn round against her partner, and perform any acts calculated to divest Spain of her ultimate sovereignty over any portion of the coast. The palpable meaning of the Convention was, that during its continuance, the rights of the respective parties, whatever they may have been, should remain just as they had existed at its commencement.

The Government of Great Britain is not justly chargeable with any such breach of faith. Captain Vancouver acted without instructions in attempting to take possession of the whole North-Western Coast of America in the name of his Sovereign. This officer, sent out from England to execute the Convention, did not carry with him any authority to violate it in this outrageous manner.

Without this Treaty he would have been a mere intruder. Under it Great Britain had a right to make discoveries and surveys, not thereby to acquire a title, but merely to enable her subjects to select spots the most advantageous, to use the language of the Convention, "for the purpose of carrying on commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there."

If this construction of the Nootka Sound Convention be correct, and the Undersigned does not perceive how it can be questioned, then Vancouver's passage through the Straits of Fuca in 1792, and Alexander Mackenzie's journey across the continent in 1793, can never be transformed into elements of title in favour of Great Britain.

But even if the Undersigned could be mistaken in these positions, it would be easy to prove that Captain John Kendrick, in the American sloop "Washington," passed through the Straits of Fuca in 1789, three years before Captain Vancouver performed the same voyage. The very

instructions to the latter before he left England in January 1791, refer to this fact which had been communicated to the British Government by Lieutenant Meares, who has rendered his name so notorious by its connexion with the transactions preceding the Nootka Sound Convention. It is, moreover, well known, that the whole southern division of the Straits had been explored by the Spanish navigators Elisa and Quimpa; the first in 1790, and the latter in 1791.

After what has been said, it will be perceived how little reason the British Plenipotentiary has for stating that his Government has, "as far as relates to Vancouver's Island, as complete a case of discovery, exploration and settlement, as can well be presented, giving to Great Britain in any arrangement that may be made with regard to the territory in dispute, the strongest possible claim to the exclusive possession of that island."

The discovery thus relied upon is that of Nootka Sound by Cook in 1778, when it has been demonstrated that this port was first discovered by Perez in 1774. The exploration is that by Vancouver in passing through the Strait of Fuca in 1792, and examining the coasts of the territory in dispute, when De Fuca himself had passed through these straits in 1592, and Kendrick again in 1789, and a complete examination of the Western Coast had been made in 1774 and 1775, both by Perez and Quadra. As to possession, if Meares was ever actually restored to his possessions at Nootka Sound, whatever these may have been, the Under-signed has never seen any evidence of the fact. It is not to be found in the journal of Vancouver, although this officer was sent from England for the avowed purpose of witnessing such a restoration. The Under-signed knows not whether any new understanding took place between the British and Spanish Governments on this subject; but one fact is placed beyond all doubt, that the Spaniards continued in the undisturbed possession of Nootka Sound until the year 1795, when they voluntarily abandoned the place. Great Britain has never at any time since occupied this or any other position on Vancouver's Island. Thus, on the score either of discovery, exploration, or possession, this island seems to be the very last portion of the territory in dispute to which she can assert a just claim.

In the mean time the United States were proceeding with the discoveries which served to complete and confirm the Spanish-American title to the whole of the disputed territory. Captain Robert Gray, in June 1789, in the sloop "Washington," first explored the whole eastern coast of Queen Charlotte's Island. In the autumn of the same year, Captain John Kendrick, having in the mean time surrendered the command of the "Columbia" to Captain Gray, sailed, as has been already stated, in the sloop "Washington," entirely through the Straits of Fuca.

In 1791, Captain Gray returned to the North Pacific in the "Columbia," and in the summer of that year examined many of the inlets and passages between the 54th and 56th degrees of latitude, which the Under-signed considers it unnecessary to specify. On the 7th May 1792, he discovered and entered Bulfinch's Harbour, where he remained at anchor three days, trading with the Indians.

On the 11th May 1792, Captain Gray entered the mouth of the Columbia, and completed the discovery of that great river. This river had been long sought in vain by former navigators. Both Meares and Vancouver, after examination, had denied its existence. Thus is the world indebted to the enterprise, perseverance, and intelligence of an American Captain of a trading vessel for their first knowledge of this, the greatest river on the Western Coast of America; a river whose head-springs flow from the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, and whose branches extend from the 42nd to the 53rd parallels of latitude. This was the last and most important discovery on the coast, and has perpetuated the name of Robert Gray. In all future time this great river will bear the name of his vessel.

It is true that Bruno Heceta, in 1775, had been opposite the bay of the Columbia, and the currents and eddies of the water caused him, as

he remarks, to believe that this was "the mouth of some great river, or of some passage to another sea," and his opinion seems decidedly to have been, that this was the opening of the strait discovered by Juan de Fuca in 1592. To use his own language, "Notwithstanding the great difference between the position of this bay and the passage mentioned by Juan de Fuca, I have little difficulty in concluding that they may be the same, having observed equal or greater differences in the latitude of other bays and ports on this coast, as I shall show at its proper time, and in all cases the latitudes thus assigned are higher than the real ones."

Heceta from his own declaration, had never entered the Columbia, and he was in doubt whether the opening was the mouth of a river or an arm of the sea; and subsequent examinations of the coast by other navigators had rendered the opinion universal that no such river existed, when Gray first bore the American flag across its bar, sailed (proceeding) for twenty-five miles, and remained in the river nine days, trading with the Indians. (The) British Plenipotentiary attempts to depreciate the value of the United States of Gray's discovery, because his ship, the "Columbia," was a trading and not a national vessel. As he furnishes no reason for this distinction, the undersigned will confine himself to the remark, that a merchant-vessel bears the flag of her country at her mast-head, and continues under its jurisdiction and protection in the same manner as though she had been commissioned for the express purpose of making discoveries. Besides, beyond all doubt, this discovery was made by Gray, and to what nation could the benefit of it belong, unless it be to the United States? Certainly not to Great Britain; and if to Spain, the United States are not her representative.

The undersigned perceives in what manner the value of this great discovery has been lessened by the fact that it was first published to the world through the journal of Captain Mahoe, a British authority. On the contrary, its authenticity being acknowledged by the press, and having an adverse interest, is more firmly established than if it had been first published in the United States.

From a careful examination and review of the subject, the undersigned ventures the assertion, that to Spain belongs all the merit of the discovery of the North West Coast of America south of the Russian Aldeba, not a spot on which, unless it may have been the shores of some interior bay and inlets, after the entrance to them had been known, was ever before by British subjects, and it after it had been seen to reach by a Spaniard or an American. Spain proceeded on this work of discovery, not as a means of acquiring title, but for the purpose of examining and surveying territory to which she believed she had an incontestable right. Her title had to been sanctioned for centuries by the acknowledgment or acquiescence of all the European Powers. The United States alone could have disputed this title, and this only to the extent of the region watered by the Columbia. The Spanish and American titles, now united by the Florida Treaty, cannot be justly resisted by Great Britain. Considered together, they constitute a perfect title to the whole territory in dispute ever since the 11th May 1792, when Captain Gray passed the bar at the mouth of the Columbia, which he had observed in August 1788.

The undersigned will now proceed to show that this title of the United States, to the possession of the territory at the mouth of the Columbia, has been acknowledged by the most solemn and unequivocal acts of the British Government. After the purchase of Louisiana from France, the Government of the United States fitted out an expedition under Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, who in 1805 first explored the Columbia from its sources to its mouth, preparatory to the occupation of the territory by the United States. In 1811 the settlement at Astoria was made by the Americans near the mouth of the river, and several other posts were established in the interior along its banks. The war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, thus found the latter in peaceful possession of that region. Astoria was captured by Great Britain during the war. The Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent in December 1814, provided that

"all territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, &c. &c. shall be restored without delay." In obedience to the provisions of this Treaty, Great Britain restored Astoria to the United States, and thus admitted, in the most solemn manner, not only that it had been an American territory or possession at the commencement of the war, but that it had been captured by British arms during its continuance. It is now too late to gainsay or explain away these facts. Both the Treaty of Ghent and the Acts of the British Government under it disprove the allegations of the British Plenipotentiary, that Astoria passed "into British hands by the voluntary act of the persons in charge of it," and that it was restored to the United States in 1818, with certain well-authenticated reservations. He has no right to urge

In reply to the first of these allegations, it is true that the Agents of the (American) Pacific Fur Company, before the capture of Astoria, on the 16th of October 1813, had transferred all that they could transfer, of the private property of the company, to the (British) North-West Company; but it will scarcely be contended that such an arrangement could impair the sovereign rights of the United States to the territory. Accordingly, the American flag was still kept flying over the fort until the 1st December 1813, when it was captured by His Majesty's ship of war the "Raccoon," and the British flag was then substituted, and hoisted in its place.

That it was not restored to the United States, "with certain well-authenticated reservations," fully appears from the act of restoration itself, bearing date 6th October 1818. This is as absolute and unconditional as the English language can make it. That this was according to the intention of Lord Castlereagh, clearly appears from his previous admission to Mr. Rush of the right of the Americans to be reinstated, and to be the party in possession while treating on the title. If British Ministers, afterwards, in despatches to their own agents, the contents of which were not communicated to the Government of the United States, thought proper to protest against our title, these were in effect but mere mental reservations, which could not affect the validity of their own solemn and unconditional act of restoration.

But the British Plenipotentiary, notwithstanding the American discovery of the Columbia by Captain Gray, and the exploration of Lewis and Clarke of several of its branches from their sources in the Rocky Mountains, as well as its main channel to the Ocean, contends, that because Thompson, a British subject in the employment of the North-West Company, was the first who navigated the northern branch of that river, the British Government thereby acquired certain rights against the United States, the extent of which he does not undertake to specify. In other words, that after one nation has discovered and explored a great river and several of its tributaries, and made settlements on its banks, and another nation, if it could find a single branch on its head waters which it had not been actually explored, might appropriate to itself this branch together with the adjacent territory. If this could have been done, it would have produced perpetual strife and collision among the nations after the discovery of America. It would have violated the wise principles consecrated by the practice of nations, which gave the valley drained by a river and its branches to the nation which had first discovered and appropriated its mouth.

But, for another reason, this alleged discovery of Thompson has no merits whatever. This journey was undertaken on behalf of the North-West Company, for the mere purpose of anticipating the United States in the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia; a territory to which no nation, unless it may have been Spain, could, with any show of justice, dispute their right. They had acquired it by discovery and by exploration, and were now in the act of taking possession. It was in an enterprise undertaken for such a purpose, that Thompson, in hastening from Canada to the mouth of the Columbia, descended the north, arbitrarily assumed by Great Britain to be the main branch of this river. The period was far too late to impair the title of either Spain or the United States by any such proceeding.

Mr. Thompson, on his return, was accompanied by a party from

Astoria, under Mr. David Stuart, who established a post at the confluence of the Okinagan with the north branch of the Columbia, about 600 miles above the mouth of the latter.

In the next year, 1812, a second trading post was established by a party from Astoria, on the Spokan, about 650 miles from the Ocean.

It thus appears, that previous to the capture of Astoria by the British, the Americans had extended their possessions up the Columbia 650 miles. The mere intrusion of the North-Western Company into this territory, and the establishment of two or three trading posts in 1811 and 1812, on the head waters of the river, can surely not interfere with or impair the Spanish-American title. What this Company may have done in the intermediate period until the 20th October 1818, the date of the first treaty of joint occupation, is unknown to the Undersigned, from the impenetrable mystery in which they have veiled their proceedings. After the date of this Treaty, neither Great Britain nor the United States could have performed any act affecting their claims to the disputed territory.

To sum up the whole, then, Great Britain cannot rest her claims to the North-West Coast of America upon discovery. As little will her single claim by settlement at Nootka Sound avail her. Even Belsham, her own historian, forty years ago declared it to be certain, from the most authentic information, "that the Spanish flag flying at Nootka was never struck, and that the territory had been virtually relinquished by Great Britain."

The agents of the North-West Company penetrating the continent from Canada in 1806, established their first trading post west of the Rocky Mountains, at Fraser's Lake in the 54th degree of latitude, and this with the trading post established by Thompson, to which the Undersigned has just adverted, and possibly some others afterwards, previous to October 1818, constitutes the claim of Great Britain by actual settlement.

Even British geographers have not doubted our title to the territory in dispute. There is a large and splendid globe now in the Department of State, recently received from London and published by Malby and Company, manufacturers and publishers to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which assigns this territory to the United States.

Upon the whole, from the most careful and ample examination which the Undersigned has been able to bestow upon the subject, he is satisfied that the Spanish-American title now held by the United States, embracing the whole territory between the parallels of 42° and $54^{\circ} 40'$, is the best in existence to this entire region, and that the claim of Great Britain to any portion of it has no sufficient foundation.

Notwithstanding such was, and still is, the opinion of the President, yet, in the spirit of compromise and concession, and in deference to the action of his predecessors, the Undersigned, in obedience to his instructions, proposed to the British Plenipotentiary to settle the controversy by dividing the territory in dispute by the 49th parallel of latitude, offering at the same time to make free to Great Britain, any port or ports on Vancouver's Island south of this latitude which the British Government might desire. The British Plenipotentiary has correctly suggested that the free navigation of the Columbia River was not embraced in this proposal to Great Britain; but, on the other hand, the use of free ports on the southern extremity of this island had not been included in former offers.

Such a proposition as that which has been made, never would have been authorized by the President had this been a new question.

Upon his accession to office he found the present negotiation pending. It had been instituted in the spirit and upon the principle of compromise. Its object was, as avowed by the negotiators, not to demand the whole territory in dispute for either country; but, in the language of the first protocol, "to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon Territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean."

Placed in this position, and considering that Presidents Monroe and

Adams had, on former occasions, offered to divide the territory in dispute by extending the 49th parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean, he felt it to be his duty not abruptly to arrest the negotiation, but so far to yield his own opinion as once more to make a similar offer.

Not only respect for the conduct of his predecessors, but a sincere and anxious desire to promote peace and harmony between the two countries, influenced him to pursue this course. The Oregon Question presents the only cloud which intercepts the prospect of a long career of mutual friendship and beneficial commerce between the two nations, and this cloud he desired to remove.

These are the reasons which actuated the President to offer a proposition so liberal to Great Britain.

And how has the proposition been received by the British Plenipotentiary? It has been rejected, without even a reference to his own Government. Nay more, the British Plenipotentiary, to use his own language, "trusts that the American Plenipotentiary will be prepared to offer some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon Question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government."

Under such circumstances, the Undersigned is instructed by the President to say, that he owes it to his own country, and a just appreciation of her title to the Oregon Territory, to withdraw this proposition to the British Government, which had been made under his direction, and it is hereby accordingly withdrawn.

In taking this necessary step, the President still cherishes the hope that this long-pending controversy may yet be finally adjusted in such a manner as not to disturb the peace or interrupt the harmony now so happily subsisting between the countries.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

No. 30.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 28, 1845.

UNLESS Mr. Buchanan should be disposed to renew his late proposition, which is greatly to be desired, there remains for us but one course to pursue, and that is, to urge again in pressing terms the expediency of a reference of the whole case to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

In the present temper of the public mind in the United States, it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that a resort to arbitration is the most prudent, and perhaps the only feasible, step which both Governments could take, and the best calculated to allay the existing effervescence of popular feelings which might otherwise expose both nations to the hazard of a rupture upon a point which, however its importance may be magnified by national pride or popular passion on both sides, is in reality but of comparatively small public value or interest to either party; and certainly not one upon which wise and patriotic Governments would wish to stake the peace and happiness of their people.

It is probable that you may have already taken this step; but if you should not yet have done so, I have to desire that you will present without delay to the United States' Government an official note proposing a reference of the whole question of an equitable division of the territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State. In that note you will not fail to express the deep regret which is felt by Her Majesty's Government at the failure of all their efforts to effect a friendly settlement of the conflicting claims by direct negotiation between the two Governments. Her Majesty's Government are still persuaded that great advantages

would have resulted to both parties from such a mode of settlement, had it been practicable; and they rejoice that they cannot charge themselves with having caused its failure. The proposal which you are now instructed to make, is a proof of our confidence in the justice of our own claims; but it is a proof also of our readiness to incur the risk of a great sacrifice, for the preservation of peace and of our friendly relations with the United States. It is made in a spirit of moderation and fairness of which the world will judge. Should the Government of the United States reject this proposal, and at the same time virtually refuse to settle our differences by means of direct negotiation, in a matter which cannot be said to affect the honour or the essential interests of either party, they will render themselves deeply responsible. Be the consequences what they may, Her Majesty's Government will have no choice but to maintain unimpaired those rights which they believe Great Britain to possess, and which they had in vain sought to make the subject of equitable compromise.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen. — (Received December 29.)

My Lord, Washington, December 2, 1845.
I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit copies of the President's message to Congress, communicated this day.

[illegible]

Extract from the President's Message of December 2, 1845.

MY attention was early directed to the negotiation which, on the 4th of March, last, I found pending at Washington between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon Territory. Three several attempts had been previously made to settle the questions in dispute between the two countries by negotiation upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

(C) These negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, 1824, and 1826; the two first under the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, resulted in the Convention of the 20th of October of that year. By the Third Article of that Convention, it was agreed, "that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two High Contracting Parties may have to any part of the said country; nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the High Contracting Parties in that respect being, to prevent disputes and differences among themselves." The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the Convention of 1818 was left unchanged.

The negotiation of 1826 having also failed to effect an adjustment by

compromise, resulted in the Convention of August the 6th 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, the provisions of the Third Article of the Convention of the 20th of October 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the Contracting Parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 20th day of October 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other Contracting Party, to annul and abrogate this Convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated, after the expiration of the said term of notice." In these attempts to adjust the controversy, the parallel of the 49th degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia River south of that latitude. The parallel of the 49th degree, from the Rocky Mountains to its intersection with the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In October 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and 1826. Thus stood the question, when the negotiation was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington; and on the 23rd of August 1844, was formally opened, under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiations, it was based upon principles of "compromise;" and the avowed purpose of the parties was, ~~to treat of the~~ to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon Territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean." Accordingly, on the 26th of August 1844, the British Plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon Territory by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, from the Rocky Mountains to the point of its intersection with the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia River, and thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common by both parties; the country south of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain. At the same time, he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's Harbour inclusive, to Wood's Canal; and to make free to the United States any port or ports south of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main land, or on Quadra and Vancouver's Island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British, and rejected by the American Government in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American Plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British Plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British Plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for "an equitable adjustment of the question."

When I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled conviction that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon Territory upon any principle of public law recognised by nations, yet, in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding Administrations to adjust the question on the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off. In consideration, too, that under the Conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long-pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which

had given birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British Plenipotentiary, who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon Question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government." The proposition thus offered and rejected, repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding Administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great Britain, as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia River. The right of any foreign Power to the free navigation of any of our rivers through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the cap of Quadra and Vancouver's Island south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon Territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this Government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy.

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit, Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the Convention of 1827 which is still in force. The faith of treaties in their letter and spirit, has ever been, and I trust will ever be, scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that Convention, a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the Convention of the 6th of August 1827.

It will become proper for Congress to determine what legislation they can in the mean time adopt, without violating this Convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional Government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance, and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British subjects in that territory, by their Act of July the 2nd, 1821, "for regulating the fur trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America." By this Act Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects engaged in the fur trade in that territory. By it, the courts of the Province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal, justices of the peace and other judicial officers were authorized to

be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that province, and to "sit and hold Courts of Record for the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanours not made the subject of capital punishment; and also of civil cases, where the cause of action shall not "exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds."

Subsequent to the date of this Act of Parliament, a grant was made from the "British Crown" to the Hudson's Bay Company of the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in the Oregon Territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion "of the subjects of any foreign States who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign States respectively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade."

It is much to be regretted, that, while under this Act British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens in the same territory have enjoyed no such protection from their Government. At the same time, the result illustrates the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory. They have made no appeal to arms, but have peacefully fortified themselves in their new homes by the adoption of republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond it.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the Government to its citizens in that distant region, make it our duty, as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose, I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency and such sub-agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond the Rocky Mountains.

For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory.

It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale-ships in the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of inter-changing intelligence, without great delay, between our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable; and the importance of establishing such a mail at least once a-month, is submitted to the favourable consideration of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at their present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other measure may be adopted, consistently with the Convention of 1827, for the security of our rights, and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers, who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. To doubt whether they will obtain such grants as soon as the Convention between the United States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's

notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made, consistently with the spirit of that Convention.

The recommendations which I have made as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honour and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is a part of the North American continent to which it is confidently affirmed the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British Plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon Territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbours on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honour. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place between the two Governments during the late negotiation.

No. 32.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 16, 1846.)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 29, 1845.

I HAVE the honour herewith to inclose a copy of an official note, which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 28th November, I presented, two days ago, to Mr. Buchanan, proposing a reference of the whole question of an equitable division of the Oregon Territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

I did not put this note into Mr. Buchanan's hands, until I had, as likewise contemplated by your Lordship's instructions, ascertained from him that there was no disposition on the part of the United States' Government to renew their late proposal.

He read the note over in my presence, and then proceeded to say, that in point of form and language there was nothing in it to object to; but that his impression was, that the President would not accept the proposal, and furthermore, that if the President did accept it, it would not receive the sanction of the Senate.

Nevertheless, he went on to say that the matter was too grave to be lightly dealt with; that it required and would receive the most serious attention of the Cabinet, and consequently that it would be some days before he should be prepared to give me an answer.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.
Washington, December 27, 1845.

AN attentive consideration of the present state of affairs with reference to the Oregon Question, has determined the British Government to instruct the Undersigned, &c., again to represent, in pressing terms, to the Government of the United States, the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

Her Majesty's Government deeply regret the failure of all their efforts to effect a friendly settlement of the conflicting claims by direct negotiation between the two Governments. They are still persuaded that great advantages would have resulted to both parties from such a mode of settlement had it been practicable; but there are difficulties now in the way of that course of proceeding, which it might be tedious to remove, while the importance of an early settlement seems to become at each moment more urgent.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government think that a resort to arbitration is the most prudent, and perhaps the only feasible, step which could be taken, and the best calculated to allay the existing effervescence of popular feeling, which might otherwise greatly embarrass the efforts of both Governments to preserve a friendly understanding between the two countries.

The Government of the United States will see in the proposal which the Undersigned is thus instructed to make, a proof of the confidence of the British Government in the justice of their own claim. They will also see in it a proof of the readiness of the British Government to incur the risk of a great sacrifice for the preservation of peace and of their friendly relations with the United States. It is made in a spirit of moderation and fairness, of which the world will judge.

The British Government confidently hope that the Government of the United States will not reject a proposal made with such a friendly intention and for a purpose so holy.

There is nothing in it, they are convinced, not perfectly compatible with the strictest regard for the honour and just interests of both parties, particularly when it is considered of what small value to either is the portion of territory which in reality forms the subject of controversy, compared with the importance of preserving a state of peace and good-will between two such nations.

The Undersigned, &c.,
(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

No. 33.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 28.)

(Extract.) Washington, January 3, 1846.

I HASTEN to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed copy of a note which I received this morning from Mr. Buchanan, containing the answer of the United States' Government to the proposal which I was lately instructed by your Lordship to make, for referring the whole question of an equitable partition of the Oregon Territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

Inclosure in No. 33.

*Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.**Department of State,
Washington, January 3, 1846.*

THE Undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, dated the 27th ultimo, by which, under instructions from his Government, he proposes to the Government of the United States the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of that (the Oregon) territory to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

The Undersigned has submitted this note to the President, who, after having bestowed upon it that respectful consideration so eminently due to any proposition emanating from the British Government, has instructed him to give it the following answer.

The British Government do not propose to refer to arbitration the question of the title to the Oregon Territory, claimed by the two Powers respectively. It is a proposition to refer to a friendly Sovereign or State merely the partition or equitable division of that territory between the parties. It assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and thus takes for granted the very question in dispute. Under this proposition, the very terms of the submission would contain an express acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole before the arbitrator. This, too, in the face of the note of the Undersigned to Mr. Pakenham, of the 30th August last, by which the President had asserted in the most solemn form the title of the United States to the whole territory. Even if there were not other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition, this alone would be deemed sufficient by the President.

The President heartily concurs with the British Government in their regret that all attempts to settle the Oregon Question by negotiation have hitherto failed. He cannot, however, concur with that Government in the opinion that a resort to arbitration on the terms proposed would be followed by happier consequences. On the contrary, he believes that any attempt to refer this question to a third Power, would only involve it in new difficulties.

In declining this proposition, the President refers to the sentiment expressed in the note of the Undersigned of the 30th August last, to which allusion has already been made, that "he cherishes the hope that this long-pending controversy may yet be finally adjusted, in such a manner as not to disturb the peace, or interrupt the harmony now so happily subsisting between the two nations."

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

No. 34.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 15.)

(Extract.)

Washington, January 29, 1846.

WITH my despatch of the 5th instant, I had the honour to transmit a copy of the answer which I had received from Mr. Buchanan to the note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 28th November, I addressed to him on 29th of last month,

proposing that the whole question of an equitable division of the Oregon Territory should be referred to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

The objection of the United States' Government to that proposal seemed to rest principally, although not exclusively, on the fact that according to the terms of the proposed reference, the United States would be denied the power to claim the whole territory before the arbitrator.

My reply to Mr. Buchanan's note was a simple acknowledgment of its receipt, adding that I should take an early opportunity to transmit it to Her Majesty's Government.

On further reflection, however, it occurred to me that, in the present state of affairs, it might be advantageous to give further proof of a desire, if possible, to effect an amicable settlement of the question, by inquiring of Mr. Buchanan whether, supposing Her Majesty's Government to entertain no objection to such a course of proceeding, it would suit the views of the United States' Government to refer, not the question of an equitable division of the territory, but the question of title to the whole, to arbitration; and even to go so far as to suggest that, if the Government of the United States objected to the arbitration of a friendly Sovereign or State, some other mode of adjustment on the principle of arbitration might be adopted for the accomplishment of the object desired.

For this purpose I delivered to Mr. Buchanan, on the 16th instant, the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy. I humbly hope that, in the step I have thus taken, I shall not have acted contrary to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, January 16, 1846.

WITH an anxious desire to contribute, by every means in his power, to a satisfactory conclusion of the question pending between the two Governments respecting Oregon, the Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, &c., has reflected on the contents of the note addressed to him on the 3rd instant by the Secretary of State of the United States, in answer to that which the Undersigned had the honour to address to him on the 27th of last month.

The note of the Undersigned proposed to the Government of the United States, that the whole question of an equitable partition of the Oregon Territory should be referred to the arbitration of some friendly Sovereign or State.

In his answer, the Secretary of State informed the Undersigned that this proposition could not be accepted. That it did not propose to refer to arbitration the question of the title to the Oregon Territory, claimed by the two Powers respectively. That in proposing to refer to a friendly Sovereign or State merely the partition or equitable division of the territory between the parties, it assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and thus takes for granted the very question in dispute. That under this proposition, the very terms of the submission would contain an acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole territory before the arbitrator; and this, too, the Secretary of State goes on to observe, in the face of his note to the Undersigned of 30th August, by which the President had asserted in the most solemn form the title of the United States to the whole territory.

It is not the purpose of the Undersigned, in the present note, to renew the discussion as to the title of either party, Great Britain or the United States, to the whole or to any part of the Oregon Territory. He

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must, however, beg leave, with reference to the observation which he has just quoted, to remind the United States' Secretary of State that if the Government of the United States have formally advanced a claim to the whole of the Oregon Territory, it is no less certain that Great Britain has in a manner equally formal declared that she too has rights in the Oregon Territory incompatible with the exclusive claim advanced by the United States.

This declaration arising from a conviction equally sincere will, the Undersigned is persuaded, be viewed with the same consideration by the Government of the United States as they expect that their own declaration should receive at the hands of Great Britain.

This premised, the object of the Undersigned in addressing to Mr. Buchanan the present communication, is to ascertain from him whether, supposing the British Government to entertain no objection to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States' Government to refer to arbitration, not as has already been proposed, the question of an equitable partition of the territory, but the question of title in either of the two Powers to the whole territory, subject of course to the condition that if neither should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should in that case be assigned to each that portion of territory which would in the opinion of the arbitrating Power be called for by a just appreciation of their respective claims.

The Undersigned has suggested a reference on the above principle, to some friendly Sovereign or State. This the Undersigned believes to be the course usually followed in such cases, it is that which has already been resorted to by the two Governments, and more than once. But there may be other forms of arbitration perhaps more agreeable to the Government of the United States.

There might be, for instance, a Mixed Commission, with an umpire appointed by common consent, or there might be a Board composed of the most distinguished civilians and jurists of the time appointed in such a manner as should bring all pending questions to the decision of the most enlightened, impartial, and independent minds.

In the present position of affairs, and feeling how much the interest of both countries requires an early as well as an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties, the Undersigned earnestly invites the Secretary of State to take the subject of this note into consideration, with a view to such an arrangement on the principle of arbitration, as may seem to the Government of the United States to be most just, wise, and expedient.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.

No. 35.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 3, 1846.

I HAVE much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by Her Majesty's Government of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th January, you took, and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining clearly and authoritatively whether the United States' Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon Question on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

In thus acting, you have in the most judicious and satisfactory manner anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward to you on this subject.

We have now nothing to do but to await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. Should that reply however be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may yet be brought to an amicable issue by means of direct negotiation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening. If not, it will then be for Her Majesty's Government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 36.

Mr. Pakenham to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 3.)

My Lord,

Washington, February 5, 1846.

I HAVE the honour herewith to inclose a copy of a note which I received yesterday from Mr. Buchanan, in answer to that which I addressed to him on the 16th of January, of which I had the honour to transmit a copy with my despatch of the 29th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham.

*Department of State,
Washington, February 4, 1846.*

THE Undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Pakenham, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, dated on the 16th ultimo, by which he again proposes a reference of the Oregon Question to arbitration. Under his present proposition, the powers of the arbitrator would not as in his last, be limited in terms to the division of the territory between the parties, but would extend to the question of their conflicting titles. There is, however, a condition annexed to this offer which exposes it to the same objection in point of fact, if not in form, which was prominently presented in the answer of the Undersigned to Mr. Pakenham's last proposal. This condition is, "that if neither (party) should be found in the opinion of the arbitrator to possess a complete title to the whole territory, there should, in that case, be assigned to each that portion of territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating power, be called for by a just appreciation of the respective claims of each." If the Government of the United States should consent to an arbitration upon such a condition, this might and probably would be construed into an intimation, if not a direct invitation, to the arbitrator to divide the territory between the parties. Were it possible for the President, under any circumstances, to consent to refer the subject to arbitration, the title, and the title alone, detached from every other consideration, is the only question which could be submitted. If not confined to a single point, so strong is the natural disposition of arbitrators to please both parties, that in almost every instance, whether of national or individual controversies, they make a compromising award. We have a memorable example of this in our last arbitration with Great Britain.

Notwithstanding that the arbitrator, under the terms of the submission, was clearly and explicitly confined to the decision of which was the line of highlands described in the Treaty of Peace of 1783; yet, instead of pursuing any range of highlands whatever, he advised that the line should run along the bed of a river; and actually divided the territory in dispute between the parties by "the middle of the deepest channel of the St. John's."

The Undersigned might content himself, in answer to the present proposition, with a reference to the observations contained in his last note to Mr. Pakenham of the 3rd ultimo. In that it was plainly intimated not only that there are "other conclusive reasons for declining the proposition," independently of the one which had been prominently stated, but it was expressly asserted, as the belief of the President, "that any attempt to refer this question to a third Power would only involve it in new difficulties."

The Undersigned will however proceed to state a simple reason, which, apart from the intrinsic difficulty of selecting a suitable arbitrator, as well as other considerations that might be adduced, is conclusive on the mind of the President against a reference of this question to arbitration in any form which can be devised, no matter what may be the character of the arbitrator—whether sovereign, citizen, or subject. This reason is, that he does not believe the territorial rights of this nation to be a proper subject for arbitration. It may be true that, under peculiar circumstances, if the interest at stake were comparatively small, and if both parties stood upon an equal footing, there might be no insuperable objection to such a course. But what is the extent of territory in dispute on the present occasion? It embraces nearly thirteen degrees of latitude along the north-west coast of the Pacific, and stretches eastward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Within its limits several powerful and prosperous States of the Union may be embraced. It lies contiguous, on this continent, to the acknowledged territory of the United States, and is destined, at no distant day, to be peopled by our citizens. This territory presents the avenue through which the commerce of our Western States can be profitably conducted with Asia and the western coasts of this continent, and its ports, the only harbours belonging to the United States to which our numerous whalers and other vessels in that region can resort. And yet, vast as are its dimensions, it contains not a single safe and commodious harbour from its southern extremity until we approach the 49th parallel of latitude.

It is far from the intention of the Undersigned again to open the discussion of the conflicting claims of the two Powers to the Oregon Territory. It is sufficient for him to state the continued conviction of the President, that the United States hold the best title in existence to the whole of this territory. Under this conviction he cannot consent to jeopard for his country all the great interests involved, and by any possibility, however remote, to deprive the Republic of all the good harbours on the coast, by referring the question to arbitration.

Neither is the territory in dispute of equal, or nearly equal, value to the two Powers. Whilst it is invaluable to the United States, it is of comparatively small importance to Great Britain. To her Oregon would be but a distant colonial possession of doubtful value, and which, from the natural progress of human events, she would not probably long enough enjoy to derive from it essential benefits; whilst to the United States it would become an integral and essential portion to the Republic. The gain to Great Britain, she would never sensibly feel, whilst the loss to the United States would be irreparable.

The Undersigned is perfectly aware that such considerations can have no bearing upon the question of the title of either party. They are presented solely for the purpose of explaining the views of the President in his refusal to adopt any measure which should withdraw our title from the control of the Government and the people of the United States, and place it within the discretion of any arbitrator, no matter how intelligent and respectable.

The President cordially concurs with the Government of Great Britain in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted. Of this he has given the strongest proof before the whole world. He believes that as there are no two nations on the earth more closely bound together by the ties of commerce, so there are none who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

No. 37.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 3, 6 P. M., 1846.

SINCE my preceding despatch of this day's date, was written, I have received your despatch of 5th February with its inclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection by the United States' Government, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon Question to arbitration.

There is of course no time before the departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision as now announced.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

ABERDEEN.

TREATY

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON BOUNDARY.

Signed at Washington, June 15, 1846.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1846.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

T R E A T Y
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON BOUNDARY.

Signed at Washington, June 15, 1846.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, July 17, 1846.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and The United States of America, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the Sovereignty and Government of the Territory on the North-west Coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two Parties over the said Territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on Her part, appointed the Right Honourable Richard Pakenham, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers, James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing Treaties and Conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean: provided however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both Parties.

ARTICLE II.

From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia River, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the

same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers; it being understood, that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open.

In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood, that nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present Treaty.

ARTICLE III.

In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the First Article of this Treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia River, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States' Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE V.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

RICHARD PAKENHAM.	(L.S.)
JAMES BUCHANAN.	(L.S.)

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS,

AND

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1.	1846. Jan. 22.	Public Income and Expenditure.	Account of the Public Income and Expenditure, 1845; together with the Balances in the Exchequer at the Commencement and the Termination of the Year; and the Amounts of Funded or Unfunded Debt created or redeemed in the Year - - }	XXV. 163.	9 Vict.
2.	- 23.	Public Works (Ireland) - [Sir Thomas Fremantle and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland - - - }	III. 189.	c. 1.
3.	- 26.	Drainage (Ireland) - - [Sir Thomas Fremantle and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend the Acts for promoting the Drainage of Lands and Improvement of Navigation and Water Power in connection with such Drainage in Ireland, and to afford Facilities for increased Employment for the Labouring Classes in Works of Drainage during the present Year - }	II. 47.	
4.	- 29.	Elections - - - -	Mr. Speaker's Warrant for the Appointment of Members to serve in the General Committee of Elections for 1846 - - }	XXXIII. 141.	
5.	- 31.	Public Works (Ireland) - [Sir Thomas Fremantle and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland [as amended by the Committee] - - - - }	III. 201.	c. 1.
6.	- -	Factories - - - - [Lord Ashley and Mr. J. Fielden.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to Labour in Factories - - - - }	II. 173.	
7.	- -	Bread - - - -	Price, 1st November 1845, of the best Wheaten Bread in London, per lb.; of Wheaten Flour and Wheat; Return from Consuls of the Price of Bread on 1st November 1845, per lb.; of the best Flour of which such Bread is manufactured; and of the Price of Wheat - }	XLIV. 31.	
8.	- -	Appeals, Quarter Sessions -	Abstract of a Return of the Number of Appeals to the Quarter Sessions against Convictions by Justices of the Peace, 1844 - - - - }	XXXIII. 153.	
9.	- -	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Returns from the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; and showing, for 1842, 1843 and 1844, the Number of Candidates examined in each College, Society or University for Diplomas or Licenses in Medicine and Surgery; the Numbers of such Diplomas granted; and a Definition of the Rights and Privileges which such Diplomas or Licenses have conferred on their Possessors - - }	XXXIII. 473.	
10.	- -	Summary Convictions -	Return from the Clerks of the Peace in England and Wales of the Number of Summary Convictions filed with them, Michaelmas 1844 - - - - }	XXXIV. 499.	

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	1846.				9Vict.
11.	Jan. 29.	Piers and Harbours - -	Tolls now authorized to be levied for the Maintenance of any Piers or Harbours in the United Kingdom on passing Vessels; Amount of Tolls; Period at which authorized to be levied, and Time during which they are to be continued; Amount of Tolls each Year, 1838-1844	XLV. 507.	
12.	- -	Clerks of the Peace - -	Fees or Payments taken or demanded from Defendants in Misdemeanor, by the Clerks of the Peace and Clerks of Assize at Sessions and Assizes, which have been held in the present Year - - -	XXXIII. 299.	
13.	Feb. 2.	Charitable Bequests - - [Lord John Manners, Lord Clive and Mr. C. Buller.]	Bill to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Disposition of Property for Pious and Charitable Purposes - - -	I. 229.	
14.	- -	Poor Rates and Local Taxation.	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates in England and Wales, 1826-1833-1841; distinguishing the Amount levied on Landed Property and Dwelling-houses, &c.; also, Annual Value of Real Property assessed to the Poor Rate, 1841; Total Amount of Local Taxation in Great Britain and Ireland, as far as it can be ascertained - - -	XL. 51.	
15.	- -	Fisheries (Ireland) - - [Sir Thomas Fremantle and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to encourage the Sea Fisheries of Ireland, by promoting and aiding with Grants of Public Money the Construction of Piers, Harbours and other Works	II. 195.	c. 3.
16.	- -	Corn - - - -	Quantity of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flour imported into Great Britain from Ireland, 1842-1845, distinguishing each Year; similar Return from 5th July 1845 to January 1846 - - - -	XLIV. 547.	
17.	- 3.	Local Taxation - - -	Returns relating to Local Taxation; viz., Poor Rates, County Rates, Highways and Church Rates (Reprint of a Paper of 1839) - - - -	XL. 1.	
18.	- -	East Indies - - -	Act passed by the President of the Council of India by the Governor-General in Council, 1844 - - - -	XXXI. 33.	
19.	- -	Navy - - - -	Account of the Naval Receipt and Expenditure, 1844-45, laid before the House of Commons by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, by Act of Parliament; with the Additions of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts - - - -	XXVI. 249.	
20.	- -	Metropolis Police - -	Account showing the Sums received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, Police Superannuation Fund and Police Courts in 1845 - -	XXXIV. 795.	
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	1846.				9 Vict.
23.	Feb. 4.	National Debt - - -	Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of £. 4,143,891. 3. 2., 1845, by the Commissioners appointed for the Reduction of the National Debt - -	XXV. 193.	
24.	- -	Northern Lighthouses - -	Abstract of the Receipts and Payments on account of the Duties levied for the Northern Lighthouses, 1844 - -	XLIV. 397.	
25.	- -	Cattle - - -	Account of all Cattle, Sheep and Swine imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from 20th October 1845 to 5th January 1846 - - - - -	XLIV. 91.	
26.	- -	Isle of Man - - -	Copy of Treasury Warrant authorizing the Admission of Articles into the Isle of Man Duty free - - - - -	XLIV. 375.	
27.	- -	Bank Notes - - -	Notes in Circulation of the Bank of England, and of other Banks of Issue in the United Kingdom; Account of the Quarterly Averages of the Weekly Liabilities - - - - -	XXV. 203.	
28.	- -	Potatoes (Ireland) - -	Copy of the Report of Dr. Playfair and of Mr. Lindley, on the present state of the Irish Potato Crop, and on the Prospect of approaching Scarcity - - - -	XXXVII. 33.	
29.	- 5.	Chiltern Hundreds - -	Applications for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds received from any Member of Parliament during the present Session; Date of Appointment where such Applications have been complied with -	XXXIII. 143.	
30.	- -	Citations (Scotland) - - [Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to remove Doubts concerning Citations in Scotland - - - - -	I. 343.	c. 67.
31.	- -	Burghs (Scotland) - - [Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the Abolition of the exclusive Privilege of Trading in Burghs in Scotland	II. 165.	c. 17.
32.	- -	Roman Catholics - - [Mr. Watson, Lord J. Manners and Mr. Bickham Escott.]	Bill for the further Repeal of Enactments imposing Pains and Penalties upon Her Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, on account of their Religion - - -	III. 589.	
33.	- -	Potatoes (Ireland) - -	Extract of a Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into matters connected with the Failure of the Potato Crop - -	XXXVII. 35.	
34.	- 6.	Customs - - -	Duties received in the last Financial Year on each of the several Articles enumerated in the Resolutions of January 1846; specifying the Rate then levied, and the Rate where the same is proposed to be altered, showing the Aggregate of Duties so received - - - - -	XLIV. 303.	
35.	- -	Ecclesiastical Commission -	First general Report to Her Majesty from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - - - -	XXIV. 183.	
36.	- 9.	Van Diemen's Land - -	Extracts of Correspondence between the Secretary of State and that Colony on the subject of Convict Discipline, and Relief of that Country from the Pressure on its Resources; of the Convict Population, and of the Charges hitherto sustained for Local Police and Gaols -	XXIX. 291.	

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	1846.				9 Vict.
37.	Feb. 9.	County Works Presentments (Ireland). [Sir James Graham and Mr. Young.]	Bill to authorize Grand Juries in Ireland, at the Spring Assizes of the present Year, to appoint Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; to empower such Sessions to make Presentments for County Works, and to provide Funds for the execution of such Works; and also to provide for the more prompt Payment of Contractors for Works under Grand Jury Present- ments in Ireland - - - - -	I. 489.	c. 2.
38.	- -	Shannon Navigation - - -	Total Advances as Loans to each County to 1846; Rate of Interest and Amount received by Treasurers of Counties as Interest and Capital; outstanding Amounts; also, Sums remitted by Indi- viduals in Repayment of Amounts of Advances from the Shannon Commis- sioners - - - - -	XLII. 377.	
39.	- -	Stamp Offices - - -	Names and Number of Persons employed as Stampers in each of the Stamp Offices in London, Edinburgh and Dublin; spe- cifying the Amount of the Salary paid to each Person in each Office, and their Length of Service respectively - - -	XXV. 59.	
40.	- -	Mint - - - - -	Supplies remaining in the Mint; Sums ad- vanced to the Master of the Mint for the Purchase of Bullion for Coinage; showing Amount of such Purchases and Seigno- rage accruing, and Loss on Worn Silver; also, Cash received in Payment for the Coin delivered at the Mint Office for the Public Service; Sums paid for use of Consolidated Fund in 1844 - - -	XXV. 467.	
41.	- 10.	Railway Bills - - -	Second Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills - - - - -	XIII. 5.	
41.-I.	- 5.	Ditto - - - - -	First Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills - - - - -	XIII. 1.	
42.	- 10.	Railway Bills - - -	First Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - -	XIII. 17.	
43.	- -	Chancery - - - - -	Return from the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, showing the state of the several Funds in his Name, called the Suitors' Fund and the Suitors' Fee Fund, and the Charges upon the same respectively - - - - -	XXXIII. 215.	
44.	- -	Acts of Parliament - - -	Return of the Number of Acts of Parlia- ment supplied to the Public under the Promulgation Order and to Public De- partments in Great Britain, 1835-1844 -	XXV. 205.	
45.	- -	Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland).	Abstracts of the Accounts of Presentments made by the Grand Juries of the several Counties, Cities and Towns in Ireland, 1845 - - - - -	XLII. 255.	
46.	- -	Committals (Ireland) - -	Returns from the Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace of the several Coun- ties in Ireland, of the Number of Persons committed to the different Gaols thereof for Trial, 1845 - - - - -	XXXV. 1.	
47.	- 12.	Fisheries - - - - -	Reports from the Commissioners for the British Fisheries, of their Proceedings, 1843-44, and from 1844 to 1845 - - -	XXIII. 15.	
48.	- -	Lunatics - - - - -	Copy of Returns made to the Lord Chau- cellor by the Commissioners in Lunacy, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100 - - - - -	XXXIII. 409	

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	1846.				9 Vict.
49.	Feb. 12.	American Tariffs - -	Papers relative to Tariffs published in the United States, 1828; Copy of a Despatch from Mr. Addington to Mr. Secretary Canning, 30th May 1824, and of Mr. Vaughan to Lord Dudley, August 1827 -	XLVIII. 1.	
50.	- 13.	Private Bills - - -	Lists for Committee on Private Bills -	XXXIII. 1.	
51.	- -	Navy - - -	Estimates for 1846-1847 - - -	XXVI. 183	
52.	- -	Navy - - -	Statement of Excess of Expenditure of Her Majesty's Navy, 1844-1845 - -	XXVI. 257.	
53.	- -	Gaol Returns - - -	Copies of all Reports, and of Schedule (B.), transmitted to the Secretary of State under several Acts (Counties, Ridings and Divisions) - - - - -	XXXIV. 187.	
54.	- -	Wheat and Wheat Flour (Canada).	Account of all Wheat and Wheat Flour imported, 1842-1844; Quantity entered for Home Consumption in the same Period; Quantity of Wheat and Wheat Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland from Canada for the same Period; also the Quantity entered for Home Consumption - - - - -	XLIV. 563.	
55.	- -	Public Works (Ireland) -	Statement of Loans and Grants made by Commissioners of Public Works to each County in Ireland, 1844; Sums advanced by the same Commissioners to other Bodies; Statement of several Grants made under various Acts, and showing what Sums were required to be expended in consequence of such Advances - -	XLII. 351.	
56.	- -	Ordnance - - - -	Estimates of the effective and non-effective Ordnance Services, 1846-1847 - -	XXVI. 541.	
57.	- 16.	Trade and Navigation -	Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation; Customs Duties; Tonnage of Vessels, &c. - - - - -	XLIV. 1.	
58.	- -	Grand Jury Presentments for Works (Ireland). [Sir J. Graham and Mr. Young.]	Bill to authorize Grand Juries in Ireland, at the Spring Assizes of the present Year, to appoint Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; to empower such Sessions to make Presentment for County Works; and to provide Funds for the execution of such Works; and also to provide for the more prompt Payment of Contractors for Works under Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	I. 503.	c. 8.
59.	- -	Army - - - -	Estimates of the effective and non-effective Army Services, 1846-1847 - - -	XXVI. 1.	
60.	- -	Salmon Fisheries - - [Sir T. Winnington, Mr. Pakington and Lord R. Grosvenor.]	Bill to regulate the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales - - - -	IV. 7.	
61.	- 17.	Railway Bills - - -	Third Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills - - - -	XIII. 11.	
62.	- -	Friendly Societies - - [Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Hawes.]	Bill to amend an Act, 4 & 5 Will. 4, relating to Friendly Societies - - -	II. 239.	c. 27.
63.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copy of Warrant, &c. by which H. S. Chapman was appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Wellington, in New Zealand, 1843 - - - - -	XXX. 447.	

Sess. N ^o	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
64.	1846. Feb. 17.	Poor Rates and Population -	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates ; Ratio which Amount levied bore to the Population in each County, 1813, 1824, 1834, 1844 ; Amount levied in England, excepting certain Counties, 1826 and 1841 ; distinguishing Amount levied on each species of Property ; Account of Medical Relief in each County, under Regulation of Poor Law Commissioners, 1843, 1844, 1845 ; Total Cost of Relief to Poor in each Union - - - }	XXXVI. 133.	9 Vict.
65.	- 18.	Bankruptcy - - -	Amount transferred and paid out as Dividends ; Amount paid by Order of Court, 1844-1845 ; Unappropriated Balance on various Accounts ; Amount of Salaries, Compensations or Allowances paid out of the Funds - - - - - }	XXXIII. 157.	
66.	- -	Queen Anne's Bounty -	Account of all Monies received and disbursed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, 1843 - - - - - }	XXV. 515.	
67.	- 19.	Ship "Amphion" - -	Expense of taking the Amphion's Bow down, to put on Mr. White's Bow, &c., and other Alterations, to enable her to point her Main-deck Guns right ahead - }	XXVI. 481.	
68.	- -	Cattle - - -	Number and Description of each kind of Live Cattle and other Animals imported into the United Kingdom, 1845 - - }	XLIV. 95.	
69.	- 20.	Railway Bills - - -	Second Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - }	XIII. 19.	
70.	- -	Port of London - - -	Return of the Amount of Dues for Harbour Service which have entered the Port of London, 1836-1844 ; and of the Number of Tons of Coals imported during that Period ; also, of Tons of Ballast removed in each Year - - - - - }	XLIV. 403.	
71.	- -	Legacy Duty - - -	Return of the Capital on which Legacy Duty has been paid, 1845, in the United Kingdom ; with an Abstract of the Total Amount under each Rate since 1797 ; Revenue of United Kingdom, 1845, for Stamp Duty upon Legacies, Probates, Administrations and Testamentary Inventories - - - - - }	XXV. 397.	
72.	- -	French Fishing Vessels -	Communication from the Board of Trade to the Commissioners of Customs, as to the Interpretation of the 13th Article of the Convention with France, relative to the Examination of French Fishing Vessels }	XLV. 375.	
73.	- 23.	Railway Bills - - -	Third Report from Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - - }	XIII. 21.	
74.	- -	Corn - - -	Quantity of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Wheat Flour and Oatmeal, imported since 5th January 1846 - - - - - }	XLIV. 549.	
75.	- -	Poor Law - - -	Letter and General Rule issued by Poor Law Commissioners, relative to the Employment of Paupers in grinding Bones ; with Copies of any Answers from the several Boards of Guardians, remonstrating against such General Rules - - - }	XXXVI. 27.	

Sess. Nº	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
	1846.				9 Vict.
76.	Feb. 24.	Joint Stock Banks - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to regulate Joint Stock Banks in Scot- land and Ireland - - - - }	II. 353.	c. 75.
77.	- -	Elections - - - - [Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Roebuck.]	Bill to define the Notice of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Cities, Towns or Boroughs in Ireland - - }	II. 117.	c. 30.
78.	- -	Police (Ireland) - - -	Number of Policemen employed as Servants by Inspectors-General and other Of- ficers; Number of Policemen acting as Clerks; and distinguishing each Employ- ment, Pay and Allowances; Annual Ex- pense of Officers' Servants, &c.; and An- nual Expense of Servants, Clerks and Messengers - - - - }	XLII. 349.	
79.	- -	Bastards (Ireland) - - -	Number of Women having Illegitimate Children; also, Number of Illegitimate Children relieved in each of the several Poor-houses of Ireland, 1845 - - }	XLII. 273.	
80.	- -	Oxford and Cambridge Uni- versities.	Returns relative to Professors of the Uni- versities included in the annual Votes of Miscellaneous Services; Names of Pro- fessors; Number of Lectures, and Num- ber of Pupils; Statutes of the Univer- sity as to Attendances; Emoluments of Professors; Offices held by Professors; Cases in which two Professorships on the same Subject exist - - - - }	XXXII. 765.	
81.	- -	Soap - - - - -	Accounts of all Soap made in each Town of Great Britain; Soap exported and im- ported, and Allowances and Drawbacks thereon; Convictions for defrauding the Revenue arising from Soap; also, Num- ber of Licenses granted - - - }	XLIV. 413.	
82.	- -	Bricks - - - - -	Return of the Duties paid upon Bricks in theseveral Excise Collections in England, 1839-1845 - - - - - }	XXV. 209.	
83.	- 26.	Colonial Ships - - - -	Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the North American Colonial Association, on the subject of Admission of Colonial- built Ships to the Privilege of British Registry, and of the Reply thereto - }	XLV. 351.	
84.	- -	Railway Bills - - - -	Fourth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - }	XIII. 27.	
85.	- -	East Indies - - - -	Papers respecting the late Hostilities on the North-Western Frontier of India - - }	XXXI. 161.	
86.	- -	Public Works (Ireland) - [Sir J. Graham and Mr. Young.]	Bill for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland - - - }	III. 211.	c. 1.
87.	- -	Factories - - - - -	Number and Names of Persons summoned for Offences against the Factory Acts, 1845, specifying the Date of the Con- viction or Hearing; Place of Hearing; also, Summary of the Total Number of In- formations and Convictions, and Amount of Penalties and Costs - - - }	XXXIV. 501.	
88.	- -	Isle of Man - - - - -	Correspondence or Extracts of Corres- pondence on the subject of a Reform of the House of Keys, in the Isle of Man; Extracts of Correspondence on the sub- ject of the Nomination of Colonel James Campbell as a Member of the House of Keys; Copy of the Oath or Declaration taken by Members of the House on their Admission - - - - - }	XXXIII. 319.	

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89.	1846. Feb. 26.	Jurors (Westmeath) - -	Returns of the Grand Panel returned for Assizes, 1845; also, of the Names of Jurors challenged by the several Prisoners in each Case tried at Westmeath Special Commission - - - -	XLII. 315.	9 Vict.
90.	- -	Lunatic Asylums - -	Persons appointed under various Acts to keep Accounts and Monies paid out of County Rate in various Counties for Lands and Buildings; also, Accounts of Monies borrowed; Charges for Pauper Lunatics; Return of Places which do not contribute to County Lunatic Asylums - - - -	XXXIII. 413.	
91.	- -	Education, Schools (Ireland)	Number of Meetings of Boards of Commissioners of Education; Inspection of Schools by the Board, 1844-1845; Names of Schools of Industry established; Course of Education pursued; Sums expended thereon; Course of Instruction in Diocesan and Royal Schools, 1836-1845; Sums contributed and expended for Establishment and Maintenance of Diocesan Schools, 1836-1845 -	XLII. 195.	
92.	- 27.	Factories - - - - [Mr. Manners Sutton and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend a Clerical Error in an Act of the last Session for regulating the Labour of Children, Young Persons and Women in Print Works - - - -	III. 167.	c. 18.
93.	- -	Farnham Parish (Poor Laws)	Instructions issued by Poor Law Commissioners, for the purpose of uniting the Parish of Farnham with other Parishes; Copy of any Memorial to the Poor Law Commissioners from the Rate-payers of Farnham, remonstrating against such Union or any Interference whatever -	XXXVI. 253.	
94.	- -	Fishing Vessels - - -	British or French Fishing Vessels which have been seized or detained under the Fishing Act; Date of Seizure; Amount of Penalty; Time of Detention in each Case; British Vessels which have been taken into the Port of France since 1839; Amount of Penalty incurred; Time of Detention in each Case - -	XLV. 373.	
95.	Mar. 2.	Turnpike Roads (Scotland) -	Bill, intituled, An Act to prevent Tacksmen of Tolls, or other Persons, being licensed to sell Wine, Ale or Spirituous Liquors at any Toll-bar in Scotland - - -	IV. 483.	
96.	- 6.	Corn - - - - -	Weekly Average Price of Wheat by which the Duty is regulated; also, Weekly Average Price under the Act of 1829; Return from Inspectors of the Quantity of Wheat brought to Market, Four Months ending December 1844 and January 1845; and a like Return for the Month of January 1846 - - -	XLIV. 565.	
97.	- 2.	Shipping (Colonies) - -	Copy of a Letter from J. B. Chapman, Chairman of the Committee of the General Shipowners' Society, February 1845, in reply to the Letter addressed to the Board of Trade by the Committee of the North American Colonial Association, on the subject of imposing a Tax on the Admission of Colonial-built Ships to the Privilege of British Registry -	XLV. 347.	

Sess. N ^o	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
98.	1846. Mar. 3.	Coal Whippers (London) - [Mr. Greene, Sir G. Clerk and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to continue and amend an Act for es- tablishing an Office for the Benefit of Coal Whippers of the Port of London -	I. 349.	9 Vict. c. 36.
99.	- -	Corn Laws - - - -	Copies of all Memorials or Petitions from Public Bodies to Her Majesty or the Government since September 1845, for the opening of the Ports; particularizing all those which prayed for the Repeal of the Corn Laws; Parties from whom each Petition originated - - - -	XLIV. 529.	
100.	- 6.	Railway Deposits - - [Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Gisborne.]	Bill to amend an Act 1 & 2 Vict. for provid- ing for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament -	III. 283.	c. 20.
101.	- 5.	South Sea Company - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to make further Provisions as to un- claimed Stock and Dividends of the South Sea Company - - - -	IV. 293.	c. 8.
102.	- -	Metropolis Buildings - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill to amend an Act for regulating the Construction and Use of Buildings in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood -	I. 241.	c. 5.
103.	- -	Court of Session (Scotland) -	Number of Causes instituted and decided in the Court of Session of Scotland, 1845; showing the Number of Causes ready for Judgment, but not disposed of at the last of these Dates - - - -	XXXIII. 405.	
104.	- -	Lunacy - - - -	Report to the Lord Chancellor under 5 & 6 Vict. of Visits made and Patients seen, and Number of Miles travelled, by the several Commissioners in Lunacy during Six Months ending 4th February 1846 -	XXXIII. 407.	
105.	- 6.	Pensioners (Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals). [Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir George Cockburn.]	Bill for regulating the Payment of the Out-Pensioners of Greenwich and Chel- sea Hospitals - - - -	III. 49.	c. 10.
106.	- -	Out-Pensioners (Greenwich and Chelsea). [Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir George Cockburn.]	Bill for amending an Act for rendering effective the Services of the Chelsea Out- Pensioners, and extending it to the Out- Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital -	III. 45.	c. 9.
107.	- -	Property Tax - - - -	Net Amount of Property and Income Tax received for the Year ending January 1845, classed under several Schedules, (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.) and (E.) - -	XXV. 481.	
108.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Number of Private Bills introduced in each of the last Two Sessions, for the following Purposes: Lighting, Waterworks Im- provements, Docks, Harbours, Ceme- teries, Markets and Police - - -	XXXIII. 15.	
109.	- 9.	Revenue, Shipping and Cus- toms, &c.	Returns relating to Vessels and their Ton- nage; to British and Irish Produce ex- ported, &c; to Customs Revenue; to British and Foreign Silk; to Timber, Wool, and to Reductions in the Excise Revenue	XLIV. 9.	
110.	- -	Potatoes (Ireland) - -	Highest Price of Potatoes in the various Market Towns in Ireland, per Bushel or Stone, in a Week, in January each Year, 1840 to 1846 - - - -	XXXVII. 489.	
111.	- -	Corn - - - - [Mr. Greene, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Im- portation of Corn - - - -	I. 423.	c. 22.

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89.	1846. Feb. 26.	Jurors (Westmeath) - -	Returns of the Grand Panel returned for Assizes, 1845; also, of the Names of Jurors challenged by the several Prisoners in each Case tried at Westmeath Special Commission - - - -	XLII. 315.	9 Vict.
90.	- -	Lunatic Asylums - -	Persons appointed under various Acts to keep Accounts and Monies paid out of County Rate in various Counties for Lands and Buildings; also, Accounts of Monies borrowed; Charges for Pauper Lunatics; Return of Places which do not contribute to County Lunatic Asylums - - - -	XXXIII. 413.	
91.	- -	Education, Schools (Ireland)	Number of Meetings of Boards of Commissioners of Education; Inspection of Schools by the Board, 1844-1845; Names of Schools of Industry established; Course of Education pursued; Sums expended thereon; Course of Instruction in Diocesan and Royal Schools, 1836-1845; Sums contributed and expended for Establishment and Maintenance of Diocesan Schools, 1836-1845 -	XLII. 195.	
92.	- 27.	Factories - - - - [Mr. Manners Sutton and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend a Clerical Error in an Act of the last Session for regulating the Labour of Children, Young Persons and Women in Print Works - - - -	III. 167.	c. 18.
93.	- -	Farnham Parish (Poor Laws)	Instructions issued by Poor Law Commissioners, for the purpose of uniting the Parish of Farnham with other Parishes; Copy of any Memorial to the Poor Law Commissioners from the Rate-payers of Farnham, remonstrating against such Union or any Interference whatever -	XXXVI. 253.	
94.	- -	Fishing Vessels - - -	British or French Fishing Vessels which have been seized or detained under the Fishing Act; Date of Seizure; Amount of Penalty; Time of Detention in each Case; British Vessels which have been taken into the Port of France since 1839; Amount of Penalty incurred; Time of Detention in each Case - -	XLV. 373.	
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97.	- 2.	Shipping (Colonies) - -	Copy of a Letter from J. B. Chapman, Chairman of the Committee of the General Shipowners' Society, February 1845, in reply to the Letter addressed to the Board of Trade by the Committee of the North American Colonial Association, on the subject of imposing a Tax on the Admission of Colonial-built Ships to the Privilege of British Registry -	XLV. 347.	

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99.	- -	Corn Laws - - - -	Copies of all Memorials or Petitions from Public Bodies to Her Majesty or the Government since September 1845, for the opening of the Ports; particularizing all those which prayed for the Repeal of the Corn Laws; Parties from whom each Petition originated - - - - }	XLIV. 529.	
100.	- 6.	Railway Deposits - - - [Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Gisborne.]	Bill to amend an Act 1 & 2 Vict. for provid- ing for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament - }	III. 283.	c. 20.
101.	- 5.	South Sea Company - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to make further Provisions as to un- claimed Stock and Dividends of the South Sea Company - - - - }	IV. 293.	c. 8.
102.	- -	Metropolis Buildings - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to amend an Act for regulating the Construction and Use of Buildings in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood - }	I. 241.	c. 5.
103.	- -	Court of Session (Scotland) -	Number of Causes instituted and decided in the Court of Session of Scotland, 1845; showing the Number of Causes ready for Judgment, but not disposed of at the last of these Dates - - - - }	XXXIII. 405.	
104.	- -	Lunacy - - - -	Report to the Lord Chancellor under 5 & 6 Vict. of Visits made and Patients seen, and Number of Miles travelled, by the several Commissioners in Lunacy during Six Months ending 4th February 1846 - }	XXXIII. 407.	
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106.	- -	Out-Pensioners (Greenwich and Chelsea). [Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir George Cockburn.]	Bill for amending an Act for rendering effective the Services of the Chelsea Out- pensioners, and extending it to the Out- pensioners of Greenwich Hospital - }	III. 45.	c. 9.
107.	- -	Property Tax - - - -	Net Amount of Property and Income Tax received for the Year ending January 1845, classed under several Schedules, (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.) and (E.) - }	XXV. 481.	
108.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Number of Private Bills introduced in each of the last Two Sessions, for the following Purposes: Lighting, Waterworks Im- provements, Docks, Harbours, Ceme- teries, Markets and Police - - }	XXXIII. 15.	
109.	- 9.	Revenue, Shipping and Cus- toms, &c.	Returns relating to Vessels and their Ton- nage; to British and Irish Produce ex- ported, &c; to Customs Revenue; to British and Foreign Silk; to Timber, Wool, and to Reductions in the Excise Revenue }	XLIV. 9.	
110.	- -	Potatoes (Ireland) - -	Highest Price of Potatoes in the various Market Towns in Ireland, per Bushel or Stone, in a Week, in January each Year, 1840 to 1846 - - - - }	XXXVII. 489.	
111.	- -	Corn - - - - [Mr. Greene, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Im- portation of Corn - - - - }	I. 423.	c. 22.

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	1846.				9 Vict.
112.	Mar. 9.	Ordnance Survey (Scotland)	Number of Officers and all Parties employed in the Ordnance Survey of Scotland since May 1843; Sums voted for carrying on Survey; Amount laid out each Year since 1843; Balances in Hand; Statement of Progress made in the Survey since 1843	XXVI. 627.	
113.	- 10.	Railway Bills - - -	Fifth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - -	XIII. 33.	
114.	- -	Corn - - - - -	Numbers of the Importers of Foreign Grain now in Bond in Great Britain and Ireland; together with the Quantities imported by each Individual - - -	XLIV. 555.	
115.	- -	Butter - - - - -	Quantity of Butter exported from the United Kingdom, 1830, 1840, 1845, to Foreign Countries or to the Colonies; specifying the Quantities sent to each respectively -	XLIV. 89.	
116.	- -	Tariffs, &c. (British India) -	Copies of the existing Tariffs and Commercial Regulations of British India, and the Dependencies thereof, on Exports and Imports, in the same manner as those laid before the House of the European and American States - - - -	XXXI. 395.	
117.	- -	Calcutta Mint - - -	Rules and Regulations of the Calcutta Mint, and an Abstract of the Operations of the Mint in each Year since its Reform; stating the Expense under each Head, and the Amount of Coin, and the Number of each kind coined each Year - -	XXXI. 97.	
118.	- -	Education (India) - - -	Orders of the Government of India for the Establishment of the Council of Education in the East Indies; Establishments maintained, 1843, for the Promotion of Education among Natives; Statement of Funds supplied for the Support of Education in British India, in the several Presidencies - - - -	XXXI. 137.	
119.	- 11.	Friendly Societies - - [Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Hume.]	Bill to amend an Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4, relating to Friendly Societies [as amended by the Committee] - - - -	II. 241.	c. 27.
120.	- 13.	Disease (Ireland) - - -	Abstracts of Representations made by the several Medical Superintendents of Public Institutions in the various Provinces of Ireland - - - -	XXXVII. 479.	
121.	- -	Factory Labour - - - [Mr. Duncombe, Colonel Rolleston and Mr. John Fielden.]	Bill to regulate the Hours of Night Labour in all Factories where Bobbin Net and Warp Lace Machinery is employed -	II. 177.	
122.	- -	Out-Pensioners (Chelsea and Greenwich.) [Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir G. Cockburn.]	Bill for amending the Act for rendering effective the Services of the Chelsea Out-Pensioners, and extending it to the Out-Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital [as amended by the Committee] - -	III. 47.	c. 9.
123.	- -	Poor - - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mansers Sutton.]	Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor -	III. 75.	c. 66.
124.	- -	Pensions (Navy) - - -	Return of Naval Officers who have received Pensions or Augmentations of Pensions for Wounds or Hurts since January 1841, and the Report of the Medical Officers who surveyed them - - - -	XXVI. 465.	
125.	- -	Navy (Ships), (and Eclair) -	Expense of docking each of the Ships of the Experimental Squadron, 1845; Cost of Alteration, &c. of Ships; Quantity of Rigging, &c., returned to Store, reported as defective, &c.; Names of Officers, &c. who volunteered to serve on Board the "Eclair" after the Yellow Fever broke out; Rewards or Promotion granted by the Admiralty - - - -	XXVI. 343.	

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	1846.				9 Vict.
126.	Mar. 13.	Army - - - -	Expenses incurred from 1840 by Rewards paid for the Apprehension of Deserters; by the Expenses attendant on their Committal and Maintenance in Gaol; likewise the Expenses attendant on the Committal and Maintenance of all other Soldiers during the Period - - - -	XXVI. 169.	
127.	- -	Fever Hospitals (Ireland) - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Mannors Sutton.]	Bill to make temporary Provision for the Treatment of destitute Persons afflicted with Fever in Ireland - - - -	II. 187.	c. 6.
128.	- -	Expiring Laws - - - -	Report from the Select Committee upon Expiring Laws - - - -	XV. 1.	
129.	- 16.	Railway Bills - - - -	Sixth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - - -	XIII. 39.	
130.	- -	Corn - - - - -	Accounts relative to the Import, Export and Consumption of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, 1845 - - - -	XLIV. 537.	
131.	- -	Corn-laden Ships - - -	Number, Tonnage, and Number of Seamen of Corn-laden Ships entered Inwards, 1841-1846, distinguishing British from Foreign; the Number, Tonnage, and Number of Seamen employed in carrying Corn coastwise in Great Britain and Ireland - - - -	XLV. 369.	
132.	- -	Offences (Ireland), Protection of Life.	Bill, intituled, An Act for the better Protection of Life, and to facilitate the Apprehension and Detection of Persons guilty of certain Offences in Ireland -	III. 181.	
133.	- -	Steam Vessels (Passengers)	Return for the last Three Years of the Number of Passengers, Horses and Carriages which have arrived in Steam Vessels from Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe and Havre, at the several Ports of London, Dover, Folkestone, Brighton, Shoreham and Southampton - - - -	XLV. 371.	
134.	- -	Inns of Court - - - -	Regulations of the four Inns of Court having the Power to call to the Bar, with the Date of each Regulation, and Authority by which it was made; specifying any Distinction made between the Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and others - - - -	XXXIII. 309.	
135.	- 17.	Guano - - - - -	Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen engaged in the Guano Trade, distinguishing British from Foreign, 1841 to 1846 - - - -	XLV. 377.	
136.	- -	Hops, Malt, Brewers - -	Accounts relating to Hops, Malt and Brewers, showing the Land in Cultivation for Hops; Revenue, &c. 1845; Foreign Importation and Exportation; Malt made and sold; Number of Brewers and Licensed Victuallers, distinguishing those who brew their own Beer - - - -	XLIV. 353.	
137.	- 19.	Railway Bills - - - -	Seventh Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - - -	XIII. 43.	
138.	- -	Elections (Polls) - - - [Mr. Elphinstone, Lord Worsley and Mr. Ewart.]	Bill to limit the Time of taking the Poll in Counties at Contested Elections of Members to serve in Parliament to One Day	II. 119.	
139.	- 23.	Cheltenham Petition (Corn Laws).	Report from the Select Committee on Corn Laws; Cheltenham Petition, with Evidence - - - - -	VIII. 125.	

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	1846.				9 VICT.
140.	Mar. 23.	Customs - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to alter certain Duties of Customs -	I. 547.	c. 102.
141.	- -	Exchequer Bills - - -	Account of all Exchequer Bills raised or authorized to be raised, charged on the Aids or Supplies of 1846, and unpro- vided for - - - -	XXV. 155.	
142.	- 24.	Railway Bills - - -	Eighth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - -	XIII. 45.	
143.	- -	Art Unions - - - - [Mr. Wyse, Col. Rawdon and Mr. Ewart.]	Bill for legalizing Art Unions - - -	I. 17.	c. 48.
144.	- -	Finance - - - -	I.—VIII.—Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the Year 1845; Public In- come and Expenditure; Consolidated Fund; Debt; Disposition of Grants; Ar- rears and Balances; Trade and Navigation	XXV. 1.	
145.	- -	Salaries, Public Offices -	Increase and Diminution of Salaries, 1845; Numbers employed in Public Depart- ments; Salaries, Emoluments, &c. of all Public Departments; pursuant to 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24 - - - -	XXV. 505.	
146.	- -	Superannuations - - -	Account of Allowances or Compensations granted as Retired Allowances or Super- annuations in all Public Offices or De- partments which remained payable, 1st January 1845; Annual Amount which was granted, 1845; Annual Amount which ceased, and Total Amount re- maining payable, December 1845 - -	XXV. 563.	
147.	- -	Public Debt - - - -	Account of all Additions which have been made to the Annual Charge of the Pub- lic Debt by the Interest of any Loan which hath been made, or Annuities created, the last Ten Years; also showing how the Charge incurred has been pro- vided for - - - -	XXV. 187.	
148.	- -	Woollen, &c. (China) -	Woollen and Worsted Manufactures ex- ported to China, 1824-1833, distinguish- ing Quantities and declared Value each Year; similar Return from 1834 to 1845	XLIV. 527.	
149.	- -	Perth Central Railway -	Report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council and Trade on the subject of a Central Railway Terminus in or near the City of Perth - - - -	XXXVIII. 523.	
150.	- -	Post-office - - - -	Number of chargeable Letters which have passed through the London General Post, 1840-1845; similar Return of the District Post; Comparative Statement with previous Years; Revenue Returns; Payments by the Post-office for Convey- ance of Mails; Number and Amount of Money Orders, 1839-1845; aggregate Weight of Mails despatched each Day -	XLV. 1.	
151.	- -	British Museum - - -	Income and Expenditure of the British Museum, 1845; of the estimated Charge and Expenditure, 1846-47, and the Sum necessary to discharge the same; Num- ber of Persons admitted each Year, 1839- 1846; Progress made in Arrangements of Collections, &c. 1845 - - -	XXV. 217.	
152.	- -	Highland Roads and Bridges	Thirty-second Report of the Commissioners appointed under 59 Geo. 4, for maintain- ing and keeping in Repair certain Roads and Bridges in Scotland, and for regula- tion of Ferries - - - -	XXIII. 79.	

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	1846.				8 Vict.
153.	Mar. 24.	Shannon Navigation	Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon	XXII. 463.	
154.	-	Isle of Man	Rate and Amount of Duty levied on Imports, 1843-1845, specifying each sort of Goods; distinguishing Foreign and Colonial Coals imported, 1835-1844; Receipt and Expenditure of Revenue; Quantity of Provisions imported; Shipping employed; Correspondence relative to the Post-office	XLIV. 377.	
155.	-	Shipping	Number and Tonnage of Sailing Vessels registered in the United Kingdom, 31st December 1845; similar Returns of Steam Vessels; Tonnage that entered Coastwise, distinguishing Steam Vessels, 1845; similar Returns from Colonies and Foreign Ports; Tonnage of Sailing Vessels registered in each Colony, and Steam Vessels; Number of Vessels built and registered, sold and transferred, or wrecked or broken up, 1845	XLV. 307.	
156.	-	Paper	Sums paid as Allowances on Paper used in printing Books for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or Scotland or Dublin, by permission of the Powers of the said Universities respectively, 1836-1845	XXV. 477.	
157.	-	Window Duty	Amount of Window Duty each Year since 1838, with a Return for the same Period of the Duty assessed for the Twelve Towns paying the largest Amount	XXV. 655.	
158.	- 25.	Poor (Ireland) [Mr. P. Scrope and Mr. S. Crawford.]	Bill for the better Relief of the Destitute Poor of Ireland	III. 129.	
159.	-	Poor (England)	Bill of 1823, relating to Settlement of the Poor [as amended by the Committee]	III. 125.	c. 66.
160.	-	Coroners (Ireland) [Mr. Grogan and Mr. Gregory.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Office of Coroner, and the Expenses of Inquests in Ireland	I. 429.	c. 37.
161.	- 26.	Railway Bills	Ninth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification	XIII. 47.	
162.	-	Corn-laden Ships; Corn	Number of Ships laden with Foreign Corn entered Inwards, 1845, specifying kinds of Corn, Ports of lading, &c.; Abstracts of similar Returns, 1841-1845; Quantities of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Wheat Flour, &c., imported into Great Britain from Ireland, February to March 1846	XLIV. 591.	
163.	-	Experimental Squadron	Weights, Draughts of Water, &c. of the Experimental Squadron; the greatest Inclination of each Ship when carrying Sail; Number of Degrees each Ship rolled; Number of Spars sprung and carried away during the Cruizes; their Defects on returning into Port, and Expense of making the Defects good	XXVI. 329.	
164.	-	Coal Whippers (London)	Copies of a Letter to Sir G. Clerk from the Chairman of the Commissioners, and of Memorial from Coal Whippers, praying a Renewal of Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 101	XLIV. 99.	
165.	- 27.	Administration of Criminal Justice.	Bill, intituled, An Act for removing some Defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice	I. 5.	c. 24.

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	1846.				9 VICT.
166.	Mar. 27.	British Museum - - -	Copy of a Representation from the Trustees of the British Museum to the Treasury, on the subject of an enlarged Scale of Expenditure for the Supply of Printed Books for the Library of the British Museum, and of the Minute of the Board of Treasury thereon - - -	XXV. 229.	
167.	- -	J. T. Smith - - -	Documents relative to the Petition of Joshua Toulmin Smith; Copy of anonymous Letter; Warrants addressed to T. Mann; Correspondence with Commissioners of Excise - - -	XXXIII. 395.	
168.	- -	British Guiana - - -	Orders in Council, 1838, for regulating the relative Rights and Duties of Masters and Servants; Circular Despatch to the Governors of Colonies, September 1838; Order in Council, December 1841, abrogating Contracts of Service in Europe; and Order in Council, 1843, abrogating Contracts of Service in North America -	XXVII. 1.	
169.	- -	Van Diemen's Land - -	Copies of two Letters from C. M'Lachlan, Esq., to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 24th and 27th February 1846, on the subject of Transportation to Van Diemen's Land - - -	XXIX. 453.	
170.	- -	Ship "Cataraque" - -	Copies of all Reports and Correspondence respecting the Loss of the Emigrant Ship "Cataraque" in Bass's Straits, August 1845; Report of the Officer at Liverpool on her State before sailing, &c. in April 1845	XLV. 379.	
171.	- 30.	Relief Districts (Ireland) -	Instructions to Committees of Relief Districts, extracted from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed in reference to the apprehended Scarcity	XXXVII. 473.	
172.	- -	Knocksentry Disturbances (Ireland).	Copy of all Communications received by Her Majesty's Government relative to the Disturbances which took place in Knocksentry, near Limerick, on 10th January 1846 - - -	XXXV. 277.	
173.	- -	Regimental Savings Banks -	Amount due by the Public for Deposits in the Regimental Savings Banks, March 1844; Amount of Deposits made or withdrawn, March 1844 to March 1845; also the Number of Depositors on 31st March 1845 - - -	XXVI. 181.	
174.	April 1.	District Asylums - - -	Number of Casual Poor relieved with Lodging, Food, Clothing and other necessaries in the Unions and Parishes comprised in the Asylum Districts formed by the Poor Law Commissioners, 1842-1845; the Cost of such Relief in each Year -	XXXVI. 89.	
174. II.	- 7.	Ditto - - -	Supplemental Return - - -	XXXVI. 93.	
175.	- -	Timber-laden Ships - -	Number of Timber-laden Ships entered Inwards, 1839-1845, distinguishing British from Foreign; Export Duties which may be levied on Timber; Prices of Memel and Canada Timber in London; Duty paid, 1846; stating Amount of Duty in each Case - - -	XLV. 403.	
176.	- -	Railway Bills - - -	Tenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - -	XIII. 51.	
177.	- -	Westminster Bridge; Houses of Parliament.	Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the State of Westminster Bridge and the Palace at Westminster, with reference to the Accommodation of the House of Commons - - -	XV. 269.	

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178.	1846. April 1.	Insolvent Debtors (India) -	Bill, intituled, An Act to continue to 1847, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors in India	II. 351.	9 Vict.
179.	- 2.	Homicides (Ireland) - -	Extract made by Colonel Macgregor from the Police Reports, stating the Particulars of the principal Homicides in Ireland, 1845-46, and forwarded to the Home Office by him - - - - -	XXXV. 261.	
180.	- -	Bridlington Pier and Harbour	Account of the Commissioners of Bridlington Pier, on account of the Loan of £.30,000 advanced to the said Commissioners by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, for the Erection of the New South Pier and other Works, July 1844 to July 1845 - - - - -	XLV. 517.	
181.	- -	Highways - - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to Highways - - - - -	II. 279.	
182.	- -	Elections (Ireland) - - - [Mr. M ^c Carthy and Mr. J. Kelly.]	Bill to amend an Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, for providing additional Booths or Polling-places at Elections in Ireland, where the Number of Electors whose Names shall begin with the same Letter shall exceed a certain Number - - - - -	III. 71.	c. 19.
183	- -	Whale Fishery - - - -	Number of Ships sent from the Ports of the United Kingdom, 1843-1845, specifying the Ports from whence they sailed, and whether for Davis' Straits or the North Seas; similar Returns for the South Whale Fishery; Quantity of Train Oil and Spermaceti Oil imported into the United Kingdom - - - - -	XLV. 417.	
184.	- -	Stock transferred - - -	Account of the Amount of Stock transferred from England to Ireland, and from Ireland to England, 1844-1845, distinguishing the Amount transferred each Year, and the different kinds of Stock - -	XXV. 561.	
185.	- -	Mint - - - - -	Amount expended, 1844, for the Establishment and contingent Expenses of the Mint; Names of Officers, their Salaries and Emoluments; Prosecutions, 1836-1844, and Expenses; Rates of Charge for Assay; Gold and Silver assayed, 1836-1844; Amount of Stationery delivered; Quantity of Gold and Silver refined each Year; Quantity of Water Silver used, and the Price thereof - -	XXV. 439.	
186.	- -	Marriages - - - - -	Number of Places of Religious Worship registered for Marriages since June 1842, distinguishing each Religious Denomination; Number of Marriages celebrated each Year in the Established Church, and Number by Registrars, 1841-1845; similar Return from each Registrar's District in the Metropolis, 1841-1845 - - - - -	XXXII. 175.	
187.	- -	Commissions - - - -	Return of all Commissions issued or appointed since 1842, with the Names and Salaries of each Officer; Date of Reports, &c. - - - - -	XXV. 299.	
188.	- -	Postage (India) - - -	Orders and Regulations respecting the Carriage of Letters and Newspapers in the several Presidencies; stating Rates of Postage Inland, and conveyed to England; Aggregate Amount of Postage received by the East India Company -	XXXI. 275.	

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189.	1846. April 2.	Ecclesiastical Commission -	Copies of Orders in Council dated and published in the London Gazette, 1845, approving Schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England under various Acts of Parliament - - - -	XXXII. 17.	9 VICT.
190.	- 3.	Cows and Bullocks - -	Papers relative to Experiments to determine the effect of Barley and Malt on the Milk of Cows, and the fattening of Bullocks - - - -	XLIV. 151.	
191.	- -	Railway Deposits - - [Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Gisborne.]	Bill to amend an Act of 2 Vict. for the providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscription to Works and Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament [as amended by the Committee] - - - -	III. 289.	C. 20.
192.	- -	Assessed Taxes - - -	Cases determined by the Judges on Appeal	XXV. 617.	
193.	- -	Education (Ireland) - -	Copy of the Charter of Incorporation lately granted by Her Majesty to the Board of National Education in Ireland - -	XLII. 191.	
194.	- 6.	Smoke Prohibition - -	Report by Sir Henry T. De la Beche and Doctor Lyon Playfair, upon the Means of obviating the Evils arising from the Smoke occasioned by Factories and other Works situated in large Towns -	XLIII. 331.	
195.	- -	Electors and Freemen - - [Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Hawes.]	Bill to regulate the Times of Payment of Rates and Taxes by Parliamentary Electors, and the Registration of Persons claiming to be rated to the Relief of the Poor, and to abolish the Stamp Duty on the Admission of Freemen - - -	III. 55.	
196.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Quantity of Sugar of the several Sorts imported into the United Kingdom, and Quantity retained for actual Consumption; Rates of Duty charged on the Home Consumption, Net Revenues accruing therefrom, 1815-1840; also Comparative Statement of the Average Price of Foreign and Plantation Sugar - -	XLIV. 433.	
197.	- -	Poor Law - - - -	Return of the several Unions in Report of Commissioners, 1844, distinguishing such as have agreed to administer Relief to non-settled Poor, under the Order of December 1844; also of those in which the said Regulations have not been adopted, and of those which have made no Returns to the Order of the House -	XXXVI. 95.	
198.	- 7.	National Debt - - -	Account of the Gross Amount of all Bank Annuities and Long Annuities transferred and Money paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and Expenses incurred; Amount received by the Commissioners from the Military Savings Banks - - - -	XXV. 195.	
199.	- 8.	Bankruptcy and Insolvency - [Mr. Hawes, Mr. Masterman and Mr. W. Ellis.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency - - - -	I. 109.	
200.	- -	Railways Amalgamation -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the Principle of Amalgamation as applied to Railway and Canal Bills now under the consideration of Parliament - - - -	XIII. 85.	
201.	- -	Scarcity Commission (Ireland)	Weekly Reports of the Scarcity Commission, showing the Progress of Disease in Potatoes, the Complaints which have been made, and the Applications for Relief, in March 1846 - - -	XXXVII. 429.	

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202. I.	1846. April 8.	Commissariat - - -	Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat Services, 1844-45 -	XXVI. 141.	9 Vicz.
202. II.	- -	Commissariat - - -	Abstracts of the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure from the several Commissariat Chests Abroad, 1844-45 -	XXVI. 109.	
203.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies of Despatches from the Governor of New Zealand, enclosing or having reference to Reports and Awards made by Mr. Spain, Commissioner of Land Claims, upon the Titles to Land of the New Zealand Company, and of other Claims	XXX. 1.	
204.	- -	Civil Contingencies - -	An Account of the Sums expended under the Head of Civil Contingencies, 1845, and an Estimate of Amount required for 1846 - - - - -	XXVI. 787.	
205.	- -	Inclosures - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of the Recommendation of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales - - -	I. 373.	c. 16.
206.	- -	Cotton Twist and Yarn -	Account of the Number of Pounds of Cotton Twist and Yarn exported, and Declared Value in each Year, 1800-1845, both inclusive - - - - -	XLIV. 149.	
207.	- -	Murders in England - -	Return of all Murders which have been committed in England since 1842; Name and Condition of the Person murdered; Rewards offered by Government; Claims of Rewards; Convictions; similar Returns for Attempts to murder, whether attended with Bodily Injury, or otherwise - -	XXXIV. 773.	
208.	- -	Railway Deposits - -	Monies paid into the Court of Chancery on account of Railway Bills now before the House; distinguishing the Companies by which such Monies have been paid, and stating the Sums paid by each Company, and Date of each Payment; Aggregate Amount paid to the Account of Accountant-General; Portion invested in Exchequer Bills; Amount charged as Commission on Purchase and Sale of such Securities	XXXVIII. 351.	
209.	- -	Poor Removal - - -	Number of Families and Persons removed by any Local Order, &c., to their Place of Settlement, from Manufacturing Towns in various Counties, 1841-43; Date of Removal, Occupation or Trade of Party removed, &c. - - - - -	XXXVI. 137.	
209. II.	May 15.	Poor Removal - - -	Further Return - - - - -	XXXVI. 173.	
210.	April 8.	Archbishops and Bishops -	Gross and Net Income of Archbishops and Bishops, whether arising from their Sees or any other Ecclesiastical Preferment, or from any other Office; Name of each Archbishop and Bishop, and Date of their Appointment to their respective Sees, 1844-45 - - - - -	XXXII. 1.	
211.	- 17.	Public Income and Expenditure.	Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1845-46, after abating Expenditure, &c.; Balances of Public Money remaining in the Exchequer, 5 April 1846; Amount of Money raised by Additions to Funded and Unfunded Debt, 1845-46; Payments, &c. on account of Public Works - -	XXV. 159.	
212.	- -	Glasgow Railways - -	Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway Bill, the Glasgow Harbour Grand Junction Railway Terminus Bill, and the Glasgow Harbour and Mineral Railway Bill	XII. 373.	

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213.	1846. April 17.	Scarcity Commission (Ireland)	Further Return, showing the Progress of Disease in the Potatoes, the Complaints of the Scarcity which have been made, the Applications for Relief, &c. - -	XXXVII. 459.	9 Vict
214.	- 21.	Glass - - - -	Amount of Duty paid on each Description of Glass, 1845, in the United Kingdom; Aggregate Amount of Duty, 1843-1845; Drawbacks allowed; Stocks in hand, 1845; Description of Glass imported into the United Kingdom, 1845; distinguishing Countries from which imported; Quantity of Foreign Glass on which Duty was paid; Rate and Amount of Duty; Quantity in Bond, January 1846; Quantity of Foreign Glass exported - - - -	XLIV. 345.	
215.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Dates of the several Orders in Council by which Her Majesty has declared the Sugars of Foreign Countries admissible under 8 Vict., not being the Produce of Slave Labour; Countries to which the same were applicable - - - -	XLIV. 453.	
216.	- -	Valuation (Ireland) - -	Return of the several Counties, Counties of Cities and Towns in Ireland of which the Valuation, under 6 & 7 Will. 4, has been completed; specifying the Name of each Barony, the Acreable Contents, and the Valuation thereof - - - -	XLII. 379.	
217.	- -	Outrages - - - -	Outrages specially reported to the Constabulary Office in Ireland each Year, 1842-1845; Abstract Return of the Total Number of Persons appearing to have been committed for Trial, 1844-1845, as well as those Convicted, Acquitted or Discharged for no Bill and no Prosecution; distinguishing the various Offences -	XXXV. 451.	
218.	- -	Loan Fund (Ireland) - -	Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, per Act - - - - -	XXII. 385.	
219.	- 22.	Courts of Chancery and Exchequer.	Copies of all Claims made by Masters in Chancery and of Registrars and others to the Lords of the Treasury for Compensation under various Acts - -	XXXIII. 225.	
220.	- -	Murders (Ireland) - -	Return of Murders which have been committed in Ireland since 1842; specifying the County in which each Murder was committed; Name and Condition of the Person murdered; Rewards offered, and claimed, and where Conviction has followed; other Returns relating to Attempts at Murder - - - -	XXXV. 293.	
221.	- -	Committals (Limerick) -	Committals by Magistrates in Petty Sessions held at Murroe; specifying Nature of Offences charged, and Results of Prosecutions; Sentences pronounced in each Case, 1845; Number and Nature of Outrages reported to the Police Authorities as occurring within the said Barony - - - -	XXXV. 235.	
222.	- -	Fire Insurance - - - -	Sums paid into the Stamp Offices of the United Kingdom on Insurances from Fire, each Quarter, 1845, distinguishing the Allowance made to each Office for collecting the same; Sums insured by each Office on Farming Stock, 1845, distinguishing the Amount in each Office -	XXV. 363.	

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223.	1846. April 22.	Window Duty - - -	Total Number of Houses charged with the Window Duty in Great Britain, 1840-1844; and of the Net Amount of Window Duty received on the 5th April 1840-1844 - - -	XXV. 657.	9 Vict.
224.	- -	Cornwall and Lancaster, Duchies of.	Gross and Net Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1845, showing the Amount of Revenue which became due, the Monies received and paid, and the Arrears and Balances; Gross Net Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1845, Amount of Revenue which became due, Monies received and paid in the Year, Arrears and Balances, &c. - - -	XXV. 327.	
225.	- 23.	Railway Classification -	Eleventh Report of the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - -	XIII. 53.	
226.	- -	Corresponding Societies - [Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Aglionby.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to Corresponding Societies and the licensing of Lecture Rooms - - -	I. 477.	c. 33.
227.	- -	Cotton - - -	Several Rates of Duties levied on the Importation of Cotton Manufactures of various descriptions in Great Britain, distinguishing East India and Colonial from Foreign Duties; Rates levied in India on British and Foreign Goods; together with an Abstract of the same -	XLIV. 139.	
228.	- -	Railways (Metropolis) -	Copy of the Commission and Instructions to the Commissioners on Railways, having or proposing to make Stations in the Metropolis - - -	XXXVIII. 379.	
229.	- -	Sugar Duties - - -	Order in Council, 1845, declaring Sugars of Siam shall not be deemed the Produce of Slave Labour; Order in Council, 1846, regulating the Duties to be imposed on the Admission of Sugar the Produce of the Dominions of the Republic of New Grenada - - -	XLIV. 487.	
230.	- 24.	Bankruptcy and Insolvency -	A Proposal for the Amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, by Sergeant Manning - - -	XXXIII. 163.	
231.	- -	Joint Stock Banks (Scotland and Ireland). [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to regulate Joint Stock Banks in Scotland and Ireland [as amended by the Committee] - - -	II. 357.	c. 75.
232.	- -	Friendly Societies - [Mr. T. S. Duncombe and Mr. Hawes.]	Bill to amend an Act of 4 & 5 Will. 4, relating to Friendly Societies [as amended by the Committee] - - -	II. 249.	c. 27.
233.	- -	Navy (Civil Departments) - [Sir Charles Napier, Captain Rous and Lord Ingestrie.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the business of the Civil Departments of the Navy, and to make other Regulations for more effectually carrying on the Duties of the said Departments - -	III. 13.	c. 92.
234.	- -	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Union.	Copy of a Letter written by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Guardians of the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Union, on the subject of allowing Clothes for Infants born in Workhouses on their leaving, if otherwise unprovided - -	XXXVI. 251.	
235.	- 24.	Clergy (Diocesan Returns) -	Abstracts of the Diocesan Returns, 1844, showing Number of resident and non-resident Incumbents; Net Value of Benefices on which the Incumbents are non-resident; Number and Stipend of Curates to non-resident Incumbents; the Number and Stipend of Curates assisting resident Incumbents - - -	XXXII. 9.	

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	1846.				9 Vict.
236.	April 27.	Wigan Election - - -	Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Wigan Election Petition, with the Proceedings of the Committee - - - - -	VIII. 53.	
237.	- -	Tenants (Ireland) - - - [Mr. Sharman Crawford and Mr. Fitzgerald.]	Bill for the Protection and Relief of ejected Tenants in Ireland - - -	II. 79.	
238.	- -	Merchant Seamen - - -	Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchant Service at London and Out-ports, under various Acts, for 1845; similar Return from the Trustees for the Relief of Seamen and their Widows at the Out-ports for 1845 - -	XLV. 419.	
239.	- -	Exchequer - - -	Monies received during the Year 1845-46 to the Account of Her Majesty's Exchequer, under the respective heads of Public Revenue; of all Royal Orders and Treasury Warrants received; Credits and Transfers made by the Comptroller-General; Payments by the Bank, and Balances remaining at each Bank, 5th April 1846 - - - - -	XXV. 147.	
240.	- -	Land reclaimed (Ireland) -	Number of Acres of Land reclaimed in the Counties of Donegal and Kerry since the Ordnance Survey; Number of Acres still unreclaimed, as well as Number of Acres in Cultivation; similar Return as to other Counties - - - - -	XLII. 331.	
241.	- 28.	Railways - - - - - [Mr. Hudson and Mr. Hodgson Hinde.]	Bill for facilitating the winding-up of the Affairs of Companies formed for making Railways, and which shall not have obtained the Authority of Parliament -	III. 259.	c. 28.
242.	- -	Friendly Societies - - -	Return of all the Friendly Societies certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt up to 2d April 1846, including one certified for a set of Married Women calling themselves Odd Fellows, 2d April 1845 - - - - -	XXV. 375.	
243.	- -	Loan Societies - - -	Abstract of Account of Loan Societies in England and Wales to 31st December 1845 - - - - -	XXV. 401.	
244.	- -	County Treasurers (Ireland)	An Account in Charge and Discharge of the Fees received by the Registrar of Treasurers' Accounts, under 1 Vict. c. 54, and of the Appropriation thereof, 1845-46 - - - - -	XLII. 129.	
245.	- -	Education (Ireland) - - -	Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the Year ending 25th March 1846 - - - - -	XXII. 43.	
246.	- 29.	Factories - - - - -	Warrant on which various Persons were apprehended in October last at Dundee; Depositions on which such Warrants were granted; Names of Justices before whom they were tried; Evidence given on Trial; Copy of the Warrant of Committal; Lord Advocate's Opinion thereon - -	XXXIII. 305.	
247.	- -	Lecture-rooms - - - - -	Return of Houses, Rooms or other Buildings licensed by the Justices in Quarter Sessions in the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, 1845, for the purpose of delivering Lectures in pursuance of an Act of Parliament - - - - -	XXXIII. 371.	

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	1846.				9 Vict
248.	April 30.	Scinde - - - -	Number of European and Native Soldiers employed in Scinde, 1838-1843; specifying the Total Strength in each Year; Number ill, dead or killed, distinguishing European and Natives; Number invalided in each Branch of the Service, 1838-1844 - - - -	XXXI. 377.	
249.	- -	Post-office (India) - -	Receipt and Expenditure of the Post-office at each Presidency, 1842-1843; Number of Letters despatched and received by each Post-office for One Month in 1846; Number of Newspapers and other printed Papers despatched, distinguishing those for Individuals and the Public Service, &c. - - - -	XXXI. 327.	
250.	- -	East Indies - - - -	Gross and Net Amount of the Customs of Calcutta, 1844; of the several Articles imported free, and Net Amount received on each separate Article, 1842-1844; and of the Aggregate Amount of each Class, under several Heads; similar Returns for Bombay and Madras - -	XXXI. 135.	
251.	May 1.	Chancery - - - -	Fees received in the Offices of the Clerk of Enrolments, &c., 1844-45, and of the Salaries, &c., payable by 5 & 6 Vict., c. 103, and the Orders made to carry the same into effect; also, the Dates and Substance of all Orders of Court for the Reduction of Fees made since the passing of the Court of Chancery Offices Abolition Act of 1842, and the Amount per annum of such Reductions - -	XXXIII. 221.	
252.	- -	Chelsea Bridge and Embankment. [Mr. Young and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to construct an Embankment and Roadway on the North Shore of the River Thames, from Battersea Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge, and to build a Suspension Bridge over the said River, at or near to Chelsea Hospital, with suitable Approaches thereto, including a Street from Lower Sloane street to the Northern extremity of the Bridge	I. 275.	c. 39.
253.	- -	Railway Classification - -	Twelfth Report of the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - -	XIII. 55.	
254.	- -	Battersea Park - - - - [Mr. Young and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.]	Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to form a Royal Park in Battersea Fields, in the County of Surrey - - - -	I. 183.	c. 38.
255.	- -	Bridport Election - -	Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Bridport Election	VIII. 1.	
256.	- -	Post-office - - - -	Revenue of the General Post-office, 1845, showing the Gross Revenue received, the Total Expenses incurred for Management of, for Packet Service, whether by the Post-office or by any other Department of the Government, and Net Revenue after Deduction of Expenses -	XLV. 9.	
257.	- -	Revenue. Taxation - -	Gross Receipt of Revenue derived from Duties of Customs and other sources; estimated Amount of all Taxes repealed, expired or reduced, and of new Taxes imposed, and the actual Increase or Decrease of Revenue; together with a Statement of the Average Price of Wheat for the Year 1845 - - - -	XXV. 541.	

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	1846.				9 VICT.
258.	May 1.	Coals, Cinders, &c. - -	Quantity of Coals shipped at the several Ports of the United Kingdom, 1845, compared with 1844; declared Value of all Coals, &c., shipped to Foreign Countries; Quantity exported, 1845; Rate and Amount of Duty; Quantity brought Coastwise or by Inland Navigation to London, 1845, compared with 1844 - -	XLIV. 103.	
259.	- -	Tea - - - -	Copies of all Memorials addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury and the President of the Board of Trade, praying for a Reduction of the Duty on Tea - -	XLIV. 507.	
260.	- -	Provisions Cured - -	Quantity of Cured Provisions of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries, 1845-46; specifying the different Kinds, the Countries whence sent, the Quantities of each Kind entered for Home Consumption; Amount of Duty; Quantities re-exported, and whether taken for Ships or Merchandize; Places to which re-exported - -	XLIV. 267.	
261.	- 4.	Rating Tenements - - [Mr. Waddington and Mr. Allix.]	Bill to provide that the Owners of Tenements of small annual Value shall be assessed to the Rate for the Relief of the Poor and the Highway Rate in place of the Occupiers - - - -	III. 413.	
262.	- -	Poor Law Unions (Ireland) -	Return of the Name of each Union in Ireland; Name of each Electoral Division in each Union; Total Number of Occupiers in each; estimated Extent of Acreage; Rate made on Occupier; Number of Hereditaments exceeding £.4, for which the Rate is made on the Lessor; Total Extent of Bog and Waste not rated in each Electoral Division - -	XXXVI. 469.	
263.	- -	Canada - - - -	Copy of the Memorial from the Board of Trade at Toronto to the British Government, regarding Cheap Postage, and Answer thereto; Copy of the Memorial to Her Majesty, respecting differential Duties on Goods imported into Canada, and the Answer to that Memorial -	XXVII. 15.	
264.	- -	Hong Kong - - - -	Return of the Annual Receipt and Expenditure of the Colony of Hong Kong, made up to the latest Period for which Accounts have been received, showing the Gross Receipts from the various Branches of Revenue, under their different Heads, distinguishing the Amounts levied in the Colony from Parliamentary Grants, and stating the Expenditure under its various Branches - - -	XXVII. 183.	
265.	- 5	Commissariat - - -	Estimate for the Year 1846-47 - -	XXVI. 99.	
266.	- -	Miscellaneous Services -	General Abstracts of the Grants to be proposed for Miscellaneous Services, 1846-47, compared with the Grants, 1844-45 and 1845-46 - - -	XXVI. 629.	
266. I.	- -	Miscellaneous Services -	Estimates for Miscellaneous Services for 1846-47 - - - -	XXVI. 635.	
266. II.	- -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- Ditto - ditto - - - -	XXVI. 649.	
266. III.	- -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- Ditto - ditto - - - -	XXVI. 673.	
266. IV.	- -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- Ditto - ditto - - - -	XXVI. 693.	
266. V.	- -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- Ditto - ditto - - - -	XXVI. 709.	
266. VI.	- -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- Ditto - ditto - - - -	XXVI. 729.	
266. VII.	- -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- Ditto - ditto - - - -	XXVI. 761.	

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267.	May 5.	Glasgow Harbour Mineral Railway.	Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Glasgow Harbour Mineral Railway Bill, and Glasgow Harbour Grand Junction Terminus Bill	XII. 437.	
268.	- -	East Indies - - -	Return of the Number of Men who have volunteered to Regiments in India from the last Five Regiments that had been ordered Home from that Country -	XXXI. 345.	
269.	- -	Robert Reily - - -	Total Amount of Public Money which has been paid for Services as a Crown Witness to a Man who was sentenced to Transportation as a Vagrant, 1845; specifying the Service for which such Money has been paid; Department by which Payments were made - - -	XXXV. 461.	
270.	- -	Barony of Clanwilliam -	Number of Petty Sessions held in the Court-house of Limerick for that portion of the Barony in Limerick; specifying Names of Justices; Sessions at which they presided; Names of Persons to whom Informations were granted; Dates of Decisions, for 1845 - - -	XLII. 121.	
271.	- -	New Zealand - - -	Copies or Extracts of Correspondence between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the New Zealand Company, relative to a Loan from the Public in aid of the Company's Funds -	XXX. 435.	
272.	- -	Cattle - - -	Account of all Cattle, Sheep and Swine imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from the 5th day of January to the 5th of April 1846 - - -	XLIV. 93.	
273.	- -	Corn - - -	Quantities of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Wheat-Flour and Oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from the 5th day of March to the 5th of April 1846 -	XLIV. 551.	
274.	- 6.	Roman Catholic Disabilities [Mr. Watson, Lord J. Manners and Mr. B. Escott.]	Bill for the further Repeal of Enactments imposing Pains and Penalties upon Her Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects on account of their Religion [as amended by the Committee] - - -	III. 597.	
275.	- -	Railways and Canals Amalgamation.	Second Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the Principle of Amalgamation as applied to the Railway and Canal Bills now under the consideration of Parliament - - -	XIII. 93.	
276.	- -	Viscount Hardinge - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Robert Peel.]	Bill to settle an Annuity on Viscount Hardinge and the two next surviving Heirs Male of the said Viscount Hardinge, to whom the Title of Viscount Hardinge shall descend, in consideration of his great and brilliant Services - - -	II. 271.	c. 31.
277.	- -	Lord Gough - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Robert Peel.]	Bill to settle an Annuity on Lord Gough and the two next surviving Heirs Male of the Body of the said Lord Gough, to whom the Title of Lord Gough shall descend, in consideration of his great and brilliant Services - - -	II. 263.	c. 32.
278.	- -	Balcary Bay - - -	Copy of any Report made by Captain Moorsom to the Board of Admiralty, relative to the Bay of Balcary, in the Solway Firth - - -	XLV. 513.	
279.	- -	Paupers; Poor - - -	Number of Able-bodied Paupers receiving Relief in the Poor Law Unions of England and Wales, in each Week of January 1845 and 1846; distinguishing those receiving In-door and Out-door Relief -	XXXVI. 13.	

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280.	May 6.	Constabulary (Ireland) -	Returns relative to Persons who have been killed or severely wounded in Affrays with the Constabulary Force in Ireland, since 1st December 1830, specifying their Name, Date, Place of Occurrence, &c. -	XXXV. 237.	
281.	- -	Distress (Scotland) - -	Report which was presented to the House of Commons, 28th May 1783, on the Distress and Famine which prevailed in Scotland at that time, in consequence of bad Harvest; Proceedings in consequence thereof - - - -	XXXVII. 497.	
282.	- 7.	Salmon Fisheries - - [Sir T. Winnington, Mr. Pakington and Lord R. Grosvenor.]	Bill to regulate the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales [as amended by the Committee] - - - -	IV. 29.	
283.	- -	Inclosure Commission -	Applications for Inclosures made to the Inclosure Commissioners; Dates of such Applications; Nomination of Assistant Commissioners; Date of each Report; specifying each Inclosure named in the Report presented by the Commissioners to the Secretary of State - - -	XL. 99.	
284.	- -	Electors - - - -	Number of Persons now on the Register of each County of England and Scotland; Number of Polling Districts in each County; Return of the Number who voted at any contested Election since 1840, in each County; distinguishing those who voted on the first and second Day - - - -	XXXII. 145.	
285.	- -	Charitable Bequests (Ireland)	Several Sums at present administered by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, stating by whom left, and Statement of any Suits of Law instituted by the present Board; Returns since 1830, specifying the Names of Testators, and Particulars of the Bequests devoted to Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools, Institutions or Charities	XLII. 69.	
286.	- -	Metropolitan Buildings Act -	Return of Monies received and expended by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on account of the Salaries of the Official Referees and Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings, from 1 September 1844 to 1 April 1846 - - - -	XLIII. 261.	
286. I.	July 31.	Ditto - ditto - -	Sums of Money received for Salaries, &c., by all Officers employed under the Act, for what purpose, and how received; also, Return of Payments made, and all Expenses incurred since the Act came into operation; also, Sums of Money now owing by the Metropolis Building Office	XI.III. 267.	
286. II.	May 11.	Ditto - ditto - -	Return of the Number of Informations laid by the Surveyors of Districts under the Metropolitan Buildings Act - -	XLIII. 277.	
287.	- 7.	Greenwich Hospital - -	Number of Seamen and Marines on the List of Out-pensioners at Greenwich Hospital; distinguishing Pensions for Service and Wounds; Names of Ports at which Pensions are received; Situations held by Persons by whom the Pensions are paid - - - -	XXVI. 447.	
288.	- 8.	Railway Companies - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to facilitate the Dis- solution of certain Railway Companies -	III. 265.	c. 28.

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289.	May 8.	Boots and Shoes, &c. Foreign Manufactures.	Quantities or Numbers of the following Articles imported, 1841-1845, specifying the Countries from which such Import has taken place; viz., Boots and Shoes, distinguishing Men's from Women's; Silk Hose, Gloves; Cotton Hose, Gloves, and Thrown Silk - - - - -	XLIV. 27.	
290.	- -	Cheese - - - - -	Quantity of Cheese imported into the several Ports of Great Britain, 1845; distinguishing European, United States and Colonial Produce; also of European Cheese exported from Great Britain, 1845 - -	XLIV. 97	
291.	- -	Cotton Manufactures - -	Total Quantities and Declared Value of Cotton Manufactures entered by the Yard, exported from the United Kingdom, 1814-1845; also, Declared Value of Hosiery, Lace and Small Wares, 1814-1845 - - - - -	XLIV. 147.	
292.	- -	Salt - - - - -	Quantity of Salt sent from Great Britain to Foreign Countries, 1843-1845; specifying the Ports whence exported, and the Places where imported - - - - -	XLIV. 409.	
293.	- -	Arms (Ireland) - - - -	Number of Notices given in each District under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 74, for Application for Licenses to keep Arms; and also of the Number of Licenses granted in each District, &c.; Number of Prosecutions and Penalties levied under the Act; Presentments made by each Grand Jury for defraying the Expenses of carrying the Act into effect - - - - -	XLII. 23.	
294.	- 11.	Fermoy Union (Ireland) -	Copy of Memorandum on alleged neglect of Sick Paupers in Fermoy Workhouse; Minutes of Evidence taken by the Assistant Commissioner; Correspondence with the Poor Law Commissioners on the same subject - - - - -	XXXVI. 561.	
295.	- -	Tobacco Smuggling - - -	Number of Persons charged with, or committed to Prison for, adulterating or having adulterated Tobacco in their Possession, 1844, 1845, 1846; of those charged with the like Offences, and who were not committed to Prison; Number of Persons convicted for smuggling Tobacco, 1843-1845 - - - - -	XXXIV. 661.	
296.	- -	Depositions (Ireland) - -	Copy of a Circular Letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Stipendiary Magistrates of Ireland, on the subject of taking Depositions in the absence of accused Persons, without the Production of the Depositions, in absence of Witnesses - -	XLII. 131.	
297.	- -	Workhouses (Ireland) - -	Return of the Number of Inmates, distinguishing the Able-bodied in each Workhouse in Ireland, 25 March 1844, 1845 and 1846 - - - - -	XXXVI. 505.	
298.	- -	Railway Classification - -	Thirteenth Report of Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - - - -	XIII. 59.	
299.	- -	Customs - - - - -	Articles of Import into the United Kingdom on which all Customs Duties have been withdrawn since 1842; specifying the Articles, and Duty levied in 1841; Quantities of each Description of Goods entered for Home Consumption, on Payment of a decreased Duty, and for which Bonds have been required for the Payment of existing Duties, in case the Tariff shall not be sanctioned by Parliament - -	XLIV. 293.	

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300.	May 11.	Sugar - - - -	Quantities of Sugar imported into the United Kingdom; Quantities retained for actual Consumption; Rates of Duty charged for Home Consumption; Net Revenue accruing therefrom; Comparative Statement of the average Prices of British and Foreign Plantation Sugar, 1841-1845 - - - -	XLIV. 437.	
301.	-	Explosive Substances - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill for preventing Malicious Injuries to Persons and Property by Fire, or by explosive or destructive Substances - -	II. 169.	c. 25.
302.	12.	Jamaica - - - -	Copy of a Memorial of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury -	XXVII. 189.	
303.	13.	Lunacy - - - -	Account of all Monies received for Licenses, and of all Monies received and paid out of the Consolidated Fund by the Clerk and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, 1844-45; specifying the several Heads of Expenditure -	XXXIII. 457.	
304.	-	Constabulary Force (Ireland)	Statement of the Amount of Constabulary Force in each County, County of a City and County of a Town in Ireland -	XLII. 123.	
305.	-	Experimental Squadron -	Reports from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker and others, relative to the Trial Cruises of Her Majesty's Ships Trafalgar, Queen, Albion, Canopus, Rodney, &c. - -	XXVI. 263.	
306.	-	Steam Vessels (Navy) -	Returns relating to Steam Vessels bearing Captains, or Commanders or Lieutenants, containing various Particulars as to Length, Breadth, Weight of Metal, Depth under Water, &c. - -	XXVI. 489.	
307.	-	Navy - - - -	Number of Three Deckers cut down into Two Deckers since 1800; Date of Launching, and Expense of cutting down since 1832; similar Return of other Ships cut down; Names of Ships whose Sterns have been changed; Number of Frigates built since 1815, and cut down; Total Expense of Alterations - -	XXVI. 485.	
308.	14.	Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company Bill.	Report of Sir H. De la Beche, G. Stephenson and L. Playfair, on the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company Bill - -	XLIII. 297.	
309.	-	Factory Acts (Rope Works) [Mr. Hume, Mr. Mitcalfe and Mr. Wawn.]	Bill to declare certain Rope Works not within the operation of the Factory Acts	III. 603.	c. 40.
310.	-	Service of Heirs - - - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to alter and amend the Law and Practice in Scotland as to the Service of Heirs - - - -	IV. 49.	
311.	-	Crown Charters (Scotland) - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to alter and amend the Practice in Scotland with regard to Crown Charters and Precepts from Chancery - -	I. 535.	
312.	-	Westminster Election - -	Number of Houses in various Parishes, of the Value of £. 10 and upwards, and of Chambers, the Owners of which have been excluded in the last Registration from voting, by reasons of neglecting or omitting Payment of Poor Rates or Assessed Taxes within the time required by the Act - - - -	XXXIII. 147.	
313.	-	Rochdale Borough - -	Memorial addressed to the Home Office from the Town Commissioners of the Borough of Rochdale, praying Inquiry with reference to Charges of violent and illegal Acts perpetrated by certain Persons; and a Copy of an Answer to the Memorial, Minutes of Inquiry, and Correspondence thereon - - - -	XXXIV. 811.	

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314.	May 15.	County Rates - - - [Mr. Frewen and Sir Howard Elphinstone.]	Bill to provide for the more effectual making of County Rates by Justices in England and Wales - - -	I. 485.	
315.	- -	Viscount Hardinge - - [Mr. Hogg, Mr. Astell and Mr. Lyall.]	Bill to enable the Right honourable Henry Viscount Hardinge to receive the full Benefit of an Annuity of Five thousand Pounds, granted to him by the East India Company - - -	II. 275.	c. 21.
316.	- -	Convicts - - - [Mr. Manners Sutton and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for abolishing the Office of Superin- tendent of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation - - -	IV. 399.	c. 26.
317.	- -	Railway Classification -	Fourteenth Report from the Select Com- mittee on Railway Bills Classification -	XIII. 61.	
318.	- -	East India and China - -	Value of Bullion imported into each Presi- dency from China, 1830-1845; Value of Bullion exported from India to China; Amount realized upon the Opium sold by the East India Company, 1830-1845; Quantity and estimated Value of the Opium for which Passes were granted by the Authorities in the Bombay Presi- dency, 1830-1845 - - -	XXXI. 93.	
319.	- -	W. S. O'Brien - - -	Copy of the Warrant under which Mr. Smith O'Brien was committed to the Custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms - -	XXXIII. 105.	
320.	- -	British Museum - - -	Returns from the Trustees; stating what Regulations they have adopted to give effect to the Recommendation of the Se- lect Committee on Public Monuments, or which have had for their object to grant greater Facilities and Conveniences to Persons visiting the Museum; similar Return from Trustees of National Gallery	XXV. 273.	
321.	- 18	Canada - - -	Copy of Lord Cathcart's Speech to the Le- gislative Assembly; Despatches referred to in the Governor-General's Speech, re- monstrating against certain presumed Changes in the Imperial Commercial Po- licy; Petition from the Quebec Board of Trade, on the subject of apprehended Changes in the Imperial Tariff; De- spatches from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Cathcart, March 1846, February 1846 and 4th May 1846 - - -	XXVII. 31.	
322.	- -	West India Colonies - -	Copies or Extracts of Correspondence be- tween the Colonial Office and the Autho- rities in each West Indian Island, relative to the proposed Loan in aid of Immigra- tion; Copy of Resolutions passed by Legislative Assemblies in relation to such proposed Loans, 1843-1845 - - -	XXX. 453.	
323.	- -	Chinese Labourers - - -	Rules issued by the Emigration Commis- sioners, 1843, relative to the Immigration of Chinese Labourers from Malacca to Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica; De- spatch of Lord Stanley relating to Con- tracts for Labourers, 1843; Despatch addressed to the Governor of Trinidad, relative to an Ordinance, 1845, for regu- lating Duties of Masters and Servants -	XXVII. 161.	
324.	- -	Public Income and Expen- diture.	Public Income and Expenditure, 1822- 1845; showing the Amount of Ordinary Revenue, Extraordinary Revenue and Total Receipt; Charges of Collection; Charges of Public Debt; Charges on the Consolidated Fund; Amount expended for Army, Navy, &c.; Amount of Ex- penditure under Heads enumerated; and the Total Expenditure - - -	XXV. 167.	

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	1846.				
325.	May 18.	Accidents - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by Accidents - - - -	II. 1.	9 Vict. c. 93.
326.	- -	Convicts - - - -	Report of John Henry Capper, Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation, relating to Woolwich, Portsmouth, Bermuda and Gibraltar - - - -	XXXIV. 491.	
327.	- -	Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland).	Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant, for the Year ending 1st August 1845 - - - -	XXII. 33.	
328.	- 19.	East India - - - -	Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being the War-rant or Issues granting any Pension; presented pursuant to Act of Parliament -	XXXI. 273.	
329.	- -	Annuities - - - -	Return of the Number and Amount of all Annuities purchased under various Acts, commonly called the Savings Banks Annuities Acts, 1836-1845 - - -	XXV. 207.	
330.	- -	Exchequer Bills (Public Works).	Advances of Exchequer Bills under 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts, for Public Works, 1841-1845 - - -	XXV. 157.	
331.	- -	Distress (Scotland) - -	Return of any Grants of Public Money; stating the Amounts, and if any, from what Source derived, towards the Relief of the Distress of the Inhabitants of Scotland, in aid of Assessment and Local Subscriptions, 1782-1785 - - -	XXXVII. 509.	
332.	- 20.	Church Accommodation (Scotland). [Mr. Fox Maule and Sir A. Leith Hay.]	Bill to enable Christian Congregations in Scotland to obtain Sites for Places of Worship, Manse and Schoolhouses -	III. 63.	
333.	- -	Corresponding Societies - [Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Aglionby.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to Corresponding Societies and the licensing of Lecture Rooms [as amended by the Committee] - - - -	I. 483.	c. 33.
334.	- -	Ship "Terrible" - - -	Copy of a Report of Captain Ramsay, of the "Terrible," relative to her Qualifications - - - -	XXVI. 483.	
335.	- -	Mortmain - - - -	Return of all Deeds executed and enrolled under 9 Geo. 3, 1840-1845, both inclusive - - - -	XXXIII. 373.	
336.	- -	Bank of England - - -	Notes, Securities, Bullion, &c. of the Bank of England, as published weekly in the Gazette, from the passing of 7 & 8 Vict. to the present time - - - -	XXV. 199.	
337.	- 21.	New Zealand - - - -	Copies or Extracts of further Communications between Lord Stanley and Governor FitzRoy and Lieutenant-Governor Grey, relative to New Zealand - - -	XXX. 151.	
338.	- -	Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company.	Copy of a Statement addressed to the Woods and Forests, respecting the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, by various Parties - - - -	XLIII. 301.	
339.	- -	Army and Militia - - -	An Account of the finally audited Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services, compared with the Sums estimated, 1845-46, and Balance Sheet - - - -	XXVI. 149.	
340.	- 22.	Railway Classification -	Fifteenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification -	XIII. 63.	

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341.	1846. May 22.	Woollen Manufactures -	Accounts of the Quantities and Declared Value of British Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, 1845; also the Quantities of Wool imported and exported - - - - -	XLIV. 521.	9 Vict.
342.	- -	Outrages (Ireland) - - -	Return of the Names of Persons, Places and Nature of Outrages reported to the Constabulary Office, as occurring within the Barony of Owneybeg, in the County of Limerick, from 1845 to Spring Assizes 1846 - - - - -	XXXV. 459.	
343.	- 25.	Malta - - - -	Petition of the Inhabitants of Malta on the subject of their Grievances, complaining of the Interference of the Police at the Carnival; Extracts of Correspondence on the subject of Grievances; Extracts from Despatches relative to Disturbances at the Carnival - - - - -	XXVII. 191.	
344.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Private Bills applied for, for which a Subscription Contract has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, classified according to the Nature or Object of the Work; Amount of Estimate for each Work; Capital Stock to be raised in each Case -	XXXIII. 17.	
345.	- 26.	Kew Gardens, &c. &c. -	Report from Sir W. Hooker on the Royal Botanic Gardens and New Palm House at Kew; Copies of Reports from the several Scientific and Charitable Institutions receiving Grants from Parliament -	XXV. 377.	
346.	- -	Military Prison, Weedon -	Rules and Regulations in force for the Government and Diet of Prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Weedon; the Number and Nature of the Punishments inflicted under those Rules for Breaches of Prison Discipline since the Establishment of the said Prison - -	XXVI. 175.	
347.	- 28.	Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland). [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend an Act of the present Session, intituled, An Act to authorize Grand Juries in Ireland to appoint Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; to empower such Sessions to make Presentment for County Works, and to provide Funds for the execution of such Works; also to provide for the prompt Payment of Contractors - - - - -	I. 519.	c. 71.
348.	- -	Railways - - - -	Sixteenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Classification - -	XIII. 65.	
349.	- 29.	Westminster Bridge and New Palace.	Second Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the present state of Westminster Bridge, and of the New Palace at Westminster, with reference to the Accommodation of the House of Commons - - - - -	XV. 273.	
350.	- -	Coroners (Ireland) - - - [Mr. Grogan and Mr. Gregory.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Office of Coroner, and the Expenses of Inquests in Ireland [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	I. 453.	c. 37.
351.	- -	Warner's Inventions - - -	Correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Mr. Warner's Inventions since August 1844; Letters to Sir R. Peel from Mr. Warner, bearing date May and August 1842, and Mr. Warner to Colonel Chalmer, May 1844, omitted from former Correspondence -	XXVI. 499.	

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	1846.				
325.	May 18.	Accidents - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by Accidents - - - - -	II. 1.	9 Vict. c. 93.
326.	- -	Convicts - - - -	Report of John Henry Capper, Superintendent of Ships and Vessels employed for the Confinement of Offenders under Sentence of Transportation, relating to Woolwich, Portsmouth, Bermuda and Gibraltar - - - - -	XXXIV. 491.	
327.	- -	Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland).	Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant, for the Year ending 1st August 1845 - - - - -	XXII. 33.	
328.	- 19.	East India - - - -	Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being the War-rant or Issues granting any Pension; presented pursuant to Act of Parliament -	XXXI. 273.	
329.	- -	Annuities - - - -	Return of the Number and Amount of all Annuities purchased under various Acts, commonly called the Savings Banks Annuities Acts, 1836-1845 - - - -	XXV. 207.	
330.	- -	Exchequer Bills (Public Works).	Advances of Exchequer Bills under 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts, for Public Works, 1841-1845 - - - -	XXV. 157.	
331.	- -	Distress (Scotland) - -	Return of any Grants of Public Money; stating the Amounts, and if any, from what Source derived, towards the Relief of the Distress of the Inhabitants of Scotland, in aid of Assessment and Local Subscriptions, 1782-1785 - - - -	XXXVII. 509.	
332.	- 20.	Church Accommodation (Scotland). [Mr. Fox Maule and Sir A. Leith Hay.]	Bill to enable Christian Congregations in Scotland to obtain Sites for Places of Worship, Mansees and Schoolhouses -	III. 63.	
333.	- -	Corresponding Societies - [Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Aglionby.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to Corresponding Societies and the licensing of Lecture Rooms [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	I. 483.	c. 33.
334.	- -	Ship "Terrible" - -	Copy of a Report of Captain Ramsay, of the "Terrible," relative to her Qualifications - - - - -	XXVI. 483.	
335.	- -	Mortmain - - - -	Return of all Deeds executed and enrolled under 9 Geo. 3, 1840-1845, both inclusive - - - - -	XXXIII. 373.	
336.	- -	Bank of England - -	Notes, Securities, Bullion, &c. of the Bank of England, as published weekly in the Gazette, from the passing of 7 & 8 Vict. to the present time - - - -	XXV. 199.	
337.	- 21.	New Zealand - - - -	Copies or Extracts of further Communications between Lord Stanley and Governor FitzRoy and Lieutenant-Governor Grey, relative to New Zealand - - - -	XXX. 151.	
338.	- -	Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company.	Copy of a Statement addressed to the Woods and Forests, respecting the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, by various Parties - - - - -	XLIII. 301.	
339.	- -	Army and Militia - -	An Account of the finally audited Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services, compared with the Sums estimated, 1845-46, and Balance Sheet - - - - -	XXVI. 149.	
340.	- 22.	Railway Classification -	Fifteenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification -	XIII. 63.	

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341.	1846. May 22.	Woollen Manufactures -	Accounts of the Quantities and Declared Value of British Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, 1845; also the Quantities of Wool imported and exported - - - - -	XLIV. 521.	9 Vict.
342.	- -	Outrages (Ireland) - - -	Return of the Names of Persons, Places and Nature of Outrages reported to the Constabulary Office, as occurring within the Barony of Owneybeg, in the County of Limerick, from 1845 to Spring Assizes 1846 - - - - -	XXXV. 459.	
343.	- 25.	Malta - - - -	Petition of the Inhabitants of Malta on the subject of their Grievances, complaining of the Interference of the Police at the Carnival; Extracts of Correspondence on the subject of Grievances; Extracts from Despatches relative to Disturbances at the Carnival - - - - -	XXVII. 191.	
344.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Private Bills applied for, for which a Subscription Contract has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, classified according to the Nature or Object of the Work; Amount of Estimate for each Work; Capital Stock to be raised in each Case -	XXXIII. 17.	
345.	- 26.	Kew Gardens, &c. &c. -	Report from Sir W. Hooker on the Royal Botanic Gardens and New Palm House at Kew; Copies of Reports from the several Scientific and Charitable Institutions receiving Grants from Parliament -	XXV. 377.	
346.	- -	Military Prison, Weedon -	Rules and Regulations in force for the Government and Diet of Prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Weedon; the Number and Nature of the Punishments inflicted under those Rules for Breaches of Prison Discipline since the Establishment of the said Prison - -	XXVI. 175.	
347.	- 28.	Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland). [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend an Act of the present Session, intituled, An Act to authorize Grand Juries in Ireland to appoint Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; to empower such Sessions to make Presentment for County Works, and to provide Funds for the execution of such Works; also to provide for the prompt Payment of Contractors - - - - -	I. 519.	c. 71.
348.	- -	Railways - - - -	Sixteenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Classification - -	XIII. 65.	
349.	- 29.	Westminster Bridge and New Palace.	Second Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the present state of Westminster Bridge, and of the New Palace at Westminster, with reference to the Accommodation of the House of Commons - - - - -	XV. 273.	
350.	- -	Coroners (Ireland) - - - [Mr. Grogan and Mr. Gregory.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Office of Coroner, and the Expenses of Inquests in Ireland [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	I. 453.	c. 37.
351.	- -	Warner's Inventions - - -	Correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Mr. Warner's Inventions since August 1844; Letters to Sir R. Peel from Mr. Warner, bearing date May and August 1842, and Mr. Warner to Colonel Chalmer, May 1844, omitted from former Correspondence -	XXVI. 499.	

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	1846.				9 Vict.
352.	May 29.	Sugar - - - -	Quantity of Foreign Sugar admitted into Consumption in this Country, 1845-46, distinguishing that admitted under Certificate as the Produce of Free Labour, and that which has been admitted under the Stipulation of Treaty; together with the Foreign Countries from which the Sugar admitted under Treaty has been imported - - - -	XLIV. 451.	
353.	June 8.	Railways - - - -	Copy of a Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, on the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Gauge of Railways - -	XXXVIII. 371.	
354.	May 29.	Capital Crime - - -	Statement of the Crimes Capital in 1830, for which the Punishment of Death has been abolished, showing the Number of Persons committed and executed for various Offences for the last Five Years; also, Commitments and Executions for Burglary, &c. 1832-1837; stating the Total Number for both Periods for all Crimes	XXXIV. 761.	
355.	- -	Channel Islands - - -	Copy of the Commission issued to inquire into the State of the Law in the Channel Islands - - - -	XXXIII. 297.	
356.	- -	Outrages (Ireland) - -	Statement of Outrages specially reported to the Constabulary Office in Ireland during the present Year, up to the latest Period - - - -	XXXV. 457.	
357.	- -	Westminster Electors - -	Amended Return of the Number of Houses, the Owners of which have been excluded from the List of Voters for the Non-payment of Rates and Taxes - -	XXXIII. 151.	
358.	- -	Drainage - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to authorize the Advance of Public Money to a limited Amount, to promote the Improvement of Land in Great Britain and Ireland by Works of Drainage	II. 13.	c. 101.
359.	- -	Rajah of Sattara - - -	Copy of Proceedings of the General Quarterly Court of Proprietors held at the East India House, December 1845, as far as relates to the Case of the Rajah of Sattara - - - -	XXXI. 347.	
360.	- -	Population, Taxation, &c. -	Various Returns relative to Population at various Periods; Amount of Debt at different Dates; Price of Corn; Official and Declared Value of Exports; also, of Live Stock imported each Year since 1842 - - - -	XLIV. 19.	
361.	- -	Spirits - - - -	I.—Number of Gallons of Proof Spirits distilled in England, Ireland and Scotland respectively, 1845. II.—Quantity of British made Spirits in Bond in Ireland. III.—Number of Gallons of Spirits distilled, 1800-1845. IV.—Excise Duty received on Spirits in Ireland during the Years ending 5 April 1845 and 5 April 1846 - - - -	XLIV. 419.	
362.	June 5.	Metropolis Improvement - [Mr. Young and the Earl of Lincoln.]	Bill to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to construct a New Street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch -	IV. 325.	c. 34.
363.	- -	Homicides (Ireland) - -	Return of all Homicides that have been committed in Ireland since the Month of January 1846, up to the latest Periods, specifying the County and the Barony of the County in which each Homicide was committed, and the Name and Condition of the Person killed, &c. - - - -	XXXV. 273.	

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364.	1846. June 5.	West India Produce - -	Account of the Imports into the United Kingdom of Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Coffee and Cocoa, from the West Indies and British Guiana, 1831-1845; distinguishing, in Columns, the Quantity imported from each Colony in each Year -	XLIV. 441.	9 VICT.
365.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Return of the Amount of Duty received on Sugar during 1845-46; specifying the Amounts received under the different Rates of Duty - - - -	XLIV. 449.	
366.	- -	Waste Lands (Ireland) - [Mr. Poulett Scrope and Mr. Sharman Crawford.]	Bill for promoting the Reclamation of Waste Lands in Ireland - - -	IV. 485.	
367.	- -	Steam Vessels - - - - [Sir George Clerk Sir George Cockburn and Mr. Corry.]	Bill for the Regulation of Steam Navigation requiring Sea-going Vessels to carry Boats - - - - -	IV. 345.	c. 100.
368.	- -	Wreck and Salvage - - - [Sir George Clerk, Sir George Cockburn and Mr. Corry.]	Bill for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Wreck and Salvage -	IV. 525.	c. 99.
369.	- 8.	Assaults (Ireland) - -	Return of Aggravated Assaults, and all Assaults endangering Life; of all Incendiary Fires; Robbery of Arms; of Administration of Unlawful Oaths; of Threatening Letters; Malicious Injuries to Property; and, Firing into Dwellings, since 1845; specifying Particulars in each Case - - - - -	XXXV. 181.	
370.	- -	Railways - - - -	Seventeenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification -	XIII. 67.	
371.	- -	Smoke - - - - [Mr. Mackinnon, Lord Francis Egerton and Mr. William Beckett.]	Bill to prohibit the Nuisance of Smoke from Furnaces or Manufactories - - -	IV. 285.	
372.	- -	Loans for Public Works -	Names of Commissioners appointed and now officiating; Yearly Expenses of Commissioners; Amounts allotted for Distribution under various Acts; Amounts advanced to Borrowers; Dates of Advances and Repayments; Total of Principal and Interest received on account of Loans advanced to 5th January 1846; Statement of Transactions from 1817-1845 - - - - -	XXV. 411.	
373.	- -	Foreign Silk and other Manufactures.	Account of all Foreign Silk, Woollen and Cotton Manufactures, also of all the Foreign China, Sculpture and Paintings, which have been imported into the Port of London, from 6th February to 5th May 1846 - - - - -	XLIV. 411.	
374.	- 10.	Canada - - - -	Copies of any Despatches from the Governor-General of Canada to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in regard to the Commercial Change now under the consideration of the Commercial Legislature - - - -	XXVII. 49.	
375.	- -	Greenwich Park - - -	Correspondence between the Board of Admiralty or Officers since January 1834, relative to a Railway passing through Greenwich Park; Reports made by the Astronomer Royal on the subject; Reports made to the Admiralty by the Astronomer Royal or others, on the subject of Experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining the Effects of a Railroad passing near the Royal Observatory	XXXVIII. 383.	
375—continued.		Greenwich Park - - -	Plans - - - - -	XXXVIII. 435.	

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	1846.				9 Vict.
376.	June 10.	Steam Vessels (Navy) -	Returns of Steam Vessels bearing Captains, showing their Length, Breadth, and Guns mounted, &c.; Quantity of Stowage for Coals, and Number of Days the Coal will last in full Steam; Draught of Water with every thing on Board, and other Particulars - - - -	XXVI. 497.	
377	- -	Poor Removal - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor [as amended by the Committee] - -	III. 99.	c. 66.
378.	- -	Railways - - - -	Eighteenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification -	XIII. 69.	
379.	- 11.	Mersey Bridge - - -	Memorial presented to the Admiralty against the Erection of a Bridge across the Mersey; Reports made by Engineers on the Propriety of a Railroad passing the River Mersey by a Viaduct at Run-corn, 1844; Permission granted for passing the River Mersey - - -	XXXVIII. 509.	
380.	- -	Holyhead Harbour of Refuge	Letter of General Sir L. Parry addressed to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, 1844, in reference to a proposed Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead; together with a Copy of the Plan annexed thereto; Copy of any Plan for a Refuge Harbour at Holyhead which has received the Sanction of Her Majesty's Government	XLV. 521.	
381.	- -	Municipal Boroughs - -	Abstract of the Statement of Accounts of the several Municipal Boroughs in England and Wales, 1844-45 - - -	XL. 109.	
382.	- 12.	Churches - - - - [Mr. Richard Hodgson and Sir Howard Elphinstone.]	Bill to provide for the Erection and Repair of Churches in consolidated Ecclesiastical Districts - - - -	I. 339.	
383.	- -	Tenants Compensation - [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for providing Compensation in certain Cases for Tenants in Ireland, who shall build on or drain Farms, and to secure to the Parties respectively entitled thereto the due Payment of such Compensation - - - -	II. 367.	
384.	- -	Ejectments (Ireland) - - [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend the Law in Ireland as to Ejectments and Distresses, and as to the Occupation of Land - - - -	II. 85.	c. 111.
385	- -	Leases (Ireland) - - - [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to facilitate and encourage the granting of certain Leases for Terms of Years in Ireland - - - -	II. 417.	c. 112.
386.	- -	Shipping - - - -	Collisions of Vessels at Sea, 1845; Dates of such Collisions; Names and Tonnage of Vessels; Times, whether by Night or by Day; Results, whether attended by Loss of Life; Value of Vessels and Cargoes lost; Amount of Damage to Vessel and Cargo - - - -	XLV. 321.	
387.	- -	Sweets or Made Wines -	Quantity imported from Scotland and Ireland under 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 72; stating Port or Place imported from and to; Seizures which have been made by the Excise and Customs, and the Reason of such Seizures; Quantity of Sweets or Made Wines and Sweetened Compounded Spirits remaining in Bond, 5th January 1846 - - - -	XLIV. 503.	

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388.	1846. June 12.	District Lunatic Asylums -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Poor Law Commissioners have exercised the Powers for the Establishment of District Asylums for the Houseless Poor in the Metropolis; and also to inquire into the Effects of any Asylums supported by Voluntary Subscriptions, which may have been formed for the same Purpose - - - - -	VII. 1.	9 VICT.
389.	- 15.	Railways - - - -	Nineteenth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification -	XIII. 71.	
390.	- -	Poor Law - - - -	Return, showing whether the Poor Law Commissioners have made annually a Return of the Proceedings of their Board, according to Law; if not, in what Years no Returns have been made, and in what manner such Reports were deficient - - - - -	XXXVI. 1.	
391.	- -	Vagrants - - - -	Vagrants or Poor received into the Union Workhouses, except the Metropolitan Districts, 1841-1845; distinguishing the Number of Males and Females, and specifying, where any Records have been kept, the Numbers of Males between the Age of Eighteen and Forty - -	XXXVI. 185.	
392.	- 16.	Administration of Justice - [Mr. Frewen and Mr. Briscoe.]	Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice - - - - -	I. 1.	
393.	- -	Jurors (Tipperary) - -	Names of Persons returned by the General Collectors of Barony Cess, in the County of Tipperary, to serve as Petty Jurors, and forwarded to the Magistrates after Revision to the Sheriff; Names of the Persons summonsed by the Sheriff to act as Jurors in Tipperary, 1845 and 1846 - - - - -	XLII. 275.	
394.	- -	Greenwich Park - - -	Copies of Correspondence with the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests respecting the passing a Railroad through Greenwich Park - - -	XXXVIII. 455.	
395.	- -	Vaccine Institution - -	Report from the National Vaccine Board to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department - -	XXXIII. 485.	
396.	- -	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead -	Accounts relating to the Importation, Exportation and Consumption of Copper, Tin, Zinc and Lead - - - -	XLIV. 127.	
397.	- -	Bricks - - - - -	Number of Bricks upon which Duty has been paid, 1838-1846, in England and Scotland; distinguishing the Number of Bricks upon which Duty has been paid in each County, and Amount paid thereon respectively - - - -	XXV. 211.	
398.	- -	Revenue - - - - -	Ordinary Revenues of the United Kingdom, 1842-1845; stating the Amount in each Year for Management, and other Payments thereout in the Progress of the said Revenues to the Exchequer, together with the Amount paid into the Exchequer - - - - -	XXV. 517.	
399.	- 17.	New South Wales - - -	Further Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence relative to Crown Lands and Emigration in New South Wales, Part III.]	XXIX. 143.	
399-2.	- -	New South Wales - - -	Further Papers relative to Crown Lands in New South Wales [licensed Occupation of Crown Lands, Part VI.—2.] - - -	XXIX. 211.	

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400.	1846. June 17.	Cape of Good Hope and other Colonies.	Copies of all Applications from the Cape of Good Hope made to the Colonial Office for Representative Government, together with Copies of Answers thereto; Copies of all Applications of a similar Import from other British Colonies within the last Ten Years - - - - -	XXIX. 1.	9 Vict.
401.	- -	Van Diemen's Land - -	Copies of all Correspondence with the Colonial Office, on the subject of the Official Notice of the Comptroller-Ge- neral of Van Diemen's Land, relative to Convicts in that Colony who were Holders of Conditional Pardons - -	XXIX. 445.	
402.	- -	Van Diemen's Land - -	Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on the subject of Convict Discipline; also, Reports from the Comptroller-General of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land on the same subject.	XXIX. 363.	
403.	- -	Railway Classification -	Twentieth Report from the Select Com- mittee on Railway Bills Classification -	XIII. 73.	
404.	- -	Tithes - - - -	Agreements for all Commutations which have been confirmed, 1845-46; specify- ing Rent-charge in lieu of Tithes; Awards for Commutation of Tithes which have been confirmed, July 1845 to January 1846; specifying Amount of Rent- charge awarded; Apportionments of Rent-charges which have been confirmed for the same Period - - - -	XXXII. 187.	
405.	- -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Coal Turn.	Sums invested in Consols or other Public Funds, or placed in the Bank, advanced to Solicitors, or in the Hands of the Treasurer; Receipts and Expenditure for 1845; Names of Commissioners each Meeting; Law Charges; Copy of Soli- citors' Bill for passing 8 & 9 Vict. c. 73, in Detail - - - - -	XLV. 425.	
406.	- -	East Indies - - -	Account respecting the Annual Territorial Revenues and Disbursements of the East India Company, 1842-1844, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year -	XXXI. 1.	
407.	- -	Wearmouth Bridge - -	Abstract of Returns of the Revenue re- ceived, and Sums expended in each Year, since Act 32 Geo. 3, c. 90 - -	XLV. 493.	
408.	- -	Poor Law Commissioners -	Nature of the Official Record from which a Return of Attendances of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1843-1844, was prepared, &c. - - - -	XXXVI. 3.	
409.	- -	Poor Law - - - -	Copy of a Report presented by Sir J. Wal- sham to the Poor Law Commissioners, on certain alleged Abuses in the Admi- nistration of the Poor Law in Norfolk and Suffolk, and of any Correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Home Office, on the subject of the Report - - - - -	XXXVI. 365.	
410.	- 18.	Scinde - - - -	Copy of any Documents authorizing the Annexation of the Province of Scinde to the British Empire in India - - -	XXXI. 375.	
411.	- -	Burdens on Land - -	Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Burdens affect- ing Real Property; together with the Minutes of Evidence, and Index - -	VI. P ^t I. 1.	

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411. II.	1846. June 18.	Burdens on Land - -	Appendix to the Minutes of Evidence on the Burdens affecting Real Property, with an Index to the Appendix - -	VI. Pt II. 1.	9 & 10 Vict.
412.	- 19.	Clerk of the Crown (Ireland) [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to provide that the Offices of Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace in Ireland shall be held by the same Person	I. 345.	
413.	- -	Poor Law (Keighley Union)	Copy of a Letter from the Poor Law Com- missioners to Alfred Austin, Esq., Assis- tant Poor Law Commissioner; Report from A. Austin to the Poor Law Com- missioners - - - - -	XXXVI. 263.	
414.	- -	Railway Bills - - -	Return of Railway Bills which have been reported to this House during the present Session, with a Tabular Statement of the maximum Rates of Charges and Fares for Goods and Passengers respectively authorized by such Bills - - -	XXXVIII. 341.	
415.	- -	Railway Gauge - - -	Copy of Major-General Pasley's Report on Captain Powell's Patent Sectional Trans- ferable Railway Carriage for carrying Goods either on the Broad or Narrow Gauge - - - - -	XXXVIII. 377.	
416.	- -	Poor Law (Sudbury Union) -	Copy of a Letter addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Clerk of the Sud- bury Union, April 1843, on a Resolution of the Board of Guardians to divide the Board for the Examination of Paupers -	XXXVI. 367.	
417.	- -	Customs - - - -	Account of Changes since 1840 in the Du- ties of Customs, showing the Date at which such Changes were effected, Du- ties previous to each Alteration, and Du- ties subsequent to Alteration; Quantities of each Article imported; Net Amount of Revenue received on Account, 1842- 1846 - - - - -	XLIV. 271.	
418.	- 22.	New South Wales - - -	Copy of the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales on the subject of Immigration - -	XXIX. 225.	
419.	- -	Charitable Trusts (England) [Mr. Hume and Dr. Bowring.]	Bill for procuring Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure by all Persons administering Charitable Trusts in England - -	I. 273.	
420.	- -	Baths and Washhouses - [Sir George Grey, Mr. Hawes and Lord Courtenay.]	Bill for promoting the voluntary Establish- ment in Boroughs and Parishes in Eng- land and Wales of Public Baths and Washhouses - - - - -	I. 141.	c. 74.
421.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Quantity of Sugar imported, and of that entered for Home Consumption, 1845-46, distinguishing the Quantities liable to each Rate of Duty, and the Amount of Duty received on each - - -	XLIV. 439.	
422.	- -	Friendly Societies - -	Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill to amend the Laws relating to Friendly Societies - - - - -	II. 259.	c. 27.
423.	22 & 23.	Ordnance Survey - - -	Returns showing the Year in which the Ord- nance Survey was commenced; the Sums voted and expended in carrying the same into execution; Estimate of Sums further required; Particulars with regard to the Surveys of Scotland and Ireland respec- tively - - - - -	XXVI. 607.	
423. II.	- 25.	Ordnance Survey - - -	Further Returns - - - - -	XXVI. 625.	

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	1846.				10 VICT.
424.	June 22.	Western Australia - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to continue to 1848 and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act 10 Geo. 4, for providing for the Government of his Majesty's Settlements in Western Australia, and on Western Coast of New Holland -	I. 101.	c. 35.
425.	- -	Ordinance Survey - - [Colonel Peel and Sir Frederick Trench.]	Bill to continue an Act of 4 & 5 Vict., for authorizing and facilitating the Completion of a Survey of Great Britain, Berwick-on-Tweed and Isle of Man -	III. 43.	c. 46.
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429.	- -	Poor Laws (Atcham Union)	Copies of all Correspondence of the Poor Law Commissioners relative to the Compulsory Resignation of Mr. F. Cross, formerly a Relieving Officer of Atcham Union - - - - -	XXXVI. 211.	
430.	- -	Poor Laws (Barrow Workhouse).	Copies of the Depositions taken by Mr. Weale, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, in an Inquiry into the Treatment of aged Paupers in the Barrow Workhouse, and of Mr. Weale's Report, and of Correspondence of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject - - -	XXXVI. 219.	
431.	- 23.	Railways Classification -	Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - -	XIII. 75.	
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433.	- 24.	Conveyance of Property -	Bill, intituled, An Act to facilitate the Conveyance of Property - - - -	III. 417.	
434.	- -	Service of Heirs (Scotland) - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to alter and amend the Law and Practice in Scotland as to the Service of Heirs [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 59.	
435.	- -	New Zealand Company - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to authorize a Loan from the Consolidated Fund to the New Zealand Company - - - - -	III. 25.	c. 42.
436.	- 25.	Greenwich Park - - -	Extracts of Supplemental Report from Rev. Dr. Robinson on the probable Effects of any Railway passing within a given Distance of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich - - - - -	XXXVIII. 499.	
437.	- -	Bankruptcy and Insolvency - [Mr. Hawes, Mr. Masterman and Mr. Wynn Ellis.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	I. 125.	

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441.	- -	Rateable Property (Ireland) [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland -	III. 299.	c. 110.
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425.	- -	Ordinance Survey - - [Colonel Peel and Sir Frederick Trench.]	Bill to continue an Act of 4 & 5 Vict., for authorizing and facilitating the Completion of a Survey of Great Britain, Berwick-on-Tweed and Isle of Man -	III. 43.	c. 46.
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430.	- -	Poor Laws (Barrow Workhouse).	Copies of the Depositions taken by Mr. Weale, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, in an Inquiry into the Treatment of aged Paupers in the Barrow Workhouse, and of Mr. Weale's Report, and of Correspondence of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject - - -	XXXVI. 219.	
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434.	- -	Service of Heirs (Scotland) - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to alter and amend the Law and Practice in Scotland as to the Service of Heirs [as amended by the Committee] -	IV. 59.	
435.	- -	New Zealand Company - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to authorize a Loan from the Consolidated Fund to the New Zealand Company - - - - -	III. 25.	c. 42.
436.	- 25.	Greenwich Park - - -	Extracts of Supplemental Report from Rev. Dr. Robinson on the probable Effects of any Railway passing within a given Distance of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich - - - - -	XXXVIII. 499.	
437.	- -	Bankruptcy and Insolvency - [Mr. Hawes, Mr. Masterman and Mr. Wynn Ellis.]	Bill to amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	I. 125.	

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440.	- -	Commons Inclosure - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to amend the Act to facilitate the Inclosure and Improve- ment of Commons - - -	I. 375.	c. 70.
441.	- -	Rateable Property (Ireland) [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to the Va- luation of Rateable Property in Ireland -	III. 299.	c. 110.
442.	- -	Newfoundland - - - [Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Bingham Baring.]	Bill to continue certain of the Provisions of an Act 5 & 6 Vict., for amending the Constitution of the Government of New- foundland - - - -	III. 39.	c. 45.
443.	- -	Exclusive Trading (Ireland) - [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the Abolition of the Exclusive Pri- vilege of Trading, or of regulating Trades in Cities, Towns or Boroughs in Ireland	II. 157.	c. 76.
444.	- -	Marine Glue - - - -	Report from the Officer of the Penelope, relative to the Advantages which have resulted from the Application of the Marine Glue to the Deck of that Vessel during her Service in Africa; Report of Committee of Master Shipwrights on the Marine Glue, March 1842 - - -	XXVI. 463.	
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481.	- -	Ledbury Union - - -	Correspondence of the Poor Law Commissioners with the Guardians of Ledbury Union, relative to Supply of Clothes for New-born Infants; Correspondence with the Guardians of Cricklade; Circular Letter on the subject; Applications made to Poor Law Commissioners on the subject - - - -	XXXVI. 269.	
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488.	- -	Iron - - - - -	Quantity of Foreign Iron imported into, and exported from, the United Kingdom, 1845, distinguishing the several Sorts of Iron; British Iron exported, and to what Ports; Quantity of Hardware exported, 1845, distinguishing Countries to which exported; Machinery exported, 1845, Declared Value thereof - - - }	XLIV. 367.	
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490.	- 16.	Poor Removal - - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor [as amended by the Committee] - - }	III. 117.	c. 66.
491.	- -	Books and Engravings - [Mr. Greene and Sir George Clerk.]	Bill to amend an Act 7 & 8 Vict., for reducing, under certain Circumstances, the Duty payable upon Books and Engravings }	I. 235.	c. 58.
492.	- -	Deodands - - - - - [Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Hawes.]	Bill to abolish Deodands - - - - }	II. 9.	c. 62.
493.	- -	Shannon Navigation (Ireland) [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigot.]	Bill to provide for the Repayment of Sums due by the County of the City of Limerick, for Advances of Public Money for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon - - - }	IV. 71.	
494.	- 17.	Railway Classification - -	Twenty-fourth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - }	XIII. 81.	
495.	- -	Larne, Belfast and Ballymena Railway.	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Allegations contained in a Petition with reference to the Larne and Belfast and Ballymena Railway - - - - }	XII. 547.	
496.	- -	Burial-grounds - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for better enabling the Burial Service to be performed in one Chapel, where contiguous Burial-grounds shall have been provided for Two or more Parishes - - - }	I. 247.	
497.	- -	Prisons (Ireland) - - - [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigot.]	Bill to amend an Act 7 Geo. 4, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland - - - }	III. 169.	c. 61.
498.	- -	Fisheries (Ireland) - - - [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigot.]	Bill for the further Amendment of an Act 6 Vict., for regulating the Irish Fisheries }	II. 191.	c. 114.
499.	- -	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigot.]	Bill to amend the Laws as to District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; to provide for the Expenses of the Maintenance of certain Lunatic Poor removed from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum for want of Room therein; and to provide for the Salaries and Expenses incident to the Office of Inspector of Lunatics in Ireland }	II. 497.	c. 115.

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501.	- -	Mandamus, Writs of (Ireland) [Mr. Pigot and Mr. Labouchere.]	Bill to improve the Proceedings in Prohi- bitions and on Writs of Mandamus in Ireland - - - - -	II. 505.	c. 113.
502.	- -	Lands Clauses Consolidation (Ireland.) [Mr. Pigot and Mr. Labouchere.]	Bill to amend so much of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (1845), as relates to the Officer by whom the Costs of In- quiries holden under the Act, as to Com- pensation for Lands, shall be taxed, in Ireland - - - - -	II. 413.	
503.	- -	Adverse Claims (Ireland) - [Mr. Pigot and Mr. Labouchere.]	Bill to enable Courts of Law in Ireland to give Relief against adverse Claims made upon Persons having no Interest in the Subject-matter of such Claims - -	I. 7.	c. 64.
504.	- 20.	Joint Stock Companies -	Return of the Joint-Stock Companies which have been registered (provisionally or otherwise) under the Provision of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110; stating the Style, Title and Business of the Company; the Date of its Formation and Establish- ment; the Date of Registration; the Names of the present Directors; the nominal Amount of Capital; the Amount paid up; the Amount borrowed under Act of Parliament, with the Title of such Act - - - - -	XLIII. 55.	
505.	- -	Sugar - - - - -	Quantity of Foreign Sugar, with certain Ex- ceptions, now in Bond, distinguishing that brought in British and Foreign Ships; Quantity of Foreign Sugar in Bond, 1st July 1846, at various Towns, distinguishing that with Free Labour Cer- tificates; also distinguishing the Quan- tity admissible for Home Consumption, on Payment of Duty, &c. - - - - -	XLIV. 445.	
506.	- -	Ejectments and Distresses (Ireland). [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend the Law in Ireland as to Ejectments and Distresses, and as to the Occupation of Lands [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	II. 101.	c. 111.
507.	- -	Granting Leases (Ireland) - [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to facilitate and encourage the grant- ing of certain Leases for Terms of Years, in Ireland [as amended by the Com- mittee] - - - - -	II. 425.	c. 112.
508.	- -	Exclusive Trading (Ireland) [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill for the Abolition of the Exclusive Pri- vilege of Trading or of regulating Trades in Cities, Towns or Boroughs in Ireland [as amended by the Committee] - -	II. 161.	c. 76.
509.	- 14.	Raja of Sattara - - - -	Copy of Letter, dated 23d August 1845, written by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in Reply to the De- spatch from the Government of Bombay, March 1845, respecting the case of the Ex-Raja of Sattara - - - - -	XXXI. 373.	
510.	- 22.	Art Unions - - - - - [Mr. Wyse, Col. Rawdon, and Mr. Ewart.]	Bill for legalizing Art Unions [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	I. 21.	c. 48.

Seas. No	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
511.	1846. July 22.	Exports and Imports - -	Account of the Quantities and Declared Value of Cotton Goods and Yarn exported from the United Kingdom in 1845, specifying the Quantities and Values exported to different Countries; similar Accounts of Linen Goods and Yarn, and of Silk Goods; Account of Quantities of Cotton Wool imported during each of the Three Years ending with 1845, &c. - - - -	XLIV. 315.	10 Vicrs
512.	- -	Postage Stamps - - -	Return for each Year, commencing from the Establishment of the Penny Postage, to April 1846, of the Amount expended for producing Stamped Envelopes; Expense per Million of the Envelopes; Account of Expense of Postage Labels per Million; Names of Persons who have sustained Injuries connected with the operation of Stamping and Folding Envelopes - - - -	XLIV. 193.	
513.	- 23.	Malta - - - -	Copies or Extracts of the Despatches of the Governor of Malta, dated 27th February and 5th March, on the subject of the Events which took place on the Celebration of the Carnival in that Island -	XXVII. 199.	
514.	- -	West India Colonies and British Guiana.	Copy of the Regulations or Instructions under which the Crown Lands in the West India Colonies and British Guiana are permitted to be put up for Sale - -	XXX. 667.	
515.	- -	Burial grounds - - - [Mr. Estcourt and Sir Robert Harry Inglis.]	Bill for better enabling the Burial Service to be performed in one Chapel, where contiguous Burial-grounds shall have been provided for Two or more Parishes -	I. 251.	c. 68.
516.	- -	Public Cemeteries - - [Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. W. Beckett and Mr. Bouverie.]	Bill for providing Cemeteries, and promoting Public Health in Towns and populous Districts - - - -	I. 255.	
517.	- -	Public Income and Expenditure.	Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1843-1845, distinguishing Payments for Expenses in Collection of Revenue; for Charges of the Public Debt; for the Expenses of the Civil Government; Allowances to the Royal Family; Establishment of Lord Lieutenant; Expenses of Houses of Parliament, Pensions, and all other Payments -	XXV. 173.	
518.	- -	Public Works (Ireland)	Transactions of Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, from their Appointment; showing the Total Amount of Exchequer Bills issued to them, with Interest thereon; Amount of Payments into the Exchequer; Balances and Interest outstanding; estimated Profit, January 1846	XLII. 365.	
519.	- 24.	Dublin Wide Streets - -	Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee on the Dublin Wide Streets Bill - - - -	XII. 337.	
520.	- -	Sugar - - - -	Price of Brown Muscovado Sugar in the Months of April, May and June 1845-1846; Stock in hand available for Home Consumption, April and July 1846; Quantities brought to Charge and taken out of Bond for Consumption, April and July 1845-1846 - - - -	XLIV. 447.	

Sess. N ^o	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
	1846.				10 Vicr.
521.	July 24	Milbank Prison - - -	Minutes of Proceedings taken before the Inspectors of Milbank Prison, at their Board Room, on an Inquiry into the Allegations contained in a Petition of Edward Baker, late Warden of the Milbank Prison, presented to the House of Commons, complaining of certain Proceedings on the part of the Governor - -	XX. 21.	
522.	- -	Saint Asaph and Bangor -	Bill, intituled, An Act to enable Her Majesty to make certain Provisions for preventing the Union of the Sees of Saint Asaph and Bangor, and for the Appointment of a Bishop of Manchester - -	I. 25.	
523.	- 27.	Baths and Washhouses (Ireland). [Mr. Pigot and Mr. Labouchere.]	Bill for promoting the Voluntary Establishment in Boroughs and certain Cities and Towns in Ireland, of Public Baths and Washhouses - - - -	I. 171.	c. 87.
524.	- -	Ware Union - - - -	Copies of all Letters to and from the Poor Law Commissioners, and their Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Hall, relative to the compulsory Resignation of Mr. Palmer, late Clerk and Superintendent Registrar of the Ware Union - - - -	XXXVI. 403.	
525.	- -	Militia Estimates - - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Militia Estimates, for the Year ending 31st March 1847 - -	XV. 61.	
526.	- -	Poor Removal - - - - [Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton.]	Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor [as amended by the Committee, on Recommendation, and on Report] - -	III. 121.	c. 66.
527.	- -	Crown Charters (Scotland) - [The Lord Advocate and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to alter and amend the Practice in Scotland as to the Service of Heirs [as amended in Committee] - - - -	Not printed.	
528.	- -	Spirits - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to prevent the use of Stills in the Manufacture of Spirit Mixtures by unlicensed Persons, and to regulate the Sale thereof, and of Spirits of Wine by Persons licensed under this Act - -	IV. 297.	c. 90.
529.	- 28.	Gases in Collieries - - -	Report on the Gases and Explosions in Collieries - - - - -	XLIII. 249.	
530.	- -	Railway Labourers - - -	Report from the Select Committee on Railway Labourers, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Index - -	XIII. 411.	
531.	- -	Insolvent Debtors - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors - -	II. 347.	
532.	- 29.	Wreck and Salvage - - - [Sir G. Clerk, Sir G. Cockburn and Mr. Corry.]	Bill for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Wreck and Salvage [as amended by Committee and on Recommendation] - - - - -	IV. 553.	c. 99.
533.	- -	Steam Vessels - - - - [Sir G. Clerk, Sir G. Cockburn and Mr. Corry.]	Bill for the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and for requiring Sea-going Vessels to carry Boats [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	IV. 357.	c. 100.
534.	- -	Marlborough House, Peckham.	Extracts of Correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Guardians of the City of London Union, relative to Marlborough House, Peckham -	XXXVI. 349.	
535.	- -	Inclosures - - - -	Special Report from the Inclosure Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, respecting certain Cases of proposed Inclosures, which require the previous Authority of Parliament - -	XXIV. 95.	

Sess. No	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
536.	1846. July 29.	Drainage - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell.]	Bill to authorize the Advance of Public Money to a limited Amount, to promote the Improvement of Land in Great Bri- tain and Ireland by Works of Drainage [as amended by the Committee.] - -	II. 29.	10 VICT. c. 101.
537.	- -	Episcopacy - - - - [Mr. Frewen and Mr. Colquhoun.]	Bill to provide for the better Regulation of Episcopal Revenues and Dioceses -	II. 121.	
538.	- -	French Claims - - - -	Sums of Money now in the Hands of Pay- master on account of French Claims; Money that has come into the Hands of the Paymaster on account of French Claims since August 1840; Money paid on account of French Claims since August 1840; Names, &c. of the pre- sent Officers of the French Claims Estab- lishment - - - -	XXV. 371.	
539.	- -	Reproductive Loan Fund (Ireland.)	Second Annual Report of the Corporation of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Institution - - - -	XXII. 405.	
540.	- -	Metropolis Turnpike Roads -	The Twentieth Report of the Commis- sioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads, North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142 - -	XXIV. 375.	
541.	- -	China - - - -	Sums received from the Chinese Govern- ment, under the Treaty of Nankin, for the Payment of Debts due by Chinese Merchants; Debts paid therefrom to British Subjects; Balance in Hand of Government Debts claimed and not paid; Reasons for being disallowed, and by whom suggested - - - -	XXV. 281.	
542.	- 30.	Court of Common Pleas - [The Attorney-General and Sir George Grey.]	Bill to extend to all Barristers practising in the Superior Courts of Westminster the Privileges of Serjeants-at-Law in the Court of Common Pleas - - - -	I. 371.	c. 54.
543.	- -	New South Wales - - - -	Copy of Memorial addressed to Her Ma- jesty's Secretary of State for the Colo- nies, from the Stockholders of New South Wales, relative to the Occupation of Land beyond the Boundaries of Loca- tion - - - -	XXIX. 135.	
544.	- 31.	Copyholds - - - - [Sir W. Somerville and Sir G. Grey.]	Bill to continue the Copyholds Commis- sion - - - -	I. 421.	c. 53.
545.	- -	Turnpike Acts - - - - [Sir W. Somerville and Sir G. Grey.]	Bill to continue certain Turnpike Acts -	IV. 479.	c. 49.
546.	- -	Stock in Trade - - - - [Sir W. Somerville and Sir G. Grey.]	Bill to continue the Exemption of Inha- bitants of Parishes, Townships and Vil- lages from liability to be rated as such, in respect of Stock in Trade, or other Property to the Relief of the Poor -	IV. 381.	c. 50.
547.	- -	Highway Rates - - - - [Sir W. Somerville and Sir G. Grey.]	Bill to continue an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turn- pike Roads - - - -	II. 333.	c. 49.
548.	- -	Loan Societies - - - - [Sir W. Somerville and Sir G. Grey.]	Bill to continue the Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies - - - -	II. 483.	c. 52.

Seas. No	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
	1846.				10 VICT.
549.	July 31.	Cerne Union - - -	Copy of the Minutes of the Board of Guardians of the Cerne Union, in Dorset; and all Correspondence of the Poor Law Commissioners relative to the Dismissal of the late Master of the Union Workhouse at Cerne - - - - -	XXXVI. 243.	
550.	- -	County Treasurers - -	Abstract of the Accounts of the several County Treasurers in England and Wales, for the Years ending Michaelmas 1844 and Michaelmas 1845 - - -	XL. 101.	
551.	- -	Pauper Lunatics - -	Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to each of the Unions, and also to Parishes under Poor Law, January 1846; distinguishing those maintained in County Lunatic Asylums, in licensed Houses and elsewhere, with the Average Cost per Head of Maintenance and Clothing, with the Population of each Union in 1841 - - - - -	XXXVI. 105.	
552.	- -	Arms (Ireland) - - -	An Act to amend and continue for Two Years the Laws in Ireland relative to the registering of Arms, and the Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Gunpowder and Ammunition - - -	XLII. 1.	
553.	- -	Wellington Statue - -	Copy of the Report from the Sub-Committee of the Wellington Military Memorial, enclosed in the Letter from his Grace the Duke of Rutland to the Viscount Melbourne - - - - -	XLIII. 367.	
554.	- -	Poor Laws (Bromley) - -	Copy of the Diet Table now used in the Bromley Union Workhouse, stating the Quantity of the Meat in the Meat Pudding allowed once a Week to a Labourer; Copy of Correspondence between the Guardians and Commissioners on the subject of increasing the Diet - - -	XXXVI. 235.	
555.	Aug. 3.	New Houses of Parliament -	Copy of Dr. Reid's Reply to the Report of the Referees appointed to consider the Warming and Ventilating Arrangements for the New Houses of Parliament, and Dr. Reid's accompanying Letter to Lord Morpeth - - - - -	XLIII. 317.	
556.	- -	Private Bills - - - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to examine the Applications for Local Acts during the Session of Parliament; to examine especially in respect to all Bills relating to Sanitary Improvements; and to inquire how far such Improvements may be carried out, and what Measures may be recommended for Adoption to the House thereon - - -	XII. 1.	
557.	- 4.	Railways - - - - -	Twenty-fifth Report from the Select Committee on Railway Bills Classification - - -	XIII. 83.	
558.	- 3.	Railways - - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for regulating the Gauge of Railways - - - - -	III. 295.	c. 57.
559.	- -	Deodands Abolition (No. 2.) [Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Hawes.]	Bill to abolish Deodands [as amended by the Select Committee] - - - - -	II. 11.	c. 62.
560.	- -	Compensation to Families -	Bill, intituled, An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by Accidents [as amended by the Select Committee] - - - - -	II. 5.	c. 93.
561.	- -	Rateable Property (Ireland) [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland [as amended by the Committee] -	III. 337.	c. 110.
562.	- -	Sugar - - - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill for granting certain Duties on Sugar and Molasses - - - - -	IV. 383.	c. 63.

Sess. No	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
	1846.				10 Vict.
563.	Aug. 3.	Halifax and Boston Mails -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Circumstances connected with the granting of the present Contract for the Conveyance of the Mails from England to Halifax and Boston - - - - -	XV. 25.	
564.	-	Cheshire Election - [Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General.]	Bill to remove Doubts as to the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the County of Chester, the Boroughs situate therein, and for the County of the City of Chester - - - - -	I. 337.	c. 44.
565.	-	Naval Medical Supplemental Fund. [Mr. Ward and Admiral Dundas.]	Bill to authorize for a Time to be limited the Regulation of the Annuities and Premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society - - - - -	III. 9.	c. 69.
566.	-	Religious Opinions - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to relieve Her Majesty's Subjects from certain Penalties and Disabilities in regard to Religious Opinions - - - - -	III. 579.	c. 59.
567.	-	Lunatics (Haydock Lodge) -	Patients Confined and Admitted, 1844; Number of Deaths; Number of resident Medical Attendants; Number of Keepers and Nurses; Number of Welsh Paupers; Correspondence relative to Treatment of Lunatics therein; Copy of further Reports - - - - -	XXXIII. 459.	
568.	-	Rettie's Signals - -	Reports to the Admiralty of Trials made at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and on board the Fleet, of Mr. Rettie's Signals for the Prevention of Collision of Vessels at Sea; and also on his proposed Signals of Distress at Night - - - - -	XXVI. 471.	
569.	-	New Churches - - -	Account of Charges and Expenses paid by Her Majesty's Commissioners in and about the Execution of the several Acts of Parliament for building and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous Parishes, 1845-46 - - -	XXXII. 7.	
570.	- 4.	Bankruptcy - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to make Creditors who have proved under Process in Bankruptcy or Insolvency, Judgment Creditors of the Bankrupt or Insolvent - - -	II. 361.	
571.	-	Railways (India) - -	Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Government to inquire into the general Question of the Practicability of establishing Railway Communication throughout India - - -	XXXI. 333.	
572.	-	Poor Law Commissioners -	Name and Date of Appointment of each Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, 1840-1846; Amount of Public Money paid each Year; Salary and Allowances; Date of Resignation or Removal; Employment of each Assistant Commissioner; similar Return as to Secretaries; Date and Duration of Appointment of each Inquiry by an Assistant Commissioner - - -	XXXVI. 5.	
573.	-	Convict and Transport Ships	Ships or Vessels hired for Conveyance of Convicts, each Year since 1838; Names of Owners; Amount of Tonnage; Date of Sailing; Mode of Engagement; also Ships or Vessels hired as Transports, each Year since 1838, with similar Particulars, and whether engaged by Public Tender or otherwise - - - - -	XLV. 361.	
574.	- 5	Westminster Bridge and New Palace.	Third Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the present State of Westminster Bridge, and the New Palace at Westminster [Westminster Bridge] - - - - -	XV. 277.	

No. of Session.	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
	1846.				10 Vict.
575.	Aug. 5.	Milbank Prison	Supplementary Report from the Inspectors of Milbank Prison, with Evidence relative to the Complaint of Edward Baker	XX. 45.	
576.	-	Lunatic Asylums [Sir George Grey and Sir William Somerville.]	Bill to amend the Law concerning Lunatic Asylums, and the Care of Pauper Lunatics in England	II. 485.	c. 24.
577.	-	Sites for Dwellings [Viscount Morpeth and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to sell, subject to Conditions, Sites for Dwellings for the Poor, out of the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown	IV. 77.	
578.	-	Arms (Ireland) [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigot.]	Bill to continue an Act 6 & 7 Vict., intituled, An Act to amend and continue for Two Years, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Laws in Ireland relating to the Registering of Arms, and the Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Arms, Gunpowder and Ammunition	I. 11.	
579.	-	Sites for Dwellings (No. 2.) [Lord Morpeth and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to sell, subject to Conditions, Sites for Dwellings for the Poor, out of Lands vested in them by the Acts for the Improvement of the Metropolis	IV. 81.	
580.	-	Contagious Diseases. Prevention. [Lord Morpeth and Mr. Parker.]	Bill for the more speedy Removal of certain Nuisances, and to enable the Privy Council to make Regulations for the Prevention of Contagious and Epidemic Diseases	I. 393.	c. 96.
581.	-	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigot.]	Bill to continue an Act 5 & 6 Vict. for amending the Law relative to Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland	II. 495.	c. 79.
582.	-	Turnpike Roads (Ireland) [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigot.]	Bill to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in Ireland	IV. 481.	c. 89.
583.	-	Assessed Taxes [Mr. Parker and Mr. Greene.]	Bill to provide Forms of Proceedings under the Acts relating to the Duties of Assessed Taxes, and the Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices in England	I. 29.	c. 56.
584.	-	Wheat and Cattle	Quantity of Wheat and other Grain imported into Great Britain from Ireland from the 5th of April to the 5th of July 1846; also, an Account of all Cattle, Sheep and Swine imported into Great Britain from Ireland during the same Period	XLIV. 553.	
585.	-	Revenue, &c. (Ireland)	Net Produce of Revenue, 1845, of Ireland; Income and Expenditure, 1845-1846; Customs and Excise Duties, 1845-1846; Annual Average Quantities of principal Articles retained for Home Consumption; also a Return of Exports; Total Sums of Money paid in and drawn out of Savings Banks, 1845-1846	XLII. 369.	
586.	-	Post-office	Return from the General Post-office of all Particulars relating to Distribution and Expense of the Post-office Directory; also, a Return of the Names, Salaries and Emoluments of the General Letter Carriers of the Metropolis	XLIV. 173.	
587.	6	Small Debts	Bill, intituled, An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England	IV. 85.	c. 95.

Seas. No.	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. of the Bill passed.
	1846.				10 Vict.
588.	Aug. 6.	Steam Vessels - - - [Sir G. Clerk, Sir G. Cockburn and Mr. Corry.]	Bill for the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and for requiring Sea-going Vessels to carry Boats [as amended by the Committee and on Re-commitment] -	IV. 369.	c. 100.
589.	- 7.	Inclosures (No. 2.) - - [Sir G. Grey and Sir W. Somerville.]	Bill to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands, pursuant to a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales -	I. 389.	c. 117.
590.	- -	Railways - - - -	Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether, without discouraging legitimate Enterprise, Conditions may not be embodied in Railway Acts better fitted than those hitherto inserted in them, to promote and secure the Interests of the Public -	XIV. 1.	
591.	- -	Medical Practitioners - - [Mr. Wakley and Mr. Warburton.]	Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland -	II. 515.	
592.	- -	Navy - - - -	Return of the Expense of the Queen, Trafalgar, Albion, Rodney, Vanguard and Powerful; when ready for Sea; the First Commission; and the Expense of any Alterations that have been made since -	XXVI. 259.	
593.	- 8.	Dublin Paving Board - -	Annual Amount of Money levied the last Seven Years, for Paving, Watering and Sewers; Copies of Contracts for Work, Salaries of Officers, Amount of Pensions to Retired Officers, Balance of Cash in Hand to the Credit of the Commissioners for Paving, &c. -	XLII. 133.	
594.	- -	House of Commons - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to amend 52 Geo. 3, relating to the Officers of the House of Commons -	II. 335.	c. 77.
595.	- -	Military and Naval Accounts [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to provide for the Preparation, Audit and Presentation to Parliament, of the Annual Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Naval and Military Departments -	III. 1.	c. 92.
596.	- -	Public Works (Ireland) - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to extend and consolidate the Powers hitherto exercised by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and to appoint additional Commissioners -	III. 239.	c. 88.
597.	- -	Public Works and Fisheries [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to empower the Commissioners for the Issue of Loans for Public Works and Fisheries, to make Loans in Money to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, in lieu of Loans heretofore authorized to be made in Exchequer Bills -	III. 247.	c. 83.
598.	- -	Naval and Military Departments.	Extract from the Sixth Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the System of Account and Audit in the Ordnance Department, dated 6th December 1845, relative to the Preparation, Audit and Presentation to Parliament, of Annual Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Naval and Military Departments, together with Treasury Minute thereon -	XXVI. 519.	
599.	- -	British Museum, National Gallery, and Tower of London.	Number of Visitors, May to September 1845; Number of Visitors to the British Museum, National Gallery, &c. 1843-1845; Pictures purchased for the National Gallery; Year when purchased, stating by whom painted, and Sum given, and out of what Collection -	XXV. 275.	

Sess. No	Date of Printing.	GENERAL SUBJECT.	NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR PAPER.	Sessional Vol. & Page.	Chap. of Stat. if the Bill passed.
	1846.				10 Vict.
600.	Aug. 8.	Winkfield Parish (Poor Laws)	Copies of all Correspondence between the Rate-payers of the Parish of Winkfield and the Poor Law Commissioners, as to the Inefficiency of Medical Relief, and the Inadequacy of their Representation at the Board of Guardians; Copy of a Memorial from the said Parish, addressed to Sir James Graham, January 1842 -	XXXVI. 409.	
601.	- -	Turnpike Roads - - -	Abstract of the General Statements of the Income and Expenditure of the several Turnpike Trusts in England and Wales for 1844 - - - -	XL. 409.	
602.	- 10.	Navy - - - -	Supplementary Estimate of the Amount required to provide for the Sums that may come in course of Payment, March 1847, on account of the Retired Allowances of Captains in Her Majesty's Navy, commencing 1 October 1846 - -	XXVI. 247.	
603.	- -	Public Works; Poor - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to authorize the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor - - -	III. 251.	c. 80.
604.	- -	Public Works Loans (Ireland) (No. 2.) [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to authorize the Application of Money for the purposes of Loans, for carrying on Public Works in Ireland - - -	III. 223.	c. 85.
605.	- -	Grand Juries (Ireland) (No. 2.) [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to authorize a further Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, towards defraying the Expense of County Works presented by Grand Juries in Ireland - - - -	I. 531.	c. 78.
606.	- -	Miscellaneous Services -	VIII. - Estimates for the Year ending 31st March 1847 - - - -	XXVI. 767.	
607.	- -	Post-office - - - -	Memorials, Reports and Communications that have passed concerning T. Mitchell, relative to his Dismissal from the Situation of Sub-sorter in the General Post-office, with a Copy of the Evidence given by Thomas Mitchell in May and July last - - - -	XLV. 17.	
608.	- -	Marriages (Ireland) - -	Bill, intituled, An Act to amend the Act for Marriages in Ireland, and for Registering such Marriages - - -	II. 511.	c. 72.
609.	- 11.	Small Debts - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England [as amended by the Committee] - - - -	IV. 127.	c. 95.
610.	- -	Contagious Diseases Prevention. [Viscount Morpeth and Mr. Parker.]	Bill for the more speedy Removal of certain Nuisances, and to enable the Privy Council to make Regulations for the Prevention of Contagious and Epidemic Diseases [as amended by the Committee]	I. 403.	c. 96.
611.	- -	Lunatic Asylums - - - [Sir George Grey and Sir W. Somerville.]	Bill to amend the Law concerning Lunatic Asylums, and the Care of Pauper Lunatics in England [as amended by the Committee] - - - -	II. 489.	c. 84.
612.	- -	Customs (British Possessions) [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to enable the Legislature of certain British Possessions to reduce or repeal certain Duties of Customs - - -	I. 239.	c. 94.
613.	- -	Lighting Towns (Ireland) -	Number of Towns in Ireland in which Meetings of the Inhabitants have been convened, under an Act for Cleansing and Watching Cities, Towns, &c.; specifying the Names of the Towns, the Date of Adoption, whether in whole or part; stating, also, the Amount of Expenses incurred in such Adoption -	XLII. 335.	

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614.	Aug. 11 & 12.	Railway Accidents - - -	Return of the Number and Nature of Accidents and Injuries which have occurred on the different Railways of England since January 1846, specifying the Number of Miles travelled, and also the Aggregate Number of Passengers carried by each Railway during the same Period.	XXXVIII. 329.	
615.	- 11.	Ireland - - - - -	Statement of the Total Expenditure for Purposes of Relief in Ireland since November 1845, distinguishing Final Payments from Sums which have been or are to be repaid - - - - -	XXXVII. 477.	
616.	- 12.	Savings Banks - - - -	Number of Depositors and of Institutions depositing their Funds in Savings Banks, November 1845; Principal received from and Interest credited to the Banks, from August 1817; Aggregate Amount of Interest paid and received from August 1817 to May 1846, stating Difference between Amounts so paid and credited; Accounts relating to Annuities granted to Savings Banks from May 1844 to July 1846 - - - - -	XXV. 547.	
617.	- -	House of Commons Offices* - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to amend an Act of 52 Geo. 3, relating to the Offices of the House of Commons [as amended by the Committee] - - -	II. 339.	c. 77.
618.	- -	Private Bills - - - - [Viscount Morpeth and Mr. Parker.]	Bill for making Preliminary Inquiries in certain cases of Private Bills - - -	III. 173.	c. 106.
619.	- -	Sunday Trading - - - - [Mr. Hindley and Mr. E. Turner.]	Bill for amending the Laws against Sunday Trading - - - - -	IV. 389.	
620.	- 13.	Income Tax - - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill for regulating the Deduction at the Bank of England of Income Tax Duty in respect of certain Offices - - -	II. 345.	c. 81.
621.	- 14.	Naval and Military Departments. [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to provide for the Preparation, Audit and Presentation to Parliament of Annual Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Naval and Military Departments [as amended by the Committee] - - - - -	III. 5.	c. 92.
622.	- -	Valuation of Property (Ireland). [Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham.]	Bill to amend the Law relating to the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland [as amended by the Committee, and on Re-commitment] - - - - -	III. 375.	c. 110.
623.	- -	New Zealand - - - - - [Mr. Hawes, Lord John Russell and Mr. Charles Buller.]	Bill to make further Provision for the Government of the New Zealand Islands - - -	III. 17.	c. 103.
624.	- -	New Zealand Company - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament for authorizing a Loan from the Consolidated Fund to the New Zealand Company - - - - -	III. 31.	c. 82.
625.	- -	Exchequer Court (Ireland) - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Parker.]	Bill for the further Regulation of certain Offices attached to the Court of Exchequer in Ireland - - - - -	II. 133.	
626.	- -	Ports, Harbours, &c. - - [Mr. Ward and Admiral Dundas.]	Bill for the better Management and Preservation of the Ports, Harbours, Creeks and Tidal Waters, and Navigable Lakes and Rivers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland - - -	III. 153.	
627.	- -	Tithes - - - - -	Bill, intituled, An Act further to amend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales - - - - -	IV. 465.	c. 73.

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629.	- 17.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Branch Railway.	Amendments made in the House of Lords to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Car- lisle Branch Railway Bill - - -	III. 35.	
630.	- -	Holyhead and Portdynllaen Harbours.	Reports from Naval Officers and Civil Engineers who have reported on the Comparative Merits of Holyhead and Portdynllaen as a Harbour of Refuge for the Channel Trade, since 1836; Copy of Rendell's Plan; Abstract of Estimate for completing the Harbour; Amount already expended on the Works - -	XLV. 533.	
630. II.	- -	Holyhead and Portdynllaen Harbours.	Further Copies of Reports on Holyhead and Portdynllaen Harbours - - -	XLV. 553.	
631.	- -	Medical Practitioners - [Mr. Wakley and Mr. Warburton.]	Bill for the Registration of Medical Prac- titioners in Great Britain and Ireland [as amended by the Committee] - -	II. 523.	
632.	- -	Ecclesiastical Patronage -	Bill, intituled, An Act to remove Doubts as to the Legality of certain Assignments of Ecclesiastical Patronage - - -	II. 77.	c. 88.
633.	- -	Registration of Deeds (Ire- land). [Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell and Mr. Benjamin Chapman.]	Bill for altering and amending the Mode of Registering Deeds and Instruments affecting Real Property in Ireland -	III. 533.	
634.	- -	Sale of Incumbered Estates (Ireland). [Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell and Mr. Benjamin Chapman.]	Bill for facilitating the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland - - -	IV. 1.	
635.	- -	Real Property Management (Ireland). [Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell and Mr. Benjamin Chapman.]	Bill for preserving in Repair, letting and ge- nerally managing Real Property in Ire- land, pending Suits regarding such Pro- perty in Courts of Equity in Ireland -	III. 511.	
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637.	- -	Registration of Births, &c. (Ireland) [Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell and Mr. Benjamin Chapman.]	Bill for registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ireland - - -	III. 515.	
638.	- -	Leasehold Tenants (Ireland) [Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell and Mr. Benjamin Chapman.]	Bill for converting the renewable Leasehold Tenure of Lands in Ireland into a Tenure in Fee-simple; and for apportioning Rents issuing out of Lands in Ireland; and for authorizing the Redemption of Fee-farm Rents - - -	II. 433.	
639.	- -	Tenants of Corporate Bodies (Ireland). [Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell and Mr. Benjamin Chapman.]	Bill to enable Tenants holding Lands for limited Interests, mediately or imme- diately, under Aggregate Bodies Politic, Corporate and Collegiate, Ecclesiastical and Lay, or Trustees for Charitable and other Public Purposes, in Ireland, to acquire Estates in Fee-simple, and for other Purposes - - -	IV. 415.	
640.	- -	Pawnbrokers - - - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Wakley and Mr. Thomas Duncombe.]	Bill to amend the Laws for regulating the Hours of receiving and delivering Goods and Chattels as Pawns in Pawnbrokers' Shops - - -	III. 59.	c. 98.
641.	- -	Sewers - - -	Sums rated by Commissioners of Sewers of Westminster, 1841-1845; distinguishing the Amount collected, and how expended; Accounts from Commissioners of other Parts of the Metropolis - - -	XL. 401.	

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643.	- 18.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway.	Share and Loan Capital of the Railway, each Year, from 1838, in detail; also, Statement of the Capital authorized to be raised, and Money to be borrowed, at the time of making up the Annual Accounts of the Company for such Years -	XXXVIII. 531.	
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648.	- -	Public Works (Ireland) (No. 5.) [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Labouchere.]	Bill to authorize a further Issue of Money in aid of Public Works of acknowledged Utility in Poor Districts in Ireland -	III. 235.	c. 109.
649.	- -	Poor Employment (Ireland) - [Mr. Greene, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Labouchere.]	Bill to facilitate the Employment of the Labouring Poor, for a limited Period, in Distressed Districts in Ireland -	III. 133.	c. 107.
650.	- -	Constabulary (Ireland) - [Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigott.]	Bill to provide for removing the Charge of the Constabulary Force in Ireland from the Counties, and for enlarging the Reserved Force; and to make further Provisions for the Regulation and Disposition of the said Constabulary Force -	I. 413.	c. 97.
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652.	- -	Greenwich Hospital Schools	Copy of the last Annual Report of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, made to the Board of Admiralty, by the Inspector of Schools - - -	XXXII. 745.	
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658.	- 19.	Private Bills - - - - [Viscount Morpeth and Mr. Parker.]	Bill for making Preliminary Inquiries in certain cases of Private Bills [as amended by the Committee] - - - -	III. 177.	c. 106.
659.	- -	Railways - - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Milner Gibson.]	Bill for constituting Commissioners of Railways - - - - -	III. 277.	c. 105.
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659.	- -	Railways - - - - - [Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Milner Gibson.]	Bill for constituting Commissioners of Railways - - - - -	III. 277.	c. 105.
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3. Dietary.

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Baths and Washhouses (Ireland) :

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Bridlington :

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Annual account of the Commissioners of Bridlington Quay, on account of the loan of 30,000 *l.* advanced to the said Commissioners by the Public Works Loan Commissioners in loans of 5,000 *l.* each, for the erection of the new south pier and other works, 1844–45; (180.) - - - - - XLV. 517

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Report from the Select Committee to whom the petition of W. Rockett was referred, and who were appointed to inquire into all the circumstances under which Joseph Welch gave evidence before the Select Committee on the Bridport Election Petition; (478.) - - - - - VIII. 5

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Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 84

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Number and tonnage of vessels, British and foreign, entered thereat, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46

British Guiana :

Copy of an Order in Council, 1838, for regulating within the colonies of British Guiana, &c. the relative rights and duties of masters and servants; (in 168.) - - - - - XXVII. 1

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British Herring Fishery. see *Fisheries.* *Shipping*, 3.

British Museum :

1. *Admission of the Public.*
2. *Books for the Library.*
3. *Estimates.*
4. *Visitors.*

1. *Admission of the Public :*

Return from the Trustees of the British Museum, stating any and what regulations they have adopted to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Public Monuments, June 1841, or which had for their object to grant greater facilities and conveniences to persons visiting the Museum; (in 320.) - - - - - XXV. 273

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Copy of a representation from the Trustees of the British Museum to the Treasury on the subject of an enlarged scale of expenditure for the supply of printed books for the library of the Museum, and of the Minute of the Board of Treasury thereon; (166.) - - - - - XXV. 229

3. Estimates :

Income and expenditure of the British Museum, 1845; estimates, charges, and expenses, 1845-46; sum necessary to discharge the same; also account of the number of persons admitted to visit the Museum, 1838-1845, together with a statement of the progress made in the arrangement of the collections, and an account of additions; (151.) - - - - - XXV. 217

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Number of persons admitted to the general collection of the British Museum, distinguishing the number to the reading-room in the evenings of each day from May to September 1845, and the average daily number to the Museum and the reading-room in that period; (in 599.) - - - - - XXV. 275

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British Possessions :

Bill to enable the legislatures of certain British possessions to reduce or repeal certain duties of customs; (612.) - - - - - I. 239

Bromley Union Workhouse :

Copy of the diet now in use in the Bromley Union Workhouse, stating the quantity of meat in the puddings allowed to able-bodied labourers; also copy of correspondence between the Guardians and Commissioners on the subject of increasing the diet; (554.) - - - - - XXXVI. 235

Brunswick, Duchy of :

Postage convention between the General Post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the General Post-office of the Duchy of Brunswick; [678.] - - - - - LII. 33

Buckingham Palace :

Estimate of the sum proposed to be voted in 1846 on account of works required for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace, together with the architect's report; (in 606.) - - - - - XXVI. 784

Buckwheat. see *Grain*.

Buenos Ayres :

Instructions to Mr. Ousely, Her Majesty's minister at Buenos Ayres, for his guidance in the joint intervention by England and France between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; (36.) - - - - - XXIX. 291

Buildings :

Bill to amend an Act for regulating the construction and use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood; (102.) - - - - - I. 241

Bullion :

Value of bullion imported into each of the Indian Presidencies from China, 1830-1845, distinguishing, if practicable, the value in Spanish dollars from other bullion; value of bullion exported from the Indian Presidencies to China, 1830-1845; (in 318.) - - - - - XXXI. 93

Amount of bullion in the Bank of England, in the four weeks preceding 30th December 1843, 27th January, 24th February, 23d March, 20th April, 18th May, 15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, and subsequently in each to the 28th of December 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 8

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Bullocks. see *Cows and Bullocks*.

Burdens on Land :**I. Reports :**

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Burdens affecting Real Property, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Index; (411.)

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Appendix and Index; (411-II.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 1

II. Accounts and Papers :

Copy of a communication made by Lord Monteagle to the Board of Trade on the subject of burdens on land; (449.) - - - - - XL. 57

Burghs, Scotland :

Bill for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of trading in burghs in Scotland; (31.) - - - - - II. 165

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Burial Service :

Bill, intituled, An Act for better enabling the Burial Service to be performed in one Chapel, where contiguous Burial Grounds shall have been provided for two or more Parishes; (496.) - - - - - I. 247

Bill (No. 2) for better enabling the burial service to be performed in one chapel where contiguous burial-grounds shall have been provided for two or more parishes; (515.) - - - - - I. 251

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Butter, Salted :

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Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption in 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 84

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Calamine. see Zinc.

Calcutta Mint :

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Campbeltown :

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Canada :

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- Copy of Earl Cathcart's speech to the Legislative Assembly of the Canadas; despatches referred to, remonstrating against certain presumed changes in the imperial commercial policy, and conveying to the Government information respecting Canadian feelings in regard to changes now under consideration of the Imperial Legislature; petition from Quebec, on the subject of apprehended changes in the imperial tariff; (in 321.) - - - - - XXVII. 31
- Despatch from Mr. Secretary Gladstone to Earl Cathcart, 3d March 1846; extract of a despatch, February 1846; copy of a despatch to Lord Cathcart, 4th May 1846; (in 321.) - - - - - XXVII. 31
- Copies of any despatches from the Governor-general of Canada, in regard to the commercial changes now under consideration of the Imperial Legislature; (374.) XXVII. 49
- Copy of report of commission, appointed by the Governor-general of Canada, since the union of the two provinces, to inquire into the state of the Canadian post-office, and Mr. Stayner's statement relative thereto; (721.) XXVII. 57

Canals and Railways Amalgamation :

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Cape of Good Hope :**1. Representative Government :**

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- Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96
- Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102
- Quantities and value of the principal articles imported into the Cape of Good Hope, distinguishing the countries from which the same were imported, in 1842; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 280-285
- The same, for the year 1843; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 360-365
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Capper, John Henry. see *Convicts*, II.

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General letter issued from the Excise-office, 1835, to the officers of excise, with
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Bill for providing cemeteries and promoting public health in towns and populous districts; (516.) - - - - - I. 255

Cerne Union :

Minutes of the Board of Guardians of the Cerne Union, and all correspondence of the Poor-law Commissioners relative to the dismissal of the late master of the union workhouse at Cerne; (549.) - - - - XXXVI. 243

Cess. see *Grand Jury Cess (Ireland.)*

Ceylon :

Quantities and value of the principal articles imported into Ceylon, distinguishing the countries from which the same were imported, in 1842; [in 757.]

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The same, for the year 1843; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 374

The same of articles exported from Ceylon in 1842; [in 757.] - XLVII. 296

The same, for the year 1843; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 297

see also *East India Company's Territories.*

Chamberlain's Accounts. see *London City.*

Chancellor, Lord. see *Bankruptcy, II.*

Chancery, Court of :**1. Compensation :**

Copies of all claims made by the Masters in Chancery and the registrars and other officers and clerks of the Court of Chancery and Exchequer to the Treasury for compensation, under the powers of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 94; (219.)

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2. Fees :

Fees received in the offices of the clerks of enrolments, clerk of records and writs, and taxing masters, for 1844-45; and of the salaries, office expenses, and compensations payable under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 103, and the orders made to carry the same into effect for the said years; dates and substance of all orders of court for the reduction of fees in the Court of Chancery made since the passing of the Court of Chancery Offices Abolition Act of 1842, and of the amount per annum of such reductions; (251.) - - - - XXXIII. 221

3. Suitors' Fund :

Return from the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, showing the state of the several funds in his name called the Suitors' Fund and the Suitors' Fee Fund, and the charges upon the same respectively; (43.) - XXXIII. 215

Channel Islands :

Copy of a commission issued to inquire into the state of the law in the Channel Islands; (355.) - - - - XXXIII. 297

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 102

see also *Guernsey and Jersey.*

Chapman, H. S. :

Copy of the warrant or other document of authority by which H. S. Chapman, esq., Assistant Commissioner under the commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the handloom weavers, was afterwards appointed chief judge to the supreme court at Wellington in New Zealand, 1843; (64.) - XXX. 447

Charitable Donations (Ireland) :**I. Report :**

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Ireland, for 1845; [686.] - - - - XXII. 1

Charitable Donations (Ireland)—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers :*

Specifications of the several sums at present administered by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, stating by whom left, and the objects in each case; statement of any suit at law instituted by the present Board of Commissioners since its formation; names of parties and accounts of progress and results; returns since 1830, specifying the name of testator or donor; number and particulars of charitable donations devoted to Protestant or Roman-catholic schools or charities; (285.) - - - - XLII. 69

Charitable Trusts :

Bill for procuring accounts of receipt and expenditure by all persons administering charitable trusts in England; (419.) - - - - I. 273

Charitable Uses :

Bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the disposition of property for pious and charitable purposes; (13.) - - - - I. 229

Charities :

Return of the number of memorials of charities and charitable donations for the benefit of the poor that have been lodged and registered with the clerks of the peace in counties in England and Wales, and of other officers in cities, towns, and boroughs, agreeably to the Act 52 Geo. 3, c. 102; (716.) - XXXVI. 87

Statement of the total expenses which have been incurred by the Charity Commission, in each year from the commencement, 1818, to the final termination, and the aggregate amount; (668.) - - - - XXV. 279

Cheese :

Quantity of cheese imported into the several ports in each month, 1845, distinguishing the European, United States, and Colonial produce; and of all European cheese, exclusive of British cheese, exported from England, 1845; (290.)
XLIV. 97

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 16

Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 84

see also Butter and Cheese.

Chelsea Bridge and Embankment :

Bill to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to construct an embankment and roadway on the north shore of the River Thames, from Battersea Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge, and to build a suspension bridge over the said river at or near Chelsea Hospital, with suitable approaches thereto, including a street from Lower Sloane-street to the northern extremity of the bridge; (252.)
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Chelsea Out-Pensioners :

Bill for amending the Act for rendering effective the services of the Chelsea out-pensioners, and extending it to the out-pensioners of Greenwich; (106.)
III. 45

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (122.) - - - - III. 47

see also Army, III. 8.

Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals :

Bill for regulating the payment of the out-pensioners of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals; (105.) - - - - III. 49

see also Army, II. III. 9.

Cheltenham Petition :

Report from the Select Committee to whom the petition from Cheltenham for the repeal of the Corn Laws was referred, to inquire into the circumstances under which the signatures were annexed; (139.) - - - - VIII. 125

Chepstow :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 22

Chesnuts :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 16

Chester :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 22

Chester Election :

Bill to remove doubts as to the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the county of Chester, the boroughs situate therein, and for the county of the city of Chester; (564.) - - - - - I. 337

Chesterfield Union :

Copy of correspondence of the Poor-law Commissioners with the clerk of the Chesterfield Union, on the liability of a guardian to penalties, under 55 Geo. 3, c. 137, as a contractor for the poor; copy of correspondence of the Poor-law Commissioners, March 1844, on the liability of a guardian to like penalties, if concerned in the maintenance of pauper lunatics chargeable to his union; (454.) XXXVI. 9

Chichester :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 22

Chili :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

Chiltern Hundreds :

Applications for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds received by Government from any Member of Parliament during the present Session; date of application, and date of appointment; particular forms of grant of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and of other grants of a like nature, and of the time necessary for completing the same when such grants were made; (29.)

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China :**1. Chinese Payments :**

Sums received from the Chinese Government, under the treaty of Nankin, for the payment of debts due by Chinese merchants to British subjects; of the debts paid therefrom to British subjects, and of the balance still remaining in the hands of the Government; also, of debts claimed by British subjects and not paid, with the reasons for their being disallowed, and whether these reasons were suggested by the British or by the Chinese authorities; (541.) XXV. 281

Payments into the Exchequer from, 1842; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 2

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Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

3. Trade with China ;

Ordinance, passed 1845, by the Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, in virtue of powers conferred upon Her Majesty by Act of Parliament; [in 743.] - XXVII. 157

4. Woollen Manufactures :

Woollen and worsted manufactures shipped for China, 1824-1833, distinguishing quantities and description each year, with the declared value; woollen and worsted manufactures exported to China and Hong Kong, from the cessation of the East India Company's trading charter to 1845, distinguishing the quantities and description shipped, with the declared value; (148.) - - XLIV. 527

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, V.

Chinese Labourers :

Rules issued by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, October 1843, and sanctioned by the Colonial Office, relating to the immigration of Chinese labourers from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca into the colonies of Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica; despatch addressed by Lord Stanley to the Governor of Jamaica, October 1843, relating to contracts with labourers; despatch addressed to the Governor of Trinidad, relative to the regulations of the rights of masters and servants; (323.) - - - XXVII. 161

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Statement of the total expenses which have been incurred by the Charity Commission, in each year from the commencement, 1818, to the final termination, and the aggregate amount; (668.) - - - - XXV. 279

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Quantity of cheese imported into the several ports in each month, 1845, distinguishing the European, United States, and Colonial produce; and of all European cheese, exclusive of British cheese, exported from England, 1845; (290.) XLIV. 97

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Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 16

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Chocolate and Cocoa Paste :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 14

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Christ's Hospital :

Number of children, and the number who died in each year, from 1834 to 1845 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 182

Church Accommodation (Scotland) :

Bill to enable Christian congregations in Scotland to obtain sites for places of worship, manses, and schoolhouses ; (332.) - - - - - III. 63

Church Discipline Act :

Return of the number of suits against clerks in holy orders in the courts of the archbishops and bishops in England and Wales, since the Church Discipline Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86, stating, whenever an offence has been proved against such clerk in holy orders, the name of the clerk, the nature of the offence, and the sentence pronounced by the judge ; (709.) - - - - - XXXII. 3

Church Rates. see *Local Taxation.*

Churches :**I. Bill :**

Bill to provide for the erection and repair of churches in consolidated ecclesiastical districts ; (382.) - - - - - I. 339

II. Report :

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches ; (689.) - - - - - XXIV. 447

III. Accounts and Papers :

Account of all charges and expenses paid by Her Majesty's Commissioners in and about the execution of the several Acts of Parliament for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes, March 1845 to March 1846 ; (569.) - - - - - XXXII. 7

Churches (Ireland) :

Copy of the correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in reference to the application of a portion of the perpetuity fund to the building and repairing of churches in Ireland ; (484.) - - - - - XLII. 115

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Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 84

Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 96

Circulation, Bank of England. see *Bank of England.*

Citations, Scotland :

Bill to remove doubts concerning citations in Scotland ; (30.) - - - - - I. 343

Civil Contingencies :

Account of the sum expended under civil contingencies in 1845, and an estimate of amount required for 1846 ; (204.) - - - - - XXVI. 787

Civil Departments (Navy) :

Bill to amend the laws relating to the business of the civil department of the navy, and to make other regulations for more effectually carrying on the duties of the said departments ; (233.) - - - - - III. 13

Civil List :

Amount paid at the Exchequer on account of, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 2

Civil List Pensions :

List of all pensions granted between 20 June 1845 and 20 June 1846, and charged upon the Civil List; (468.) - - - - - XXV. 479

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Clanwilliam, Barony of :

Number of petty sessions held in the court-house of Limerick for that portion of the barony of Clanwilliam comprising the old liberties, in the county of Limerick; specifying the names of the justices, and the dates of the sessions at which they respectively presided, and the names of persons to whom cross summonses or cross informations were granted, specifying the date of such decisions, 1845; (270.) - - - - - XLII. 121

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Clergy :

Abstracts of the diocesan returns made to Her Majesty, 1844, by the archbishops and bishops; showing the number of resident and non-resident incumbents; net value of the benefices on which incumbents are non-resident; number and stipend of curates to non-resident incumbents; number and stipend of curates assisting resident incumbents; (235.) - - - - - XXXII. 9

see also *Archbishops and Bishops.* *Church Discipline Act.*

Clergy (North America). see *Miscellaneous Services*, V.

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace (Ireland) :

Bill to provide that the offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace in Ireland shall be held by the same person; (412.) - - - - - I. 345

Clerk of Enrolments. see *Chancery, Court of.*

Clerk of Records and Writs. see *Chancery, Court of.*

Clerks of the Peace :

Return of all fees and payments whatever, taken or demanded from defendants in misdemeanor, by the clerks of the peace and clerks of assize, at the four last quarter sessions, and at all the assizes which have been held in the present year respectively; (12.) - - - - - XXXIII. 299

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Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 18

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Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20

Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 85

Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 96

Coaches, Stage and Hackney :

Amount of stamp duties, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 28

Coals :

Number of tons of coals imported into the port of London, 1836-1844, and the gross and net amount received in each of those years as duty on coals; distinguishing also the quantity of coals, and the amount of dues received thereon for coals brought landwise into the city of London and limits; (in 70.)

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Quantities shipped at the several ports of Great Britain of coals and cinders, 1845, compared with 1844; quantity and declared value exported from United Kingdom to foreign countries, and the British settlements abroad, 1845, distinguishing the countries to which they were sent; quantity exported, 1845; rate and amount of duty thereon; quantities brought coastwise or by inland navigation to London, 1845, compared with 1844; (258.) - - - - - XLIV. 103

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Coal Whippers (London) :

I. Bill:

Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing an office for the benefit of coal whippers of the port of London; (98.) - - - - - I. 349

II. Accounts and Papers:

Copy of a letter to Sir G. Clerk, from the chairman of the commissioners, and of memorial from coalwhippers, praying a renewal of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 101; (164.) - - - - - XLIV. 99

Coasting Trade. see *Shipping*, 4.

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Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 96

Cocoa :

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Quantities imported from the West Indies and British Guiana, 1831 to 1843; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 56

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Cocoa-Nut Oil :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 16

Cod Fishery :

Quantities of cod, ling, or hake, cured, dried, pickled, branded, and exported, 1834 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 82

Number of fish taken and purchased, and number of men and boys employed in the cod and herring fishery in the nine months ending 5th January 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 82

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Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 96

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Colchester :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 22

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Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 23

Collection of Revenue. see *Revenue*, 4.

Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons, &c. :

Returns from the colleges of physicians and surgeons, and the societies of apothecaries, and the universities of Great Britain, showing, from 1842–1844, the number of candidates examined in each college, society, or university for diplomas or licences in medicine and surgery, the number of such diplomas or licences actually granted, and a definition of the rights and privileges which such diplomas or licences have conferred on their possessors ; (9.) XXXIII. 473

Collieries :

Report on the gases and explosions in collieries ; (529.) - - XLIII. 249
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Collisions at Sea. see *Shipping*, 5.

Colonial-built Ships. see *Colonies*, II. 2. *Shipping*, 6.

Colonial Expenditure. see *Colonies*, II. 1.

Colonial Land and Emigration :

Sixth General Report of the Commissioners on Colonial Land and Emigration ; [706.] - - - - - XXIV. 1

Colonial Office :

Copies of correspondence between the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and the Lords of the Treasury, on the appointment of an assistant secretary to the colonies ; copy of any Minute or Order in Council since 1833 relating to the establishment of the Colonial-office ; (455.) - - - - XXVII. 213

Colonies :

I. *Bills* :

1. Customs.

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Colonial Expenditure.

2. Colonial-built Ships.

3. Customs Duties.

4. Destitute Poor.

5. Masters and Servants.

6. Representative Government.

7. State of Colonial Possessions.

I. *Bills* :

1. Customs :

Bill to enable the legislature of certain British possessions to reduce or repeal certain duties of customs ; (612.) - - - - - I. 239

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Colonial Expenditure :

Returns of general abstracts of the colonial expenditure by Great Britain during the year 1843–44 ; (680.) - - - - - XXVII. 205

2. Colonial-built Ships :

Copy of a letter from the secretary of the North American Colonial Association, in reference to a letter from G. F. Young, chairman of the General Shipowners' Society, on the subject of the admission of colonial-built ships to the privilege of British registry, and of the reply thereto ; (83.) - - - - XLV. 351

Copy of a letter from J. B. Chapman, esq., chairman of the committee of the General Shipowners' Society, February 1845, in reply to the letter addressed to the Board of Trade by the committee of the North American Colonial Association, on the subject of imposing a tax on the admission of colonial-built ships to the privilege of British registry ; (97.) - - - - XLV. 347

3. Customs Duties :

Returns of duties imposed in each colony in British America and the West Indies on the principal articles of the growth or production of, or imported from, the British colonies, and on goods the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom : similar returns for other colonies of duties imposed in India and Prince of Wales' Island on the production or manufactures of the United Kingdom ; and other returns relating to the trade of the colonies and British India ; (679.) - - - - - XXVII. 227

4. Destitute Poor :

Return of the provision, if any made, by law or otherwise, in Her Majesty's different colonial possessions for destitute persons ; also a statement of their actual condition ; (702.) - - - - - XXIX. 465

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5. Masters and Servants:

Copies of any Order in Council, 1838, for regulating within the colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Mauritius respectively, the relative rights and duties of masters and servants; circular despatch addressed by Lord Glenelg to the governors of the legislative councils in the West Indies, 1838, transmitting copies of the said Orders in Council; Order in Council, 1841, abrogating so much of the Order in Council of 1838 as relates to contracts of service made in Europe, also of such contracts of service made in North America; (168.)
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6. Representative Government:

Copies of all applications from various colonies made to the Colonial-office for representative government, together with copies of the answers thereto; (400.)
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7. State of Colonial Possessions:

The Reports made in 1845 to the Secretary of State of the Home Department, of the colonies, in continuation of the Reports annually made by the governors of the British colonies, with a view to exhibit generally the past and present state of Her Majesty's colonial possessions; [728.] - - - XXIX. 573

*see also America, North. Australia. British Guiana. Canada.
Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon. East India. Hong Kong. Jamaica.
Malta. Mauritius. New South Wales. New Zealand. Van Diemen's
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Colours, Painters':

Declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.]
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Columbia:

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84
Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96
Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 102

Commerce. see Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c.

Commissariat:

Amount of the receipt and expenditure for commissariat services, 1845; (202-I.)
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Abstracts of the account of the receipts into and payments from the several commissariat chests abroad, 1844-45; (202-II.) - - - XXVI. 109
Estimate for the commissariat department, 1846-47; (265.) - - XXVI. 99

Commissioners of Railways. see Railways, I. 1.

Commissions:

Return of commissions issued and appointed since 1842; (187.) - XXV. 299
see also Patent Commissions.

Commitments. see Population and Crime.

Committals (Ireland):

Return from clerks of the Crown and clerks of the peace of the several counties in Ireland of the number of persons committed to the different gaols thereof for trial, 1845; (46.) - - - - XXXV. 1

Committals (Limerick):

Return of the committals by the magistrates in petty sessions held at Murroe, for offences alleged to have been committed within the barony; specifying the nature of the offences charged, to what tribunals the informations were returned, and the results of the prosecution instituted thereon, sentences pronounced, &c.; also the number and nature of outrages reported to the police authorities as occurring within the barony during the period; (221.) - - XXXV. 235

Committees on Private Bills. see House of Commons, II. 2.

Common Pleas, Court of:

Bill to extend to all barristers practising in the superior courts of Westminster the privileges of serjeants-at-law in the Court of Common Pleas; (542.)
see also Revising Barristers. Writs of Summons. I. 371

Commons Inclosure:

I. Bills:

Bill to authorize the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales; (205.) - I. 373

Commons Inclosure—continued.**I. Bills—continued.**

- Bill, intituled An Act to amend an Act to facilitate the enclosure and improvement of Commons; (440.) - - - - - I. 375
 Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (486.) - - - - - I. 381
 Bill to authorize the inclosure of certain lands, pursuant to a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales; (589.) - - - I. 389

II. Reports:

- Report of Commissioners of Inclosure to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1845; [691.] - - - - - XXIV. 87
 Special Report from the Inclosure Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, respecting certain cases of proposed inclosure, which require the previous authority of Parliament; (535.) - - - XXIV. 95
see also Inclosures, III.

Companies Clauses Consolidation Act. *see Land Clauses Consolidation.*

Companies Dissolution. *see Railways, I. 2.*

Compensation for Accidents. *see Accidents.*

Compensation to Officers. *see Chancery, Court of, 1.*

Composition Duties (Assessed Taxes):

- Amount thereof, 1841 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 34

Comptroller of the Exchequer. *see Miscellaneous Services, II.*

Coney Furs:

- Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 18

Constables:

- Abstract of return of those parishes, or unions of parishes, or districts, that have adopted the system of paid constables, under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 109 (Parochial Constables' Act), distinguishing each class or denomination; with a detailed account of the annual expenditure under each head; (715.) - - - XXXIV. 85

Constabulary Force:

- Abstract of return showing the number of the constabulary force in each county or division of a county in England and Wales, under the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93, distinguishing each class or denomination; together with an account, in detail, of the several items of expenditure for the year 1845 (in continuation of No. 222, of Session 1844); (714.) - - - - - XXXIV. 791

Constabulary (Ireland):**I. Bills:**

- Bill to provide for removing the charge of the constabulary force in Ireland from the counties, and for enlarging the reserved force, and to make further provision for the regulation and disposition of the said constabulary force; (650.) - - - I. 413

II. Accounts and Papers:

- Number of persons who have lost their lives in affrays with the constabulary since 1830; specifying the place where each homicide occurred; nature of warrant which the constabulary had to execute; verdict of coroner in each case; also of number of persons severely wounded in affrays with the constabulary; nature of warrant executing at the time of such affray; names of persons employed in the constabulary force in Ireland who have been killed, or severely wounded, since 1830, &c.; (280.) - - - - - XXXV. 237
 Statement of the amount of constabulary force in each county of a city and county of a town in Ireland, on 1st January 1846; (304.) - - - - - XLII. 123

Consuls:

- List of all the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in Her Majesty's service; stating their salaries, the date of their appointment, the place of their residence, and the countries or districts to which they are appointed; [746.] - - - - - XLIV. 111
see Miscellaneous Services, V.

Contagious and Epidemic Diseases:

- Bill for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances, and to enable the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases; (580.) - - - - - I. 393
 Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (610.) - - - - - I. 403
see also "Eclair," The Ship.

Conveyance of Property :

Bill, intituled An Act to facilitate the Conveyance of Property ; (433.)

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Convict Ships. see *Shipping*, 8.**Convictions, Summary :**

Return from the clerks of the peace of the number of summary convictions filed with them, 1844 ; (10.) - - - - - XXXIV. 499

Convicts :**I. Bill :**

Bill for abolishing the office of superintendent of convicts under sentence of transportation ; (316.) - - - - - IV. 399

II. Report :

Report of John Henry Capper, esq., superintendent of ships and vessels employed for the confinement of offenders under sentence of transportation, relating to the convict establishments at Portsmouth and Woolwich, Bermuda and Gibraltar ; (326.) - - - - - XXXIV. 491

III. Accounts and Papers :

Copies or extracts of any correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on the subject of convict discipline ; also correspondence between the Home Secretary, Treasury, and Colonial Secretary on the same subject ; (36.) - - - XXIX. 291

Return of all ships hired for the conveyance of convicts each year since 1838, stating ship's name, tonnage, &c. ; number of convicts taken on board ; date of sailing and arrival ; amount of demurrage ; and also whether engaged by public tender or otherwise ; (in 573.) - - - - - XLV. 361

Copies of all correspondence between any person or persons interested in South Australia and the Colonial-office respecting the effect upon that province of the official notice of the comptroller-general of Van Diemen's Land, of 21st June 1845, relative to convicts in that colony who were holders of conditional pardons ; (692.) - - - - - XXIX. 281

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, III. *Van Diemen's Land*.**Copper :**

Quantity imported, 1845, distinguishing each sort, from which ports imported ; quantity exported, distinguishing each sort, and to what port exported ; quantity sent from London, and to what country exported ; quantity exported from the port of Liverpool ; quantity imported into the United Kingdom, 1845 ; showing the quantity upon which duty has been paid ; per-centage ; quantity of metallic copper in each parcel of ore ; rate and amount of duty received thereon ; (in 396.) - - - - - XLIV. 127

Quantities received and coined at the Mint, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.]

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Quantities of foreign copper, wrought and unwrought, imported from each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 69

Quantities of British and foreign exported from the United Kingdom to each country in the year 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 70

Quantities of copper ore imported charged with duty, with the proportion of metallic copper contained therein, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 71

Unwrought, quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 85

Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 96

Copper and Brass Manufactures :

Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

Copyholds :**I. Bill :**

Bill to continue the Copyhold Commission ; (544.) - - - - - I. 421

II. Report :

Copy of the Fifth Report of the Copyhold Commissioners to the Secretary of State for the Home Department ; [732.] - - - - - XXIV. 101

Copyright :

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia for the establishment of international copyright ; [715.] - - - - - LII. 99

Collection of Revenue. see *Revenue*, 4.

Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons, &c. :

Returns from the colleges of physicians and surgeons, and the societies of apothecaries, and the universities of Great Britain, showing, from 1842-1844, the number of candidates examined in each college, society, or university for diplomas or licences in medicine and surgery, the number of such diplomas or licences actually granted, and a definition of the rights and privileges which such diplomas or licences have conferred on their possessors; (9.) XXXIII. 473

Collieries :

Report on the gases and explosions in collieries; (529.) - - XLIII. 249
see also *Mines and Collieries*.

Collisions at Sea. see *Shipping*, 5.

Colonial-built Ships. see *Colonies*, II. 2. *Shipping*, 6.

Colonial Expenditure. see *Colonies*, II. 1.

Colonial Land and Emigration :

Sixth General Report of the Commissioners on Colonial Land and Emigration; [706.] - - - - - XXIV. 1

Colonial Office :

Copies of correspondence between the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and the Lords of the Treasury, on the appointment of an assistant secretary to the colonies; copy of any Minute or Order in Council since 1833 relating to the establishment of the Colonial-office; (455.) - - - XXVII. 213

Colonies :

I. *Bills* :

1. Customs.

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Colonial Expenditure.

2. Colonial-built Ships.

3. Customs Duties.

4. Destitute Poor.

5. Masters and Servants.

6. Representative Government.

7. State of Colonial Possessions.

I. *Bills* :

1. Customs :

Bill to enable the legislature of certain British possessions to reduce or repeal certain duties of customs; (612.) - - - - - I. 239

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Colonial Expenditure :

Returns of general abstracts of the colonial expenditure by Great Britain during the year 1843-44; (680.) - - - - - XXVII. 205

2. Colonial-built Ships :

Copy of a letter from the secretary of the North American Colonial Association, in reference to a letter from G. F. Young, chairman of the General Shipowners' Society, on the subject of the admission of colonial-built ships to the privilege of British registry, and of the reply thereto; (83.) - - - XLV. 351

Copy of a letter from J. B. Chapman, esq., chairman of the committee of the General Shipowners' Society, February 1845, in reply to the letter addressed to the Board of Trade by the committee of the North American Colonial Association, on the subject of imposing a tax on the admission of colonial-built ships to the privilege of British registry; (97.) - - - - - XLV. 347

3. Customs Duties :

Returns of duties imposed in each colony in British America and the West Indies on the principal articles of the growth or production of, or imported from, the British colonies, and on goods the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom: similar returns for other colonies of duties imposed in India and Prince of Wales' Island on the production or manufactures of the United Kingdom; and other returns relating to the trade of the colonies and British India; (679.) - - - - - XXVII. 227

4. Destitute Poor :

Return of the provision, if any made, by law or otherwise, in Her Majesty's different colonial possessions for destitute persons; also a statement of their actual condition; (702.) - - - - - XXIX. 465

Colonies—*continued*.

5. Masters and Servants:

Copies of any Order in Council, 1838, for regulating within the colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Mauritius respectively, the relative rights and duties of masters and servants; circular despatch addressed by Lord Glenelg to the governors of the legislative councils in the West Indies, 1838, transmitting copies of the said Orders in Council; Order in Council, 1841, abrogating so much of the Order in Council of 1838 as relates to contracts of service made in Europe, also of such contracts of service made in North America; (168.)
XXVII. 1

6. Representative Government:

Copies of all applications from various colonies made to the Colonial-office for representative government, together with copies of the answers thereto; (400.)
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7. State of Colonial Possessions:

The Reports made in 1845 to the Secretary of State of the Home Department, of the colonies, in continuation of the Reports annually made by the governors of the British colonies, with a view to exhibit generally the past and present state of Her Majesty's colonial possessions; [728.] - - - XXIX. 573
see also America, North. Australia. British Guiana. Canada.
Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon. East India. Hong Kong. Jamaica.
Malta. Mauritius. New South Wales. New Zealand. Van Diemen's
Land. West Indies.

Colours, Painters':

Declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.]
XLVII. 106

Columbia:

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84
Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96
Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

Commerce. see Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c.

Commissariat:

Amount of the receipt and expenditure for commissariat services, 1845; (202-I.)
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Abstracts of the account of the receipts into and payments from the several commissariat chests abroad, 1844-45; (202-II.) - - - - XXVI. 109
Estimate for the commissariat department, 1846-47; (265.) - - XXVI. 99

Commissioners of Railways. see Railways, I. 1.

Commissions:

Return of commissions issued and appointed since 1842; (187.) - XXV. 299
see also Patent Commissions.

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Return from clerks of the Crown and clerks of the peace of the several counties in Ireland of the number of persons committed to the different gaols thereof for trial, 1845; (46.) - - - - - XXXV. 1

Committals (Limerick):

Return of the committals by the magistrates in petty sessions held at Murroe, for offences alleged to have been committed within the barony; specifying the nature of the offences charged, to what tribunals the informations were returned, and the results of the prosecution instituted thereon, sentences pronounced, &c.; also the number and nature of outrages reported to the police authorities as occurring within the barony during the period; (221.) - - XXXV. 235

Committees on Private Bills. see House of Commons, II. 2.

Common Pleas, Court of:

Bill to extend to all barristers practising in the superior courts of Westminster the privileges of serjeants-at-law in the Court of Common Pleas; (542.)
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Commons Inclosure:

I. Bills:

Bill to authorize the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales; (205.) - I. 373

Commons Inclosure—continued.**I. Bills—continued.**

- Bill, intituled An Act to amend an Act to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of Commons; (440.) - - - - - I. 375
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 Bill to authorize the inclosure of certain lands, pursuant to a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales; (589.) - - - - I. 389

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 Special Report from the Inclosure Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, respecting certain cases of proposed inclosure, which require the previous authority of Parliament; (535.) - - - - XXIV. 95
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Companies Dissolution. *see Railways, I. 2.*

Compensation for Accidents. *see Accidents.*

Compensation to Officers. *see Chancery, Court of, 1.*

Composition Duties (Assessed Taxes):

- Amount thereof, 1841 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 34

Comptroller of the Exchequer. *see Miscellaneous Services, II.*

Coney Furs:

- Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 18

Constables:

- Abstract of return of those parishes, or unions of parishes, or districts, that have adopted the system of paid constables, under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 109 (Parochial Constables' Act), distinguishing each class or denomination; with a detailed account of the annual expenditure under each head; (715.) - - - - XXXIV. 85

Constabulary Force:

- Abstract of return showing the number of the constabulary force in each county or division of a county in England and Wales, under the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93, distinguishing each class or denomination; together with an account, in detail, of the several items of expenditure for the year 1845 (in continuation of No. 222, of Session 1844); (714.) - - - - - XXXIV. 791

Constabulary (Ireland):**I. Bills:**

- Bill to provide for removing the charge of the constabulary force in Ireland from the counties, and for enlarging the reserved force, and to make further provision for the regulation and disposition of the said constabulary force; (650.) - - - - I. 413

II. Accounts and Papers:

- Number of persons who have lost their lives in affrays with the constabulary since 1830; specifying the place where each homicide occurred; nature of warrant which the constabulary had to execute; verdict of coroner in each case; also of number of persons severely wounded in affrays with the constabulary; nature of warrant executing at the time of such affray; names of persons employed in the constabulary force in Ireland who have been killed, or severely wounded, since 1830, &c.; (280.) - - - - - XXXV. 237
 Statement of the amount of constabulary force in each county of a city and county of a town in Ireland, on 1st January 1846; (304.) - - - - - XLII. 123

Consuls:

- List of all the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in Her Majesty's service; stating their salaries, the date of their appointment, the place of their residence, and the countries or districts to which they are appointed; [746.] - - - - - XLIV. 111
see Miscellaneous Services, V.

Contagious and Epidemic Diseases:

- Bill for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances, and to enable the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases; (580.) - - - - - I. 393
 Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (610.) - - - - - I. 403
see also "Eclair," The Ship.

Conveyance of Property :

Bill, intituled An Act to facilitate the Conveyance of Property ; (433.)

III. 417

Convict Ships. see *Shipping*, 8.**Convictions, Summary :**

Return from the clerks of the peace of the number of summary convictions filed with them, 1844 ; (10.) - - - - - XXXIV. 499

Convicts :**I. Bill :**

Bill for abolishing the office of superintendent of convicts under sentence of transportation ; (316.) - - - - - IV. 399

II. Report :

Report of John Henry Capper, esq., superintendent of ships and vessels employed for the confinement of offenders under sentence of transportation, relating to the convict establishments at Portsmouth and Woolwich, Bermuda and Gibraltar ; (326.) - - - - - XXXIV. 491

III. Accounts and Papers :

Copies or extracts of any correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on the subject of convict discipline ; also correspondence between the Home Secretary, Treasury, and Colonial Secretary on the same subject ; (36.) - - - XXIX. 291

Return of all ships hired for the conveyance of convicts each year since 1838, stating ship's name, tonnage, &c. ; number of convicts taken on board ; date of sailing and arrival ; amount of demurrage ; and also whether engaged by public tender or otherwise ; (in 573.) - - - - - XLV. 361

Copies of all correspondence between any person or persons interested in South Australia and the Colonial-office respecting the effect upon that province of the official notice of the comptroller-general of Van Diemen's Land, of 21st June 1845, relative to convicts in that colony who were holders of conditional pardons ; (692.) - - - - - XXIX. 281

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, III. *Van Diemen's Land*.**Copper :**

Quantity imported, 1845, distinguishing each sort, from which ports imported ; quantity exported, distinguishing each sort, and to what port exported ; quantity sent from London, and to what country exported ; quantity exported from the port of Liverpool ; quantity imported into the United Kingdom, 1845 ; showing the quantity upon which duty has been paid ; per-centage ; quantity of metallic copper in each parcel of ore ; rate and amount of duty received thereon ; (in 396.) - - - - - XLIV. 127

Quantities received and coined at the Mint, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] XLVII. 9

Quantities of foreign copper, wrought and unwrought, imported from each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 69

Quantities of British and foreign exported from the United Kingdom to each country in the year 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 70

Quantities of copper ore imported charged with duty, with the proportion of metallic copper contained therein, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 71

Unwrought, quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 85

Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 96

Copper and Brass Manufactures :

Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

Copyholds :**I. Bill :**

Bill to continue the Copyhold Commission ; (544.) - - - - - I. 421

II. Report :

Copy of the Fifth Report of the Copyhold Commissioners to the Secretary of State for the Home Department ; [732.] - - - - - XXIV. 101

Copyright :

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia for the establishment of international copyright ; [715.] - - - - - LII. 99

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Cordage :

Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844 ;
[in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 103

Cork :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Amount of postage thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42

Number and tonnage of vessels, British and foreign, entered thereat, 1844 ; [in
757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46

Cork-street Fever Hospital. see *Miscellaneous Services*, VI.

Cork, Unmanufactured :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of
duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 14

Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in
757.] - - - - - XLVII. 85

Corn :**I. Bill :****1. Importation of Corn.****II. Report :****1. Cheltenham Petition.****III. Accounts and Papers :**

1. Bonded Corn.
2. Corn-laden Ships.
3. Imports and Exports.
4. Imports from Ireland.
5. Opening of the Ports.
6. Prices.

I. Bills :**1. Importation of Corn :**

Bill to amend the laws relating to the importation of corn ; (111.) - I. 423

II. Report :**1. Cheltenham Petition :**

Report from the Select Committee to whom the petition from Cheltenham for the
repeal of the corn laws was referred, to inquire into the circumstances under
which the signatures thereto were annexed ; (139.) - - - VIII. 125

III. Accounts and Papers :**1. Bonded Corn :**

Numbers of importers of foreign grain now in bond in Great Britain and Ireland,
together with the quantities imported by each individual ; (114.) XLIV. 555

Account of wheat delivered from warehouse or vessel duty free, under 5 & 6 Vict.
c. 92 ; of flour, &c., substituted for wheat ; of the delivery of flour and biscuit so
substituted ; showing when and where delivered, &c., and of all forfeitures under
the Act ; (698.) - - - - - XLIV. 567

2. Corn-laden Ships :

Number, tonnage, and number of seamen, of corn-laden ships entered inwards, in
each of the last five years, distinguishing British from foreign ; the number,
tonnage, and number of seamen employed in carrying corn coastwise in Great
Britain and Ireland ; (131.) - - - - - XLV. 369

Number of ships laden with foreign corn entered inwards at the ports of the United
Kingdom, 1845, specifying the kinds and quantities of corn, the ports of lading
and the ports of discharge, whether in foreign or British ships ; abstracts of
similar returns for 1841-1845 ; (in 162.) - - - - - XLIV. 591

3. Imports and Exports :

Account of all wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom, 1841-
1845 ; also quantity entered for home consumption ; also wheat and wheat flour
imported into Great Britain from Canada, 1841-1845 ; quantity entered for home
consumption in the same period ; (54.) - - - - - XLIV. 563

Quantity of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour, and oatmeal imported from 5 January
1846 ; (74.) - - - - - XLIV. 549

*Corn—continued.***III. Accounts and Papers—continued.**

Accounts relating to the duty, imports, exports, and consumption of corn, grain, meal, and flour, 1845; (130.) - - - - - XLIV. 537

Quantity of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour, and oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, 1845-6; (in 162.) - - - - - XLIV. 591

Quantity of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour, and oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from 5 March to 5 April 1846; (273.) - XLIV. 551

4. Imports from Ireland:

Quantity of wheat and all other grain imported into Great Britain from Ireland, 1842-1845, distinguishing the quantities each year; also the quantity imported, 1845, from July to January 1846; (16.) - - - - - XLIV. 547

An account of the quantity of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour, and oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, April to July 1846; (in 584.)

XLIV. 553

5. Opening of the Ports:

Copies of all memorials or petitions from public meetings, municipal corporations, chambers of commerce, or other public bodies, presented to The Queen or the Executive Government, since September 1845, for the opening of the ports, particularizing all those which prayed for the repeal of the corn laws, and showing the name of the place and the public body or meeting with which each petition or memorial originated; (99.) - - - - - XLIV. 529

6. Prices:

Weekly average price of wheat by which the duty is regulated; also weekly average price of wheat, calculated on the former law; returns from inspectors of quantity of wheat returned as brought to market in 1844 and 1845; (96.)

XLIV. 565

Highest and lowest price of wheat throughout Europe, 1815-1840; also fluctuation per cent. of price between the highest and lowest years, exhibiting countries and places where years of scarcity were identical, and those where the fluctuation exceeded that of England; those where years of scarcity were not identical, and where the fluctuation was less than in England; (in 360.)

XLIV. 19

Fluctuation in the price of wheat in time of war, between 1808 and 1842, in the following countries of Europe, viz.: England, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Spain, and Portugal; (in 360.) - - - - - XLIV. 19

Corn-Laden Ships. see *Corn*, III. 2. *Shipping*, 9.

Cornwall and Lancaster, Duchies of:

Gross and net revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1845, showing the amount of revenue which became due, the monies received and paid within the time, and the arrears and balances at the end of the preceding and current years; also account of the gross and net revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1844-45, showing the amount of revenue which became due, the monies received and paid within the year, and the arrears and balances at the end of the preceding and current years; (224.) - - - - - XXV. 327

Coroners (Ireland):

Bill to amend the laws relating to the office of coroner, and the expenses of inquests in Ireland; (160.) - - - - - I. 429

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (350.) - - - - - I. 453

Corporal Punishment (East India):

Copy of any orders issued by the Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief in India, respecting corporal punishment of Europeans and natives in British India, since 19th March 1827; (705.) - - - - - XXXI. 107

Corporate Bodies. see *Tenants of Corporate Bodies.*

Corporations:

Abstract of the statement of accounts of the several municipal boroughs in England and Wales, 1845; (381.) - - - - - XL. 109

Abstract of return, stating the number of local trusts which have been transferred to the municipal corporations in England and Wales, under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76; also the number of separate local trusts still outstanding in the various corporate towns, stated in the schedule to that Act; (713.) - - - XL. 55

Corporations (Ireland) :

Abstracts of statements of monies received and expended on account of certain boroughs in Ireland; (485.) - - - - - XLII. 337

Corresponding Societies :

Bill to amend the laws relating to corresponding societies, and the licensing of lecture rooms; (226.) - - - - - I. 477

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (333.) - - - - - I. 483

Cost of Collection. see *Revenue.*

Cotton :**1. Cotton Manufactures :**

Total quantity and declared value of cotton manufactures entered, by the yard, exported from the United Kingdom, 1814-1845; also the declared value of hosiery, lace, and small wares, 1814-1845; (291.) - - - - - XLIV. 147

Account of all cotton manufactures which have been imported into the port of London, 1825-26; (in 373.) - - - - - XLIV. 411

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 14

Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 85

Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 97

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 103

Quantities and declared value of each kind (British) exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 110

2. Cotton Twist and Yarn :

Account of the number of pounds of cotton twist and yarn exported, and the declared value in each year, 1800-1845, both inclusive; (206.) - - - - - XLIV. 149

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 103

3. Duties on Cotton :

Returns of the several rates of duties levied on the importation of cotton manufactures, of various descriptions, into Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period; distinguishing the duties levied on the manufactures of British India and of our colonies from the duties levied on those of foreign countries; several rates of duties levied in British India on the importation of British and foreign cotton goods, from the earliest period; (227.) - - - - - XLIV. 139

see also *Yarn.*

Cotton Mills :

Various returns relating to valuation of cotton mills to poor-rates; (in App. to 411-II.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 26-37

Cotton Wool :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 14

Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 95

County Courts. see *Small Debts.*

County Rates :**I. Bill :**

Bill to provide for the more effectual making of county rates by justices in England and Wales; (314.) - - - - - I. 485

II. Accounts and Papers :

Return showing the total amount of money levied for poor-rate and county-rate and the amount expended for the relief of the poor, 1813-1844; population during the period, rate of tax per head; (in App. to 411.) VI. Part II. 74. 140

Abstract of the statements of the accounts relating to county expenditure in England, 1843; (472.) - - - - - XL. 159

see also *Local Taxation.*

Corn—*continued.*III. *Accounts and Papers*—*continued.*

Accounts relating to the duty, imports, exports, and consumption of corn, grain, meal, and flour, 1845; (130.) - - - - - XLIV. 537

Quantity of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour, and oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, 1845-6; (in 162.) - - - - - XLIV. 591

Quantity of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour, and oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from 5 March to 5 April 1846; (273.) - XLIV. 551

4. Imports from Ireland:

Quantity of wheat and all other grain imported into Great Britain from Ireland, 1842-1845, distinguishing the quantities each year; also the quantity imported, 1845, from July to January 1846; (16.) - - - - - XLIV. 547

An account of the quantity of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour, and oatmeal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, April to July 1846; (in 584.)

XLIV. 553

5. Opening of the Ports:

Copies of all memorials or petitions from public meetings, municipal corporations, chambers of commerce, or other public bodies, presented to The Queen or the Executive Government, since September 1845, for the opening of the ports, particularizing all those which prayed for the repeal of the corn laws, and showing the name of the place and the public body or meeting with which each petition or memorial originated; (99.) - - - - - XLIV. 529

6. Prices:

Weekly average price of wheat by which the duty is regulated; also weekly average price of wheat, calculated on the former law; returns from inspectors of quantity of wheat returned as brought to market in 1844 and 1845; (96.)

XLIV. 565

Highest and lowest price of wheat throughout Europe, 1815-1840; also fluctuation per cent. of price between the highest and lowest years, exhibiting countries and places where years of scarcity were identical, and those where the fluctuation exceeded that of England; those where years of scarcity were not identical, and where the fluctuation was less than in England; (in 360.)

XLIV. 19

Fluctuation in the price of wheat in time of war, between 1808 and 1842, in the following countries of Europe, viz.: England, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Spain, and Portugal; (in 360.) - - - - - XLIV. 19

Corn-Laden Ships. see *Corn*, III. 2. *Shipping*, 9.

Cornwall and Lancaster, Duchies of:

Gross and net revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1845, showing the amount of revenue which became due, the monies received and paid within the time, and the arrears and balances at the end of the preceding and current years; also account of the gross and net revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1844-45, showing the amount of revenue which became due, the monies received and paid within the year, and the arrears and balances at the end of the preceding and current years; (224.) - - - - - XXV. 327

Coroners (Ireland):

Bill to amend the laws relating to the office of coroner, and the expenses of inquests in Ireland; (160.) - - - - - I. 429

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (350.) - - - - - I. 453

Corporal Punishment (East India):

Copy of any orders issued by the Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief in India, respecting corporal punishment of Europeans and natives in British India, since 19th March 1827; (705.) - - - - - XXXI. 107

Corporate Bodies. see *Tenants of Corporate Bodies.*

Corporations:

Abstract of the statement of accounts of the several municipal boroughs in England and Wales, 1845; (381.) - - - - - XL. 109

Abstract of return, stating the number of local trusts which have been transferred to the municipal corporations in England and Wales, under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76; also the number of separate local trusts still outstanding in the various corporate towns, stated in the schedule to that Act; (713.) - - - - - XL. 55

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Bill to amend the laws relating to corresponding societies, and the licensing of lecture rooms; (226.) - - - - - I. 477
 Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (333.) - - - - - I. 483

Cost of Collection. see *Revenue.*

Cotton :**1. Cotton Manufactures :**

Total quantity and declared value of cotton manufactures entered, by the yard, exported from the United Kingdom, 1814-1845; also the declared value of hosiery, lace, and small wares, 1814-1845; (291.) - - - - - XLIV. 147
 Account of all cotton manufactures which have been imported into the port of London, 1825-26; (in 373.) - - - - - XLIV. 411
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 Quantities and declared value of each kind (British) exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 110

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Account of the number of pounds of cotton twist and yarn exported, and the declared value in each year, 1800-1845, both inclusive; (206.) - - - - - XLIV. 149
 Quantities and declared value of British and Irish exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 103

3. Duties on Cotton :

Returns of the several rates of duties levied on the importation of cotton manufactures, of various descriptions, into Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period; distinguishing the duties levied on the manufactures of British India and of our colonies from the duties levied on those of foreign countries; several rates of duties levied in British India on the importation of British and foreign cotton goods, from the earliest period; (227.) - - - - - XLIV. 139

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Cotton Mills :

Various returns relating to valuation of cotton mills to poor-rates; (in App. to 411-II.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 26-37

Cotton Wool :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 14
 Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 95

County Courts. see *Small Debts.*

County Rates :**I. Bill :**

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II. Accounts and Papers :

Return showing the total amount of money levied for poor-rate and county-rate and the amount expended for the relief of the poor, 1813-1844; population during the period, rate of tax per head; (in App. to 411.) VI. Part II. 74. 140
 Abstract of the statements of the accounts relating to county expenditure in England, 1843; (472.) - - - - - XL. 159

see also *Local Taxation.*

County Treasurers :

Abstract of the accounts of the several county treasurers in England and Wales; for the years ending Michaelmas 1844 and Michaelmas 1845; (550.)

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County Treasurers (Ireland) :

Account in charge and discharge of the fees received by the registrars of treasurers' accounts in Ireland, and of the appropriation thereof, 1845-46; (244.)

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County Works Presentments (Ireland) :

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Bill to amend an Act of the present Session, intituled An Act to authorize grand juries in Ireland at the spring assizes to appoint extraordinary presentment sessions to make presentments for county works, and provide funds for the execution, &c.; (347.) - - - - - I. 519

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II. Accounts and Papers :

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Amount paid at the Exchequer on account thereof, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 2

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Cows and Bullocks :

Papers relative to experiments to determine the effect of barley and malt on the milk of cows, and the fattening of bullocks; (190.) - - - XLIV. 151

Creditors. see *Judgment Creditors*.

Cricklade Union :

Copies of all correspondence with the guardians of the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Union, or with the assistant commissioner of the district, relative to the supplying clothes for new-born infants on quitting the workhouse; (234. 481.) - - - - - XXXVI. 251. 269.

Crime :

Statement of crimes capital in 1830, for which the punishment of death has been abolished by statute; showing number committed and executed for various offences for five years; together with the commitments and executions for burglary and housebreaking during five years ending 1832; and five years immediately following; stating the total number for both periods of five years for all the crimes respectively; (354.) - - - - - XXXIV. 761

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Criminal Justice :

Bill, intituled An Act for removing some defects in the administration of Criminal Justice; (165.) - - - - - I. 5

Criminal Law :

Second Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising and consolidating the criminal law; [709.] - - - - - XXIV. 107

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, VII.

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Criminal Offenders :**1. England :**

Tables showing the number of criminal offenders committed for trial, or bailed for appearance at the assizes and sessions in each county, 1845; and the result of the proceedings; [701.] - - - - - XXXIV. 1

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Crown Lands (Colonies) :

Copy of regulations under which the Crown lands in the West India colonies and British Guiana are permitted to be put up for sale; (514.) - XXX. 667
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Crown Witnesses (Ireland) :

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Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96
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Cubic Nitre. see *Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre*.

Cunard, Messrs. see *Halifax and Boston Mails.* *Mail Packets.*

Curates. see *Clergy*.

Cured Provisions :

Quantities of cured provisions of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, 1845-46, specifying the different kinds, the countries whence sent, the quantities of each kind entered for home consumption, and the amount of duty paid upon the same respectively; quantities of each kind re-exported, and whether taken for use of ships or merchandize, and the place to which the same were re-exported; (260.) - - - - - XLIV. 267

Account of the quantities of cured provisions of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, from 5th January to 5th July 1846; (667.) XLIV. 269

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II. *Accounts and Papers* :

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I. *Bills* :

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Bill to enable the Legislatures of certain British possessions to reduce or repeal certain duties of customs ; (612.) - - - - - I. 239

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Duties received in 1845 on each of the several articles enumerated in the resolutions of 27th January, specifying the rate then levied, and the rate where the same is proposed to be altered, and showing the aggregate of the duties so received ; (34.) - - - - - XLIV. 303

Account of the gross and net produce of the duties of customs, 1845, compared with 1844 (in 57.) - - - - - XLIV. 1

Articles of import into the United Kingdom on which all customs duties have been withdrawn since January 1842, specifying the articles, the date at which the duty on each ceased to be levied, and the total amount of duty which was levied on each in 1841 ; (in 299.) - - - - - XLIV. 293

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Account of all charges since January 1841 in the duties of customs payable on goods, &c., imported into the United Kingdom, showing the dates when such charges were effected ; duties previous to such alterations, and duties subsequent thereto ; quantities of each article imported ; net amount of revenue received on account of each article, from 1842 to 1846 ; (417.) - - - - - XLIV. 271

Statement of the amount of customs duties received during each of the last 11 years on the principal articles liable to duty ; also declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom from 1830 ; (in App. to 411.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 144

Amount collected at each port, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 22

2. Customs Revenue :

Net customs revenue, 1839-1845, distinguishing the duty received from corn, and the amount of revenue exclusive of corn ; (in 109.) - - - - - XLIV. 9

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Dartmouth :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 22

Day, Mr. :

Copies of all correspondence between William Day, esq., late Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws, and the Poor-law Commissioners and the Secretary for the Home Department, relative to his involuntary resignation of his Assistant Poor-law Commissionership, and of all minutes relative to Mr. Day's resignation, and to the appointment of Colonel Wade as his successor; [in App. to 663-II.] - - - - - V. Part II. 1781

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Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 22

Death by Accident Compensation :

Bill, intituled An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by Accidents; (325.) - - - - - II. 1

Bill [as amended by Select Committee]; (560.) - - - - - II. 5

Deaths. see *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.* *Mortality.*

Debt, Imprisonment for. see *Arrest on Mesne Process.*

Debt, National :

Account of the receipt and expenditure of 4,143,891 *l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, in 1845, by the Commissioners appointed by the 26 Geo. 3, for the Reduction of the National Debt; (23.) - - - - - XXV. 193

Account of all additions which have been made to the annual charge of the Public Debt, by the interest of any loan that has been made, or annuities created, 1836-1845; and also showing how the charge incurred in respect of the same has been provided for; (147.) - - - - - XXV. 187

Gross amount of all Bank Annuities and Long Annuities transferred, and money paid to Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, or expenses incurred; (198.) - - - - - XXV. 195

Amount thereof, distinguishing the different descriptions of stock, according to the rates of interest, with the charge thereon, on 5th January 1845; [in 757.] XLVII. 4

Debt, Permanent :

Amount of interest, &c. paid at the Exchequer thereon, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 2

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Bill, intituled An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England; (587.) - - - - - IV. 85

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (609.) - - - - - IV. 127

Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on re-commitment]; (644.) - IV. 177

Bill [as amended in Committee, on re-commitment, on second re-commitment, and on Report]; (678.) - - - - - IV. 231

Deccan Prize Money :

Return of the value of the booty captured as prize money by the army in the Deccan, 1817, 1818, and amount of accumulation since the last return: (669.) XXV. 359

Deductions from Revenue. see *Revenue.*

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Deeds and other Instruments :

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Dehany, W. see *Tobacco*, I.

De la Beche, Sir Henry. see *Sewage Manure Bill.* *Smoke Prohibition.*

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Denmark :

1. *Postage Convention :*

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, regulating the communication by post between the British and Danish dominions; [in 744.] LII. 39

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Departments (Public). *see Public Departments.*

Depositions, Ireland:

Circular letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the stipendiary magistrates, on the subject of taking depositions in the absence of accused persons, and examining accused persons without the production of the depositions in the absence of witnesses; (296.) - - - - - XLII. 131.

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Bill to amend an Act, 1 & 2 Vict., for providing for the custody of certain monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by subscribers to works or undertakings to be effected under the authority of Parliament; (100.)	- - - - - III.	283
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Deserters:

Return of the expense incurred, 1840-1845, by the rewards paid for the apprehension of deserters; (126.) - - - - - XXVI. 169

Design, School of:

Fifth Report of the Council of the School of Design; [730.] - XXIV. 465
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Designs Registration:

Branches of manufacture for which designs have been registered; number of designs for each branch of manufactures registered, 1839-1846; distinguishing where such designs were produced, the sums paid for registration, 1839-1846; distinguishing the amount paid for designs in each branch of manufactures; (445.) - - - - - XLIII. 233

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Dice. *see Cards and Dice.*

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Diplomatic Salaries. *see Salaries.*

Disabilities Removal. *see Religious Opinions.*

Discounts:

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Disease (Ireland):

Abstracts of the most serious representations made by the several medical superintendents of public institutions (fever hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, &c.) in the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught; (120.)
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Diseases. *see Contagious and Epidemic Diseases.*

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Bill to amend the law in Ireland as to ejectments and distresses, and as to occupation of land; (384.)	- - - - - II.	85
Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (506.)	- - - - - II.	101

Distress (Scotland) :

- Copy of report presented to this House, 1783, with the evidence and appendix thereunto annexed, on the distress which prevailed in Scotland at that time, in consequence of the late harvest and loss of the potato crop; proceedings, resolutions, &c.; copy of Bill ordered to be brought in in consequence thereof; (281.) - - - - - XXXVII. 497
- Grants of any public money, stating the amounts, and from what source derived, towards the relief of distress of inhabitants of Scotland, in aid of assessment and local subscriptions, 1782-1785; (331.) - - - - - XXXVII. 509

District Asylums :**I. Report :**

- Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Poor-law Commissioners have exercised the power for the establishment of district asylums for the houseless poor in the Metropolis, &c.; (388.) VII. 1

II. Accounts and Papers :

- Number of casual poor relieved with lodging, food, clothing, and other necessities, in the unions and parishes comprised in the asylum districts formed by the Poor-law Commissioners, 1842 to 1845, with the cost of such relief in each year; (174) - - - - - XXXVI. 89
- Supplemental return; (174-II.) - - - - - XXXVI. 93

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Disturbances (Ireland) :

- Copy of all communications received by Her Majesty's Government relative to the disturbances which took place at Knocksentry, near Limerick, in January 1846, both from the civil and military authorities, including the report of the officer in command of the troops called out on that occasion; (172.) XXXV. 277
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Dividends on the Public Funds :

- Number of persons entitled to dividends at each of the usual quarterly periods in 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 6
- Unclaimed amount paid out of the Exchequer to the Bank of England on account of, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 2
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Docks. see *Harbours.*

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Dogs :

- Amount of taxes thereon, 1841-1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 34
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Dominica. see *West Indies, British.*

Donations and Bequests. see *Charitable Donations (Ireland).*

Donegal and Kerry :

- Return of the number of acres of land reclaimed, unreclaimed, and in cultivation, in the counties of Donegal and Kerry, since the first publication of the Ordnance Survey maps; (240.) - - - - - XLII. 331

Dover :

- Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 22

Drainage of Estates :

- Bill to authorize the advance of public money to a limited amount, to promote the improvement of land in Great Britain and Ireland, by works of drainage; (358.) - - - - - II. 13
- Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (536.) - - - - - II. 29

Drainage of Lands (Ireland) :**I. Bill :**

- Bill to amend the Acts for promoting the drainage of lands, and improvement of navigation and water power, in connexion with such drainage, in Ireland, and to afford facilities for increased employment for the labouring classes in works of drainage, during the present year; (3.) - - - - - II. 47

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Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.]	XLVII.	84
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see also *Accidents.**Departments (Public).* see *Public Departments.*

Depositions, Ireland:

Circular letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the stipendiary magistrates, on the subject of taking depositions in the absence of accused persons, and examining accused persons without the production of the depositions in the absence of witnesses; (296.) - - - - - XLII. 131.

Deposits, Bank of England. see *Bank of England*, 5.

Deposits on Railways:

Bill to amend an Act, 1 & 2 Vict., for providing for the custody of certain monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by subscribers to works or undertakings to be effected under the authority of Parliament; (100.)	- - - - - III.	283
Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (191.)	- - - - - III.	289

see also *Railways*, IV. 4.

Deserters:

Return of the expense incurred, 1840-1845, by the rewards paid for the apprehension of deserters; (126.) - - - - - XXVI. 169

Design, School of:

Fifth Report of the Council of the School of Design; [730.] - XXIV. 465
see also *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Designs Registration:

Branches of manufacture for which designs have been registered; number of designs for each branch of manufactures registered, 1839-1846; distinguishing where such designs were produced, the sums paid for registration, 1839-1846; distinguishing the amount paid for designs in each branch of manufactures; (445.) - - - - - XLIII. 233

Destitute Poor. see *Colonies*, II. 4. *Poor and Poor Laws, Ireland*, I. 1.*Dice.* see *Cards and Dice.**Dietary.* see *Bromley Union Workhouse.* *Poor and Poor Laws*, IV. 13.*Diocesan Returns.* see *Clergy.**Diocesan Schools.* see *Education (Ireland).**Diplomatic Salaries.* see *Salaries.**Disabilities Removal.* see *Religious Opinions.*

Discounts:

Amount paid out of the gross revenue, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 2

Disease (Ireland):

Abstracts of the most serious representations made by the several medical superintendents of public institutions (fever hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, &c.) in the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught; (120.)
XXXVII. 479

Diseases. see *Contagious and Epidemic Diseases.**Disputed Territory.* see *Oregon Territory.*

Distress for Rent (Ireland):

Bill to amend the law in Ireland as to ejectments and distresses, and as to occupation of land; (384.)	- - - - - II.	85
Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (506.)	- - - - - II.	101

Distress (Scotland) :

Copy of report presented to this House, 1783, with the evidence and appendix thereunto annexed, on the distress which prevailed in Scotland at that time, in consequence of the late harvest and loss of the potato crop; proceedings, resolutions, &c.; copy of Bill ordered to be brought in in consequence thereof; (281.) - - - - - XXXVII. 497

Grants of any public money, stating the amounts, and from what source derived, towards the relief of distress of inhabitants of Scotland, in aid of assessment and local subscriptions, 1782-1785; (331.) - - - - - XXXVII. 509

District Asylums :**I. Report :**

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Poor-law Commissioners have exercised the power for the establishment of district asylums for the houseless poor in the Metropolis, &c.; (388.) VII. 1

II. Accounts and Papers :

Number of casual poor relieved with lodging, food, clothing, and other necessities, in the unions and parishes comprised in the asylum districts formed by the Poor-law Commissioners, 1842 to 1845, with the cost of such relief in each year; (174) - - - - - XXXVI. 89

Supplemental return; (174-II.) - - - - - XXXVI. 93

District Surveyors. see *Metropolis Building Act.*

Disturbances (Ireland) :

Copy of all communications received by Her Majesty's Government relative to the disturbances which took place at Knocksentry, near Limerick, in January 1846, both from the civil and military authorities, including the report of the officer in command of the troops called out on that occasion; (172.) XXXV. 277

see also *Outrages (Ireland).*

Dividends on the Public Funds :

Number of persons entitled to dividends at each of the usual quarterly periods in 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 6

Unclaimed amount paid out of the Exchequer to the Bank of England on account of, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 2

see also *South Sea Company.*

Divisions of The House. see *House of Commons*, II. 5.

Docks. see *Harbours.*

Doddington Rectory. see *Fen Lands.*

Dogs :

Amount of taxes thereon, 1841-1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 34

Number assessed, rates and amount of duty, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 38

Dominica. see *West Indies, British.*

Donations and Bequests. see *Charitable Donations (Ireland).*

Donegal and Kerry :

Return of the number of acres of land reclaimed, unreclaimed, and in cultivation, in the counties of Donegal and Kerry, since the first publication of the Ordnance Survey maps; (240.) - - - - - XLII. 331

Dover :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 22

Drainage of Estates :

Bill to authorize the advance of public money to a limited amount, to promote the improvement of land in Great Britain and Ireland, by works of drainage; (358.) - - - - - II. 13

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (536.) - - - - - II. 29

Drainage of Lands (Ireland) :**I. Bill :**

Bill to amend the Acts for promoting the drainage of lands, and improvement of navigation and water power, in connexion with such drainage, in Ireland, and to afford facilities for increased employment for the labouring classes in works of drainage, during the present year; (3.) - - - - - II. 47

Drainage of Lands (Ireland)—*continued.*II. *Report :*

Fourth Annual Report of the Commissioners acting in pursuance of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 89, intituled An Act to promote the drainage of lands, and improvement of navigation and water power, in connexion with such drainage, in Ireland ; [733.]
XXII. 17

Drawbacks :

Amount paid out of the gross revenue, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 2

Drogheda :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42

Dublin :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Amount of postage, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42

Number and tonnage of vessels, British and foreign, entered thereat, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46

Dublin Convict Depôt. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Dublin Paving Board :

Annual amount of money levied for paving, lighting, and cleansing the city of Dublin for last seven years ; amount levied for watering, for opening and repairing private and public sewers ; copies of all contracts entered into by the Board ; rejected proposals for paving ; salaries of officers employed by Paving Board ; pensions of retired officers ; total amount for cleansing, lighting, and watering the city of Dublin ; balance of cash on hand to the credit of the Commissioners for Paving, &c., for seven years ; (593.) - - - - - XLII. 133

Dublin Police. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Dublin Prison for Criminal Lunatics. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Dublin Wide Streets :

I. *Committee on Bill :*

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee on Dublin Wide Streets Bill ; (539.) - - - - - XII. 337

II. *Accounts and Papers :*

Return of the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners of Wide Streets, Dublin, for each year, from 1833 to 1846 ; of the several sums of money now due to the Commissioners, distinguishing the period and source of borrowing, the times of borrowing, the nature of the security, and the rate and amount of interest payable ; also the number and description of the persons employed by or under the Commissioners, together with amount of salaries and allowances paid to every such person or officer, when exceeding 50 *l.* per annum ; (674.)
XLII. 177

Dumfries :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Dundalk :

Amount of customs duties thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Dundee :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42

see also *Factories*, III.

Duties, Rate of :

On principal imports into the United Kingdom, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.]
XLVII. 14

On articles subject to stamp duties in the United Kingdom, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 28

Duties, Rate of—*continued*.

On articles subject to assessed taxes in the United Kingdom, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	34
On British spirits in each division of the United Kingdom, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	55
Average rate of, paid on grain, foreign and colonial, imported into the United Kingdom, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	57
On wheat in the United Kingdom, in each week, 1844; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	60
The same in each month, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	61
On each kind of grain in the United Kingdom, from July 1828 to April 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	62
On coals, cinders, and culm exported from the United Kingdom; [in 757.]	XLVII.	68

see also *Customs*, I. 1; II. 1. *Excise*, 1.

Dwellings for the Poor :

Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to sell, subject to conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor, out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown; (577.) - - - - -	IV.	77
Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to sell, subject to conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor, out of lands vested in them by the Acts for the improvement of the metropolis; (579.) - - - - -	IV.	81

Dyeing Stuffs :

Quantities of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	14
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E.**Earthenware :**

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	103
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East India :**I. *Bills*.**

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| 1. Insolvent Debtors. | 2. Viscount Hardinge's Annuity. |
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II. *Accounts and Papers* :

- | | |
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| 1. Acts of Government. | 10. Pensions. |
| 2. Ballion. | 11. Persia. |
| 3. Calcutta Mint. | 12. Post Office. |
| 4. Corporal Punishment. | 13. Postage. |
| 5. Customs. | 14. Railways. |
| 6. Education. | 15. Raja of Sattara. |
| 7. Home Accounts. | 16. Regiments in India. |
| 8. Hostilities on North Western Frontier. | 17. Scinde. |
| 9. Imports and Exports. | 18. Tariffs. |

I. *Bills* :

1. Insolvent Debtors :

Bill, intituled An Act to continue to 1827, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors in India; (178.) - - - - - II. 351

2. Viscount Hardinge's Annuity :

Bill to enable the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Hardinge to receive the full benefit of an annuity of 5,000 *l.* granted to him by the East India Company; (315.) - - - - - II. 275

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Acts of Government:

Acts passed by the President of the Council of India and by the Governor-General in Council, 1844; (18.) - - - - - XXXI. 33

East India—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers*—continued.

2. Bullion:

Value of bullion imported into each of the Indian presidencies from China, 1830–1845 respectively, distinguishing, if practicable, the value in Spanish dollars from other bullion; value of bullion exported from the Indian presidencies to China, 1830–1845; amount realized upon the opium sold by the Indian government, 1830–1845; quantity and estimated value of opium for which passes were granted by the authorities in the Bombay presidency, 1830–1845 respectively; (318.) - - - - - XXXI. 93

3. Calcutta Mint:

Copies of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Mint, and an abstract of the operations of the Mint in each year since its reform, stating the expense under each head, and the amount of coin, and the number of each kind coined in each year; (117.) - - - - - XXXI. 97

4. Corporal Punishment:

Copy of any orders issued by the Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief in India respecting corporal punishment of Europeans and natives in British India since 19th May 1827; (705.) - - - - - XXXI. 107

5. Customs:

Account of the gross and net amount of the customs at Calcutta, 1844; of the several articles imported free, and also the net amount received on each separate article, 1842–1844; and the aggregate amount of several arranged classes: similar accounts for Madras and Bombay; (250.) - - - XXXI. 135

6. Education:

Copy of the orders of the Government of India for the establishment of the Council of Education in Bengal and other presidencies; establishments maintained, 1843, for the promotion of education among the natives of British India, and the salaries and expenses of the same; statement of the funds supplied by the Indian Government, and from other sources, for the support of education in British India, and the expenditure of the same, under separate heads, at each of the presidencies; (118.) - - - XXXI. 137

7. Home Accounts:

Home accounts of the East India Company; accounts respecting the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company, 1841–42 to 1843–44, according to the latest advices; (406.) - - - XXXI. 1

8. Hostilities on North Western Frontier:

Papers relating to the late hostilities of the North Western frontier of India; (85.) - - - - - XXXI. 161

Further papers relating to the late hostilities on the north-western frontier of India, and the conclusion of treaties with the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing of Lahore and the Maharajah Golab Sing of Jummo; [705.] - XXXI. 215

9. Imports and Exports:

Declared value of the various articles of British produce and manufactures exported to the East India Company's territories; rates of duty; quantity of East India produce imported for home consumption, and rate of duty, 1845; number of ships and their tonnage that have entered and cleared, 1845; (in 660.) XLIV. 329

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

10. Pensions:

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being the warrants or instruments granting any pensions; presented in pursuance of Acts of Parliament; (328.) - - - - - XXXI. 273

11. Persia:

Return of the monies received from the East India Company, and of expenditure on account of the Persian mission; (683.) - - - - - XXXI. 477

East India—*continued.*

12. Post Office :

Receipt and expenditure of the post-office at each of the presidencies in India, 1842–1843; number of letters dispatched and received each day of the month, 1846, distinguishing Government from private letters; number of newspapers and other printed letters dispatched and received by the several post-offices; aggregate weight of private and public letters, of the newspapers, and other papers for private or public service, distinguishing the weight of each class each day; (249.) - - - - - XXXI. 327

13. Postage :

Copies of the orders or regulations respecting the carriage of letters and newspapers within the several presidencies of the East India Company, stating the several rates for postage for letters and newspapers in the inland communication of the country, and the charge for letters and for newspapers brought by sea from England and other places, and for transmission to the several places in India; aggregate amount of postage received by the East India Company at each of their presidencies, and the expense incurred for the service of the posts at each presidency, stating whether the letters and despatches of the public departments are sent free of charge in India; (188.) - - - XXXI. 275

14. Railways :

Copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Government to inquire into the general question of the practicability of establishing railway communication throughout India; (571.) - - - XXXI. 333

15. Raja of Sattara :

Copy of the proceedings of the general quarterly court of proprietors held at the East India House 17th December 1845, so far as the same relates to the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara; (359.) - - - XXXI. 347

Orders which have been issued by, and all letters between the residents of Sattara and the Raja, relative to the seizure of property and sale thereof since 1839; copies of correspondence since that date between the government of Bombay and the government of India; correspondence between the government of India and Major Carpenter; (465.) - - - XXXI. 351

Copy of despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of Bombay, dated 23 August 1845, respecting the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara; (509.) - - - XXXI. 373

16. Regiments in India :

Number of men who have volunteered to regiments in India from the last five regiments that had been ordered home from that country; (268.) XXXI. 345

17. Scinde :

Return showing the number of European and native soldiers of the Indian armies employed in Scinde, 1838–1844; various details as to sickness and death of troops; (248.) - - - XXXI. 377

Copy of any document authorizing the annexation of Scinde to the British Empire in India; (410.) - - - XXXI. 375

18. Tariffs :

Tariffs of duties, &c. in British India; (116.) - - - XXXI. 395
see also *Sugar*, II. 7.

Ecclesiastical Commission :

I. Report :

First General Report to Her Majesty from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; (35.) - - - XXIV. 183

II. Accounts and Papers :

Copies of Orders in Council, dated and published in the London Gazette, 1845, approving schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the authority of various Acts; (189.) - - - XXXII. 17

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland) :

Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant, for the year ending 1st August 1845; (327.) - - - XXII. 33

Ecclesiastical Patronage :

Bill, intituled An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain assignments of Ecclesiastical Patronage; (632.) - - - II. 77

see also *Archbishops and Bishops*. *Episcopal Revenues*.

East India—*continued.*II. *Accounts and Papers*—continued.

2. Bullion :

Value of bullion imported into each of the Indian presidencies from China, 1830–1845 respectively, distinguishing, if practicable, the value in Spanish dollars from other bullion; value of bullion exported from the Indian presidencies to China, 1830–1845; amount realized upon the opium sold by the Indian government, 1830–1845; quantity and estimated value of opium for which passes were granted by the authorities in the Bombay presidency, 1830–1845 respectively; (318.) - - - - - XXXI. 93

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Copy of any orders issued by the Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief in India respecting corporal punishment of Europeans and natives in British India since 19th May 1827; (705.) - - - - - XXXI. 107

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Account of the gross and net amount of the customs at Calcutta, 1844; of the several articles imported free, and also the net amount received on each separate article, 1842–1844; and the aggregate amount of several arranged classes: similar accounts for Madras and Bombay; (250.) - - - XXXI. 135

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Home accounts of the East India Company; accounts respecting the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company, 1841–42 to 1843–44, according to the latest advices; (406.) - - - XXXI. 1

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Papers relating to the late hostilities of the North Western frontier of India; (85.) - - - - - XXXI. 161

Further papers relating to the late hostilities on the north-western frontier of India, and the conclusion of treaties with the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing of Lahore and the Maharajah Golab Sing of Jummo; [705.] - XXXI. 215

9. Imports and Exports :

Declared value of the various articles of British produce and manufactures exported to the East India Company's territories; rates of duty; quantity of East India produce imported for home consumption, and rate of duty, 1845; number of ships and their tonnage that have entered and cleared, 1845; (in 660.) XLIV. 329

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Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

10. Pensions :

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being the warrants or instruments granting any pensions; presented in pursuance of Acts of Parliament; (328.) - - - - - XXXI. 273

11. Persia :

Return of the monies received from the East India Company, and of expenditure on account of the Persian mission; (683.) - - - - - XXXI. 477

East India—*continued*.

12. Post Office :

Receipt and expenditure of the post-office at each of the presidencies in India, 1842–1843; number of letters dispatched and received each day of the month, 1846, distinguishing Government from private letters; number of newspapers and other printed letters dispatched and received by the several post-offices; aggregate weight of private and public letters, of the newspapers, and other papers for private or public service, distinguishing the weight of each class each day; (249.) - - - - - XXXI. 327

13. Postage :

Copies of the orders or regulations respecting the carriage of letters and newspapers within the several presidencies of the East India Company, stating the several rates for postage for letters and newspapers in the inland communication of the country, and the charge for letters and for newspapers brought by sea from England and other places, and for transmission to the several places in India; aggregate amount of postage received by the East India Company at each of their presidencies, and the expense incurred for the service of the posts at each presidency, stating whether the letters and despatches of the public departments are sent free of charge in India; (188.) - - - XXXI. 275

14. Railways :

Copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Government to inquire into the general question of the practicability of establishing railway communication throughout India; (571.) - - - XXXI. 333

15. Raja of Sattara :

Copy of the proceedings of the general quarterly court of proprietors held at the East India House 17th December 1845, so far as the same relates to the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara; (359.) - - - XXXI. 347

Orders which have been issued by, and all letters between the residents of Sattara and the Raja, relative to the seizure of property and sale thereof since 1839; copies of correspondence since that date between the government of Bombay and the government of India; correspondence between the government of India and Major Carpenter; (465.) - - - XXXI. 351

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16. Regiments in India :

Number of men who have volunteered to regiments in India from the last five regiments that had been ordered home from that country; (268.) XXXI. 345

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Return showing the number of European and native soldiers of the Indian armies employed in Scinde, 1838–1844; various details as to sickness and death of troops; (248.) - - - XXXI. 377

Copy of any document authorizing the annexation of Scinde to the British Empire in India; (410.) - - - XXXI. 375

18. Tariffs :

Tariffs of duties, &c. in British India; (116.) - - - XXXI. 395
see also *Sugar*, II. 7.

Ecclesiastical Commission :

I. *Report* :

First General Report to Her Majesty from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; (35.) - - - XXIV. 183

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

Copies of Orders in Council, dated and published in the London Gazette, 1845, approving schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the authority of various Acts; (189.) - - - XXXII. 17

see also *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland) :

Annual Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant, for the year ending 1st August 1845; (327.) - - - XXII. 33

Ecclesiastical Patronage :

Bill, intituled An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain assignments of Ecclesiastical Patronage; (632.) - - - II. 77

see also *Archbishops and Bishops. Episcopal Revenues.*

"Eclair," The Ship :

Return of officers and men who volunteered to serve on board Her Majesty's ship Eclair, from the day the yellow fever broke out on board to the day the said ship was paid off, stating the name and rank of each individual, the number that died, and the reward, promotion, or pension since granted by the Admiralty; (125.) - - - - - XXVI. 343

Correspondence on the subject of the Eclair, and of the epidemy which broke out in the said vessel; [707.] - - - - - XXVI. 347

Edinburgh :

Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 42

Education :**I. Report :**

1. Legal Education.

II. Accounts and Papers :

1. Minutes of Committee of Council.

2. York and Ripon Diocesan Society.

I. Report :

1. Legal Education :

Report from the Select Committee on Legal Education, together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index; (686.) - - - - - X. 1

II. Accounts and Papers :

1. Minutes of Committee of Council :

Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, with Appendices, 1845; [741.] XXXII. 209

2. York and Ripon Central Diocesan Society :

Copies of all the correspondence which has taken place between the Committee of Council on Education and the York and Ripon Central Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor; (710.) - - - - - XXXII. 711

see also *East India*, II. 6. *Miscellaneous Services*, IV.

Education (Ireland) :**I. Reports :**

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the year ending 25th March 1846; (245.) XXII. 43

Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, 1845; [711.] - - - - - XXII. 47

II. Accounts and Papers :

Copy of the charter of incorporation lately granted by Her Majesty to the Board of National Education in Ireland; (193.) - - - - - XLII. 191

Number of meetings of the Board of Commissioners of Education, with names of those attending, 1844-1845; names of schools of industry established by the Board of Education in Ireland; number of teachers and pupils in each; sums expended for their establishment; administration and course of instruction in the diocesan and royal schools, 1835-1845; masters of the diocesan and royal schools of Ireland; number of pupils frequenting the same, 1844-1845; sums contributed and expended for the establishment, &c. of diocesan schools, 1836-1845, distinguishing sums from clergy, grand juries, and pupils; (91.) XLII. 195

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Effective Force. see *Army*, II. III. 5.

Eggs :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 16

Egypt :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 96

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

Ejected Tenants (Ireland) :

Bill for the protection and relief of ejected tenants in Ireland ; (237.) - II. 79

Ejectments and Distresses (Ireland) :

Bill to amend the law in Ireland as to ejectments and distresses, and as to the occupation of lands ; (384.) - - - - - II. 85

Bill [as amended by the Committee] ; (506.) - - - - - II. 101

Elections :**I. Bills :**

1. Cheshire Returning Officer.
2. County Elections.
3. Parliamentary Electors and Freemen.

II. Reports :

1. Bridport Election.
2. Wigan Election.

III. Accounts and Papers :

1. General Committee of Elections.
2. Registration of Voters.

I. Bills :

1. Cheshire Returning Officer :

Bill to remove doubts as to the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the county of Chester, the boroughs situate therein, and for the county of the city of Chester ; (564.) - - - - - I. 337

2. County Elections :

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- Bill, intituled An Act to make Creditors who have proved under process in bankruptcy or insolvency Judgment Creditors of the bankrupt or insolvent ; (570.) II. 361

Jurors (Tipperary) :

- Names of persons returned by the several collectors of barony cess to serve as petty jurors and forwarded to the magistrates for revision ; names returned by the magistrates after revision to the sheriff ; names of the persons summoned by the sheriff to act as jurors in Tipperary, 1845, 1846 ; (393.) XLII. 275

Jurors (Westmeath) :

- Return of the grand panel returned for the assizes 1845 ; also of the names of jurors challenged by the several prisoners in each case tried at Westmeath special commission ; (89.) - - - - - XLII. 315

Justice, Administration of:

- Bill for the more effectual administration of justice ; (392.) - - - I. 1

Justice, Courts of. see *Courts of Justice*.

Justices in the West Indies. see *Miscellaneous Services*, V.

Justices of the Peace :

- Names of all persons appointed to act as justices of the peace in each and every county in England and Wales, with the dates of such appointments since 1st April 1842 ; (701.) - - - - - XXXIII. 343

K.

Keighley Union :

Copy of a letter from the Poor-law Commissioners to Alfred Austin, esq.;
report from Alfred Austin; (413.) - - - - - XXXVI. 263

Kerry County. see *Donegal and Kerry.*

Kew Gardens :

Report of Sir W. J. Hooker, on the Royal Botanic Gardens and new Palm-house
at Kew; [in 345.] - - - - - XXV. 377
see also *Miscellaneous Services, I. Scientific and Charitable Institutions.*

Keys, House of. see *Man, Isle of, 4.*

Kid Skins. see *Skins.*

King of the Belgians :

Payment into the Exchequer by trustees of, out of annuity granted to Prince
Leopold; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 2

Kingston Chamber of Commerce, Jamaica. see *Sugar.*

Kingstown Harbour. see *Miscellaneous Services, I.*

Kingstown Mails. see *Liverpool and Kingstown Mails.*

Kirkaldy :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Kirkwall :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Knocksentry Disturbances :

Copy of all communications received by Her Majesty's Government relative to all
disturbances which took place at Knocksentry, near Limerick, on or about 10th
January 1846, both from the civil and military authorities, including the report
of the officer in command of the troops called out on that occasion; (172.)
XXXV. 277

L.

Labourers on Railways. see *Railways, II. 4.*

Labouring Poor (Ireland):

Bill to facilitate the employment of the labouring poor for a limited period in dis-
tressed districts in Ireland; (649.) - - - - - III. 133

Bill [as amended by the Committee, and on Report]; (672.) - - - III. 143

Lac Dye :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of
duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 14

Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in
757.] - - - - - XLVII. 86

Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 97

Lace Factories. see *Factories, I. 2.*

Lamb Skins. see *Skins.*

Lancaster :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 22

Lancaster, Duchy of :

Account of the gross and net revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1844-45, show-
ing the amount of revenue which became due, the monies received and paid
within the year, and the arrears and balance at the end of the preceding and
current years; (in 224.) - - - - - XXV. 327

Lancaster Police. see *Rochdale Borough.*

Land, Burdens on :**I. Report :**

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the burdens affecting real property, together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index ; (411.) - - - - - VI. Part I. 1

Appendix and Index (411-II.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 1

II. Accounts and Papers :

Copy of a communication made by Lord Monteagle to the Board of Trade on the subject of burdens on land ; (449.) - - - - - XL. 57

Land Forces. see *Army*, II.

Land, Occupation of (Ireland) :

Bill to amend the law in Ireland as to ejectments and distresses, and as to the occupation of lands ; (384.) - - - - - II. 367

Land Reclaimed (Ireland) :

Return, taken from the dates furnished by the revision of the Ordnance Survey of the county of Donegal, showing the number of acres of land reclaimed since the publication of the maps in each parish in the county ; number of acres still unreclaimed ; number of acres in cultivation ; similar return as to other counties ; (240.) - - - - - XLII. 331

Land Tax :

Memorandum relative to the power of Commissioners of Land Tax to alter the apportionment of the quotas of the several parishes within their division, under 38 Geo. 3, c. 5 ; (in Appendix to 411.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 47

Statement showing the average rate in the pound at which the land tax is charged in the several counties of England and Wales, taking the value at three-fourths of the amount assessed to the property tax, 1815, and at the amounts assessed to the property tax in 1842, respectively ; (in Appendix to 411.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 52

Statement showing the average rate in the pound at which the land tax is charged in the several towns upon which distinct quotas are set, taking the value as assessed 1842 ; (in Appendix to 411.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 53

Amount of land-tax, 1841 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 34

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) :

Bill for providing compensation in certain cases for tenants in Ireland who shall build on or drain farms, and to secure to the parties respectively entitled thereto the payment of such compensation ; (383.) - - - - - II. 367

Lands Clauses Consolidation :

Bill to amend the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 ; and the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 ; (487.) - - - - - II. 409

Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (Ireland) :

Bill to amend so much of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, as relates to the officer by whom the cost of inquiries holden under that Act, as to compensation for lands, shall be taxed in Ireland ; (502.) - - - - - II. 413

Larne, Belfast, and Ballymena Railway :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the allegations contained in petitions with reference to this railway ; (495.) - - - - - XII. 547

Law Charges. see *Miscellaneous Services*, III.

Law and Courts of Justice. see *Indexes to Reports.*

Law of Settlement. see *Poor and Poor Laws*, I. 1.

Law Fund :

Amount of stamp revenue thereon in Ireland, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 32

Laws Expiring :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire what temporary laws of a public nature are now in force, and what laws have expired since the last report on the subject ; (128.) - - - - - XV. 1

Lead :

Quantities of pig imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 16

Lead—continued.

Quantities of pig, ore, red and white lead, British and foreign, imported and exported to and from each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - -	XLVII.	76
Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	87
Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - -	XLVII.	97
Account of the imports and exports of lead and lead ore, 1845; (in 396.)	XLIV.	127

Lead and Shot :

Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	105
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Leasehold Tenures (Ireland) :

Bill for converting the renewable leasehold tenure of lands in Ireland into a tenure in fee simple, and for apportioning rents issuing out of lands in Ireland, and for authorizing the redemption of fee farm rents; (638.) - - -	II.	433
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Leases (Ireland) :

Bill to facilitate and encourage the granting of certain leases for terms of years, in Ireland; (385.) - - - - -	II.	417
Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (507.) - - - - -	II.	425

Leather Gloves. see *Gloves.***Leather, Wrought and Unwrought :**

Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII.	105
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Lecture Rooms :**I. Bills :**

Bill to amend the laws relating to corresponding societies, and the licensing of lecture rooms; (226.) - - - - -	I.	477
Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (333.) - - - - -	I.	483

II. Accounts and Papers :

Houses, rooms, or other buildings licensed by the justices at quarter sessions, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, 1845, for the purpose of delivering lectures, under 36 Geo. 3, c. 8; (247.) - - - - -	XXXIII.	371
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Ledbury Union :

Copies of all correspondence of the Poor-law Commissioners with the Guardians of the Ledbury Union, relative to a resolution of the Board as to supplying clothes for new born infants; also copies of correspondence with other unions on the same subject; (481.) - - - - -	XXXVI.	269
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Leeds :

Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - -	XLVII.	42
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Legacy Duty :

Amount of capital on which the several rates of legacy duty have been paid in Great Britain, 1845; abstract of total amount under each rate from 1797; similar return for Ireland; total amount of duties on legacies, probates, and administrations, and testamentary inventories, distinguishing the amount in each kingdom; total duty received since 1797, distinguishing each class; total amount of duty on legacies, probates, and administrations in Ireland, since 1797-1845; (71.) - - - - -	XXV.	397
Amount of stamp duties on legacies, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	28

Legal Education :

Report from the Select Committee on Legal Education, together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index; (686.) - - - - -	X.	1
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Leicester :

Amount of postage thereat, 1842 and 1844; [in 757.] - - -	XLVII.	42
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Leith :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	23
Number and tonnage of vessels, British and foreign, entered thereat, 1844 ; [in 757.]	XLVII.	46

Lemons and Oranges :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	16
Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	89

Lerwick :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	23
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Letter Carriers. see *Post Office*, 7.

Letters. see *Post Office*, 1.

Liabilities and Assets. see *Bank of England*, 3.

Licences :

Number of each kind charged with Excise duty ; amount thereof in England, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	24
The same in Scotland, in the same years ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	25
The same in Ireland, in the same years ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	26
The same in the United Kingdom, in the same years ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	27
Rates and amount of stamp duty thereon, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.]	XLVII.	28

Lighthouses :

Return of the receipt and application of all monies received as tolls for lighthouses, 1844, by the corporation of the Trinity House ; (427.) -	XLIV.	391
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see also *Northern Lighthouses*.

Lighting Towns (Ireland) :

Number of towns in Ireland in which meetings of the inhabitants have been convened under the provisions of an Act, intituled An Act to make provision for lighting, &c. towns, &c. in Ireland ; specifying the names of towns, the date of adoption, and whether in whole or in part, also the amount of expenses incurred in such adoption ; (613.) -	XLII.	335
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Limerick :**I. Bills :**

Bill to provide for the repayment of sums due by the county of the city of Limerick for advances of public money for the improvement of the navigation of the River Shannon ; (493.) -	IV.	71
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II. Accounts and Papers :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	23
Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	42

see also *Clanwilliam, Barony of*. *Committals*.

Lindley, Mr. see *Potatoes (Ireland)*.

Linen Manufactures :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	16
Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	87
Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	98
Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	105

Linen Yarn :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	16
Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	105

see also *Yarn*.

Linseed. see *Flax and Linseed*.

Liquorice Juice and Paste :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	16
Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] -	XLVII.	87

Liverpool :

- Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 22
 Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42
 Number and tonnage of vessels, British and Foreign, which entered thereat, 1844 ;
 [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46
 Number and tonnage of vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared to and
 from different countries, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 47
see also Shipping, 14.

Liverpool Infirmary :

- Number of patients admitted and died, 1835 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - XLVII. 182

Liverpool Road. *see Holyhead Road.***Liverpool and Kingstown Mails :**

- Returns relating to the mail steam-packets on the Liverpool, Holyhead, and Dublin
 stations, and of the number of days that the steam packets have arrived too late
 for the mail train from Liverpool to London ; (467.) - - - XLV. 233

Llanelly :

- Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 22

Loan Fund Board (Ireland) :

- Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland,
 per Act ; (218.) - - - - - XXII. 385

Loan Societies :**I. Bill :**

- Bill to continue an Act to amend the laws relating to loan societies ; (548.)

II. 483

II. Accounts and Papers :

- Abstract of accounts of loan societies in England and Wales, to 31 December
 1845 ; (243.) - - - - - XXV. 401

Loans for Public Works. *see Works, Public, I. 4. Zealand, New, I. 2.***Local Acts Inquiry.** *see Private Bills, I.***Local Taxation :**

- Various returns relating to poor-rates, county rates, highways, and church-rates ;
 (17.) - - - - - XL. 1

Local Trusts :

- Abstract of returns, stating the number of local trusts transferred to the municipal
 corporations in England and Wales, under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76 ; also
 the number of separate local trusts still outstanding in the various corporate
 towns stated in the schedule of that Act ; (713.) - - - - XL. 55

Local Works :

- Advances and repayments on account thereof, 1843 ; [in 757.] - XLVII. 3

Lock Hospital :

- Number of patients admitted, cured, eloped, and died, 1835 to 1844 ; [in 757.]
 XLVII. 181

Logwood :

- Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount
 of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 14
 Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in
 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 87
 Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 98

London, City :

- Annual accounts of the chamberlain of the city of London, relating to duties and
 payments of various kinds ; (in Appx. to 411.) - - - VI. Part II. 123
 Return of the robberies committed therein, 1844 ; [in 757.] - XLVII. 159

London, Port of:

I. *Bill*:

Coalwhippers' Office.

II. *Accounts and Papers*

1. Customs Duty and Postage.
2. Harbour Dues.
3. Shipping.

I. *Bill*:

Coalwhippers' Office:

Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing an office for the benefit of coalwhippers of the port of London; (98.) - - - - - I. 349

II. *Accounts and Papers*:

1. Customs Duty and Postage:

Amount of customs duty in the port of London, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 22
 Amount of postage in the port of London, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 42

2. Harbour Dues:

Returns of the amount of dues for harbour service upon ships which have entered the port of London, from 1836 to 1844; of the number of tons of coals imported, and the quantity of ballast and rubbish removed from the bed of the river, in each year; 1836-1844; (70.) - - - - - XLIV. 403

3. Shipping:

Number and tonnage of vessels, British and foreign, which entered the port of London 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46
 The same, distinguishing the countries whence they arrived, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 46

Number and tonnage of coasters entered, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46
 Number and tonnage of vessels entered thereat, with cargoes, from each British colony, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46

see also *Shipping*, 15.

London to Holyhead. see *Holyhead Road*.

Londonderry:

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 23
 Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 42

Lord Lieutenant's Household. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Lord Privy Seal. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Loughborough Petty Sessions. see *Tyler, Mary Ann, and Others*.

Lunatics:

I. *Bills*.II. *Reports*:

1. Commissioners in Lunacy.
2. Lunatic Poor (Metropolis).

III. *Accounts and Papers*:

1. Haydock Lodge Asylum.
2. Pauper Lunatics.
3. Returns of Commissioners.
4. Receipts and Disbursements of Commissioners.

I. *Bills*:

Bill to amend the law concerning lunatic asylums and the care of pauper lunatics in England; (576.) - - - - - II. 485
 Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (611.) - - - - - II. 489

II. *Reports*:

1. Commissioners in Lunacy:

Copy of report of the Lord Chancellor, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, of the number of visits made, the number of patients seen, and the number of miles travelled by the several Commissioners in Lunacy, last six months of 1846; (104.) XXXIII. 407.

2. Lunatic Poor (Metropolis):

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Poor-law Commissioners have exercised the powers confided to them for the

Lunatics—*continued.*II. *Reports*—*continued.*2. Lunatic Poor (Metropolis)—*continued.*

the establishment of district asylums for the houseless poor in the metropolis; and also to inquire into the effects of any asylums supported by voluntary subscriptions which may have been formed for the same purpose; (388.) - VII. 1

III. *Accounts and Papers:*

1. Haydock Lodge Asylum:

Return of the number of patients for which Haydock Lodge Asylum is licensed; number confined, 1st January 1846; greatest number admitted at one time since 1844; number of deaths since 1st January 1845: also copies of correspondence, and further reports of the Commissioners, relative to the treatment of lunatics in Haydock Lodge; (567.) - - - - - XXXIII. 459

2. Pauper Lunatics:

Number of pauper lunatics and idiots chargeable to each of the unions in England and Wales, and also to parishes not under the Poor-law Amendment Act, 1st January 1846, distinguishing those maintained in county lunatic asylums, in licensed houses, and elsewhere; with the average cost per head of maintenance and clothing: together with the population of each union in 1841; (551.) XXXVI. 105

3. Returns of Commissioners:

Returns made to the Lord Chancellor by the Commissioners in Lunacy, pursuant to 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100; (48.) - - - - - XXXIII. 409

4. Receipts and Disbursements of Commissioners:

Returns from persons appointed under various Acts, relative to the receipt and expenditure; and account of various lunatic asylums in England; (90.) XXXIII. 413

Account of the money received for licences, and of all monies received and paid out of the Consolidated Fund by the clerk and treasurer of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, 1845; specifying the several heads of expenditure, &c.; (303.) - - - - - XXXIII. 457

Lunatics (Ireland):

I. *Bills:*

Bill to amend the laws as to district lunatic asylums in Ireland; to provide for the expense of the maintenance of certain lunatic poor removed from Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, for want of room therein; and to provide for the salaries and expenses incident to the office of inspector of lunatics in Ireland; (499.) - - - - - II. 497

Bill to continue an Act, 5 & 6 Vict., for amending the law relative to private lunatic asylums in Ireland; (581.) - - - - - II. 495

II. *Report:*

Report of the district, local, and private lunatic asylums in Ireland, 1845; [736.] XXII. 409

Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. see *Miscellaneous Services*, VI. *Scientific and Charitable Institutions.*

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Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 22

Lynn:

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 22

Lynx Furs:

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20.

M.

Macclesfield:

Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42

Macclesfield and Bolton Unions:

Copy of reports received by the Poor-law Commissioners in 1841, on the state of the Macclesfield and Bolton Unions; (661.) - - - XXXVI. 295

M'Dougal, Mr., jun. see *Andover Union.*

London, Port of:

I. *Bill*:

Coalwhippers' Office.

II. *Accounts and Papers*

1. Customs Duty and Postage.

2. Harbour Dues.

3. Shipping.

I. *Bill*:

Coalwhippers' Office:

Bill to continue and amend an Act for establishing an office for the benefit of coalwhippers of the port of London; (98.) - - - - - I. 349

II. *Accounts and Papers*:

1. Customs Duty and Postage:

Amount of customs duty in the port of London, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 22

Amount of postage in the port of London, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 42

2. Harbour Dues:

Returns of the amount of dues for harbour service upon ships which have entered the port of London, from 1836 to 1844; of the number of tons of coals imported, and the quantity of ballast and rubbish removed from the bed of the river, in each year; 1836-1844; (70.) - - - - - XLIV. 403

3. Shipping:

Number and tonnage of vessels, British and foreign, which entered the port of London 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46

The same, distinguishing the countries whence they arrived, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 46

Number and tonnage of coasters entered, 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 46

Number and tonnage of vessels entered thereat, with cargoes, from each British colony, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 46

see also *Shipping*, 15.*London to Holyhead.* see *Holyhead Road*.

Londonderry:

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42

Lord Lieutenant's Household. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.*Lord Privy Seal.* see *Miscellaneous Services*, II.*Loughborough Petty Sessions.* see *Tyler, Mary Ann, and Others*.

Lunatics:

I. *Bills*.II. *Reports*:

1. Commissioners in Lunacy.

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III. *Accounts and Papers*:

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Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (611.) - - - - - II. 489

II. *Reports*:

1. Commissioners in Lunacy:

Copy of report of the Lord Chancellor, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, of the number of visits made, the number of patients seen, and the number of miles travelled by the several Commissioners in Lunacy, last six months of 1846; (104.) XXXIII. 407.

2. Lunatic Poor (Metropolis):

Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Poor-law Commissioners have exercised the powers confided to them for the

Lunatics—continued.**II. Reports—continued.****2. Lunatic Poor (Metropolis)—continued.**

the establishment of district asylums for the houseless poor in the metropolis; and also to inquire into the effects of any asylums supported by voluntary subscriptions which may have been formed for the same purpose; (388.) - VII. 1

III. Accounts and Papers:**1. Haydock Lodge Asylum:**

Return of the number of patients for which Haydock Lodge Asylum is licensed; number confined, 1st January 1846; greatest number admitted at one time since 1844; number of deaths since 1st January 1845; also copies of correspondence, and further reports of the Commissioners, relative to the treatment of lunatics in Haydock Lodge; (567.) - - - - - XXXIII. 459

2. Pauper Lunatics:

Number of pauper lunatics and idiots chargeable to each of the unions in England and Wales, and also to parishes not under the Poor-law Amendment Act, 1st January 1846, distinguishing those maintained in county lunatic asylums, in licensed houses, and elsewhere; with the average cost per head of maintenance and clothing: together with the population of each union in 1841; (551.) XXXVI. 105

3. Returns of Commissioners:

Returns made to the Lord Chancellor by the Commissioners in Lunacy, pursuant to 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100; (48.) - - - - - XXXIII. 409

4. Receipts and Disbursements of Commissioners:

Returns from persons appointed under various Acts, relative to the receipt and expenditure; and account of various lunatic asylums in England; (90.) XXXIII. 413

Account of the money received for licences, and of all monies received and paid out of the Consolidated Fund by the clerk and treasurer of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, 1845; specifying the several heads of expenditure, &c.; (303.) - - - - - XXXIII. 457

Lunatics (Ireland):**I. Bills:**

Bill to amend the laws as to district lunatic asylums in Ireland; to provide for the expense of the maintenance of certain lunatic poor removed from Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, for want of room therein; and to provide for the salaries and expenses incident to the office of inspector of lunatics in Ireland; (499.) - - - - - II. 497

Bill to continue an Act, 5 & 6 Vict., for amending the law relative to private lunatic asylums in Ireland; (581.) - - - - - II. 495

II. Report:

Report of the district, local, and private lunatic asylums in Ireland, 1845; [736.] XXII. 409

Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. see *Miscellaneous Services*, VI. *Scientific and Charitable Institutions.*

Lyme:

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 22

Lynn:

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 22

Lynx Furs:

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Abstract of return, stating the number of local trusts which have been transferred to the municipal corporations in England and Wales, under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76; also the number of separate local trusts still outstanding in the various corporate towns stated in the schedule of that Act; (713.) - - - XL. 55

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Return of all murders that have been committed in England since 1841, specifying the place where such murders have been committed; name and condition of persons murdered; return of all rewards offered by Government; rewards paid, and convictions; similar returns of attempts at murder, with or without bodily injury; (207.) - - - - - XXXIV. 773

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Murders (Ireland) :

Return of all homicides that have been committed in Ireland since January 1846, specifying the county in which each homicide was committed, and the name and condition of the person killed; rewards offered in each instance in which rewards have been claimed; return of attempts at murder attended with bodily injury, and attempts at murder not attended with bodily injury; (363.)

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Museum of Economic Geology. see *Miscellaneous Services*, IV. *Scientific and Charitable Institutions*.

Musquash Furs :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20

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Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 99

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National Gallery :

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2. Civil Departments.
3. Naval Medical Supplemental Fund.

II. *Estimates.*III. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. "Amphion," The Ship.
2. "Eclair," The Ship.
3. Excess of Expenditure.
4. Expense of Alterations.
5. Experimental Squadron.
6. Marine Glue.
7. Naval Receipt and Expenditure.
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10. Retirement of Captains.
11. Rettie's Signals.
12. Ships cut down.
13. Steam Vessels.
14. "Terrible," The Ship.
15. Warner's Inventions.

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Bill to provide for the preparation, audit, and presentation to Parliament, of annual accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Naval and Military departments ; (595.) - - - - - III. 1

Bill [as amended by the Committee] ; (621.) - - - - - III. 5

2. Civil Departments :

Bill to amend the laws relating to the business of the Civil departments of the Navy, and to make other regulations for more effectually carrying on the duties of the said departments ; (233.) - - - - - III. 13

3. Naval Medical Supplemental Fund :

Bill to authorize for a time, to be limited, the regulations of the annuities and premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society ; (565.) - III. 9

II. *Estimates* :

Estimates ; wages to seamen and marines ; victuals for ditto ; Admiralty-office ; General Register and Record Office ; scientific branch ; establishments at home and abroad ; artificers ; naval stores ; new works ; medicines ; miscellaneous services ; half-pay ; military pensions ; civil pensions ; Army and Ordnance departments ; Home department (convicts) ; Post-office department (packets) ; (51.)

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- The same in each quarter of the year, ending 31 December 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 179
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- Abstract of the statement of the accounts of the several municipal boroughs in England and Wales; (381.) - - - - - XL 109

Municipal Boroughs (Ireland) :

- Abstracts of statements of monies received and expended on account of certain boroughs in Ireland; (485.) - - - - - XLII. 337

Municipal Corporations :

- Abstract of return, stating the number of local trusts which have been transferred to the municipal corporations in England and Wales, under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76; also the number of separate local trusts still outstanding in the various corporate towns stated in the schedule of that Act; (713.) - - - - - XL 55

Murders (England) :

- Return of all murders that have been committed in England since 1841, specifying the place where such murders have been committed; name and condition of persons murdered; return of all rewards offered by Government; rewards paid, and convictions; similar returns of attempts at murder, with or without bodily injury; (207.) - - - - - XXXIV. 773
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Musquash Furs :

- Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20
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Form of contract of sale of real property in the Duchy of Nassau, and of the specification of the property ; (in App. to 411.) - - - XI. Part II. 45

National Debt. see *Debt, National.* *Savings Banks.*

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Return from the trustees of the National Gallery, stating any and what regulations they have adopted to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Public Monuments, dated 16 June 1841, which had for their object to grant greater facilities and convenience to persons visiting the Gallery ; (in 320.) XXV. 273

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Bill for the better management and preservation of the ports, harbours, creeks, tidal waters, and navigable lakes and rivers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; (626.) - - - - - III. 153

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I. *Bills :*

1. Annual Accounts.
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II. *Estimates.*III. *Accounts and Papers :*

1. "Amphion," The Ship.
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Bill to authorize for a time, to be limited, the regulations of the annuities and premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society ; (565.) - III. 9

II. *Estimates :*

Estimates ; wages to seamen and marines ; victuals for ditto ; Admiralty-office ; General Register and Record Office ; scientific branch ; establishments at home and abroad ; artificers ; naval stores ; new works ; medicines ; miscellaneous services ; half-pay ; military pensions ; civil pensions ; Army and Ordnance departments ; Home department (convicts) ; Post-office department (packets) ; (51.) XXVI. 183

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Expenses of taking the Amphion's bow down to put on Mr. White's bow, and then taking down a part of Mr. White's bow to put up another, to enable her to point her main-deck guns right ahead; (67.) - - - - XXVI. 481

2. "Eclair," The Ship :

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3. Excess of Expenditure :

Statement of excess of expenditure of Her Majesty's Navy, 1842-45; (52.)
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4. Expense of Alterations :

Return of the expense of the Queen, Trafalgar, Albion, Rodney, Vanguard, and Powerful; when ready for sea; the first commission; and the expense of any alterations that have been made since; (592.) - - - - XXVI. 259

5. Experimental Squadron :

Reports from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker and other officers, relative to the trial cruises of Her Majesty's ships Trafalgar, Queen, Albion, Canopus, Rodney, St. Vincent, Vanguard, Daring, and Superb; (305.) - - - - XXVI. 263

Expense of docking each of the ships of the experimental squadron, 1845; subsequent to the formation of that squadron; specifying in each case the cost of any alterations in hull or spars until ready for sea; quantity and value of the rigging, &c., returned to store, from each ship, after each trial cruise; (in 125.)
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Reports relative to the advantages which have resulted from the application of marine glue to decks of vessels; (444.) - - - - XXVI. 463

7. Naval Receipt and Expenditure :

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8. Pensions :

Return of the naval officers who have received pensions, or augmentation of pensions, for wounds or hurts, since January 1841, and the report of the medical officers who surveyed them; (124.) - - - - XXVI. 465

9. Preparation and Audit of Accounts :

Extract from the Sixth Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the system of account and audit in the Ordnance department, dated 6 December 1845, relative to the preparation, audit, and presentation to Parliament of annual accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Naval and Military department, together with the Treasury Minute thereon; (598.) - - - - XXVI. 519

10. Retirement of Captains :

Copy of plan of retirement for 200 captains, intended to be proposed by the Board of Admiralty; (651.) - - - - XXVI. 469

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Copy of all reports to the Admiralty of trials made at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and on board the fleet, of Mr. Rettie's signals for the prevention of collision of vessels at sea, and also on his proposed signals of distress at night; (568.)

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12. *Ships cut down:*

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13. *Steam Vessels:*

Return of steam-vessels (bearing captains, commanders, lieutenants, and masters), showing their length, breadth, depth of hold, tonnage, number of guns, &c.; (306.)

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14. *"Terrible," The Ship:*

Copy of the report of Captain Ramsay of the *Terrible*, relative to her qualifications; (334.) - - - - - XXVI. 483

15. *Warner's Inventions:*

Continuation of correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Mr. Warner's inventions, since August 1844 to the present time; (351.)

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New South Wales :**1. Crown Lands and Emigration :**

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2. Halswell, Mr.

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Copies or extracts of further correspondence between Lord Stanley and Governor Fitzroy and Lieutenant-governor Grey, relative to New Zealand; (337.)

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2. Halswell, Mr. :

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3. Representative Government :

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Return showing whether the Poor-law Commissioners have made annually a return of the proceedings of their Board, according to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, and whether such return has been made according to the strict letter of the Act; (390.) - - - XXXVI. 1

24. Record of Proceedings of Poor-law Commissioners :

Copy case on the mode of recording the proceedings of the Poor-law Commissioners, submitted by them to Mr. Tomlinson, and subsequently to the Attorney-general, the Solicitor-general, and Mr. Tomlinson, with the separate opinion of Mr. Tomlinson, and the joint opinions of the Attorney-general, the Solicitor-general, and Mr. Tomlinson thereon; (in App. to 663-II.) V. Part II. 1744

25. Removal of the Poor :

Number of persons and families removed by any local order to their place of settlement, from each manufacturing town in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, 1841-1843, date of such removal, name of the parish to which removed, and the occupation or trade, and length of residence in the town from which such families and persons were so removed; (209.) - - - XXXVI. 137

Return specifying the number of families and persons removed by any local order or other authority, to their place of settlement, from each manufacturing town in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, 1841-1843, the date of such removal, the name of the parish to which removed, and the occupation or trade, and length of residence in the town from which such families and persons were so removed; (209-II.) - - - XXXVI. 173

26. Sudbury Union :

Copy of a letter addressed by the Poor-law Commissioners to the clerk of the Sudbury Union, April 1843, on a resolution of the Board of Guardians to divide the Board for the examination of paupers; (416.) - - - XXXVI. 367

27. Vagrants :

Return of the number of vagrants or wandering poor received into the union workhouses during each of the years ended Lady-day 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845; (391.) - - - XXXVI. 185

28. Ware Union :

Copies of all letters to and from the Poor-law Commissioners and their Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Hall, relative to the compulsory resignation of Mr. Palmer, late clerk and superintendent registrar of the Ware Union; (428.) XXXVI. 369
Further returns; (524.) - - - XXXVI. 403

Poor and Poor Laws—*continued*.

29. Winkfield Parish :

Copies of all correspondence between the ratepayers of the parish of Winkfield and the Poor-law Commissioners, as to the inefficiency of medical relief, and the inadequacy of their representation at the Board of Guardians of their union; copy of a memorial from the parish, addressed to Sir James Graham, January 1842; (600.) - - - - - XXXVI. 409

30. Witnesses' Expenses :

Statement of the practice of the Poor-law Commissioners in respect to the allowance of the witnesses' expenses, under the Poor-law Amendment Act; (in App. to 663-II.) - - - - - V. Part II. 1683

see also *Cotton Mills.* *Dwellings for the Poor.* *Marlborough House*
(Peckham). *Poor-rates.*

Poor and Poor Laws (Ireland) :

I. *Bills* :

1. Destitute Poor.
2. Labouring Poor Employment.

II. *Report* :

Relief of the Poor, and Medical Charities.

III. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Administration of the Poor Law.
2. Illegitimate Children.
3. Poor-law Unions.
4. Workhouses.
5. Carrickmacross Union.
6. Fermoy Union.
7. Middleton Union.

I. *Bills* :

1. Destitute Poor :

Bill for the better relief of the destitute poor in Ireland; (158.) - - III. 129

2. Labouring Poor Employment :

Bill to facilitate the employment of the labouring poor, for a limited period, in distressed districts in Ireland; (649.) - - - - - III. 133

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (672.) - - - - - III. 143

II. *Report* :

Relief of the Poor, and Medical Charities:

Report by the Lords Committees appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56, and the other laws relating to the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland; and also to inquire into the operation of the medical charities in Ireland, which are supported wholly or partially by grants from the county cess; together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them; (694.) - - - - - XI. Part I. 1

Appendix to the Minutes of Evidence; (694-II.) - - XI. Part II. 1

General Index to the Minutes of Evidence (694-III.) - XI. Part II. 697

III. *Accounts and Papers* :

1. Administration of the Poor-law :

Days on which each Assistant Poor-law Commissioner in Ireland attended meetings of Boards of Guardians, 1844-45, and up to 31 March 1846; number of paupers admitted into each workhouse in Ireland, 1841-1845; number of paupers that died in each workhouse in Ireland, for a similar period, distinguishing those who died from fever each year; price of potatoes agreed for at the last contract entered into by each Board of Guardians in Ireland previous to 1 May in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846; (453.) - XXXVI. 451

2. Illegitimate Children :

Return of the number of women having illegitimate children, and of the number of illegitimate children relieved in each of the several poor-houses of Ireland, during the half-year ending September 1845; (79.) - - XLII. 273

Poor (Ireland)—continued.**III. Accounts and Papers—continued.****3. Poor-law Unions:**

Name of each union in Ireland; name of county in which situated; total number of occupiers in each electoral division; total extent of statute acres in each electoral division the rate for which is made on the occupier; total number of hereditaments for which the rate is made on the immediate lessor; total estimated extent of bog or waste land not rated in each division; (262.)

XXXVI. 469

4. Workhouses:

Return of the number of inmates, distinguishing the able-bodied in each workhouse in Ireland, on 25 March 1844, 1845, and 1846; (297.)

XXXVI. 505

5. Carrickmacross Union:

Copies of the papers relating to the poor-law union of Carrickmacross referred to the question put to the Secretary for Ireland; (458.) - - XXXVI. 509

6. Fermoy Union:

Copy of memorandum on the alleged neglect of sick paupers in the hospital of Fermoy Union Workhouse; with minutes of evidence taken by the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner on an inquiry into such alleged neglect; and correspondence with the Poor-law Commissioners on the same subject; (294.)

XXXVI. 561

7. Midleton Union:

Copy of the correspondence between the Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland and the Board of Guardians of the Midleton Union, in the county of Cork, on the subject of the sum of money advanced out of the Consolidated Fund for the building of the union workhouse at Midleton; (706.) - XXXVI. 583

Poor-law Commissioners. see *Miscellaneous Services*, II. *Poor and Poor Laws*, III. IV. 5. 23. 24.

Poor Rates:**I. Bill:**

Bill to continue the exemption of inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages from liability to be rated, as such, in respect of stock in trade or other property, to the relief of the poor; (546.) - - - - - IV. 381

II. Accounts and Papers:

Population, and amount of money levied as poor rates, and ratio which amount of rate bore to population in each county, 1813, 1824, 1834, 1844; amount levied for poor rates, excluding certain counties, for 1826, 1841, distinguishing the amount levied on landed property, dwelling-houses, and all other kinds of property, with the proportion per cent. which the amount levied on each description of property bears to the total amount levied; expenses of medical relief in each union under the regulation of the Poor-law Commissioners, for the years ending March 1843, 1844, 1845; together with the total cost of relief to the poor in each union; (64.) - - - - - XXXVI. 133

see also *Local Taxation.* *County Rates*, II.

Poor Rates and Local Taxation:

Amount of money levied for poor rates in England, 1826, 1833, 1841, distinguishing the amount levied on landed property, dwelling-houses, and all other kinds of property; annual value of real property assessed to the poor rate, 1841, distinguishing each kind of property; total amount of local taxation in Great Britain and Ireland; (14.) - - - - - XL. 51

Population:

Births registered in England and Wales in each quarter of the years ending 31 December 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 176

Births registered in England and Wales in the years ending 31 December 1839-1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 177

Marriages registered in England and Wales in the year ending 31 December 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 177

The same, in the year ending 31 December 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 178

Marriages registered in England and Wales in the four quarters of the years 1843. 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 178

see also *Mortality.* *Poor Rates.*

Population and Crime :

Estimate of population, 1836–1845, for each year, as far as the same can be given; also the number of persons committed for trial in England and Wales in each of the said years; together with a statement, showing the increase or decrease in triennial periods, ending 1836, 1839, 1842, respectively; also the proportion of commitments to the estimated amount of the population in each of the said years; (in 460.) - - - - - XXV. 527

Population, Taxation, Debt, and Wheat Imports, &c. :

Amount of population; amount of national debt; interest of the debt; sums levied for county rates; amount of poor rates; number of paupers; value of exports and imports; quantity of wheat imported; average price per quarter; fluctuation per cent.; quantity of wheat sold in country markets from 1796 to 1846; number of acres inclosed under Inclosure Acts; and returns concerning consumption of wheat; (360.) - - - - - XLIV. 19

Pork, Salted :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 16

Portdynllaen Harbour. see *Holyhead and Portdynllaen Harbours.*

Porter's Tables. see *Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c.*

Port Essington. see *Miscellaneous Services, V.*

Port Glasgow :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Porto Rico. see *Sugar II. 6.*

Portpatrick Harbour. see *Miscellaneous Services, I.*

Ports, Harbours, &c. :

Bill for the better management and preservation of the ports, harbours, creeks, tidal waters, and navigable lakes and rivers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; (626.) - - - - - III. 153

Portsmouth :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Portugal :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 96

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

Postage. see *East India, II. 13.* *Post Office, 1.*

Post-office :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Letters, Postage, Weight of Mails, &c.</i> | 8. <i>Mail-coach Contracts.</i> |
| 2. <i>Belgium.</i> | 9. <i>Mitchell, Thomas.</i> |
| 3. <i>Brunswick, Duchy of.</i> | 10. <i>Post-office Directory.</i> |
| 4. <i>Denmark.</i> | 11. <i>Railway Conveyance.</i> |
| 5. <i>France.</i> | 12. <i>Revenue and Expenditure.</i> |
| 6. <i>Hanover.</i> | 13. <i>Stamps and Stamped Covers.</i> |
| 7. <i>Letter-carriers and Sub-sorters.</i> | |

1. *Letters, Postage, Weight of Mails, &c. :*

Returns of the number of chargeable letters which have passed through the London General Post-office since 5 December 1839; number which have passed through the London district post; returns relating to the gross and net revenue, and cost of management; other returns relating to postage, and letters, and money-orders; return of the aggregate weight of mails dispatched from London in each day for one week, from 2 February 1845, inclusive, distinguishing the weight of the morning and evening mails, and also the weight of letters from the weight of newspapers and Parliamentary papers; (150.) - XLV. 1

2. *Belgium :*

Additional articles to those agreed upon between the Post-office of Great Britain and the Post-office of Belgium; [680.] - - - - - LII. 29

Post-office—*continued.*3. *Brunswick, Duchy of:*

Postage convention between the General Post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the General Post-office of the Duchy of Brunswick; [678.] LII. 33

4. *Denmark:*

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark regulating the communication by post between the British and Danish dominions; [744.] LII. 39

5. *France:*

Additional articles to those agreed upon between the Post-office of Great Britain and the Post-office of France, for carrying into execution the convention of 3d April 1843; [679.] [702.] [714.] - - - LII. 55. 63. 71

6. *Hanover:*

Postage convention between the General Post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post-office of the kingdom of Hanover; [677.] - - - LII. 75

7. *Letter-carriers and Sub-sorters:*

Copies of papers relating to the recent investigation at the Post-office respecting letter-carriers and sub-sorters; (693.) - - - XLV. 55

8. *Mail-coach Contracts:*

Statement showing the number of miles, and aggregate amount of money paid to the horse-contractors and coach-builders for the conveyance of letters, &c. by mail-coaches in the years ending 5 April 1837 and 5 April 1846; (in App. to 687.) - - - XIV. 626

9. *Mitchell, Thomas:*

Copy of all memorials, reports, and communications that have passed concerning the dismissal of T. Mitchell from the office of sub-sorter in the General Post-office, with a copy of the evidence given by Thomas Mitchell before Mr. Peacock, 1846; (607.) - - - XLV. 17

10. *Post-office Directory:*

Return from the General Post-office of all particulars relating to the Post-office Directory; also a return of the names, salaries, and emoluments of the general letter-carriers of the metropolis; (586.) - - - XLV. 173

11. *Railway Conveyance:*

Return of railways used by the Post-office, showing the dates of arbitration or authority for payment, the cash per mile, the terms of award or agreement, and the annual amount paid for each; (in App. to 68.) - - - XIV. 627

12. *Revenue and Expenditure:*

Revenue of the General Post-office for the year ending June 1846, showing the gross revenue received, the total expenses incurred for management or for packet service, whether by the Post-office, or by any other department of the Government on account of the Post-office, and the net revenue after the deduction of such expenses; (256.) - - - XLV. 9

Amount of revenue derived from 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 2

Gross and net amount of Post-office revenue in each division of the United Kingdom and the London district office, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 41

Amount of postage collected at various cities and towns, 1842 and 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 42

13. *Stamps and Stamped Covers:*

Return, from the establishment of the penny postage to 5 April 1846, of the amount expended for producing stamped postage envelopes, classed under the following heads: machinery, paper, wages, folding, and contingencies; calculation showing how much per million the said envelopes cost; account showing cost of labels per million; also names of persons who have sustained injuries connected with the operation of stamping or folding envelopes, with the nature of such injuries in each case, within the same period; (512.) XLV. 193

see also *East India*, II. 12. *Halifax and Boston Mails.* *Liverpool and Kingstown Mails.* *Mail Packets.*

Potatoes (Ireland) :

- Copy of report of Dr. Playfair and Mr. Lindley on the present state of the Irish potato crop, and on the prospect of approaching scarcity ; (28.) XXXVII. 33
- Extract of a report from the Commissioners of Inquiry into matters connected with the failure of the potato crop ; (33.) - - - - XXXVII. 35
- Highest price of potatoes in the various market towns in Ireland per bushel or per stone, in the week ending 24 January, for the last seven years, as well as they can be estimated ; (110.) - - - - XXXVII. 489
- Correspondence explanatory of the measures adopted by Her Majesty's Government for the relief of distress arising from the failure of the potato crop in Ireland ; [735.] - - - - XXXVII. 41

Poundage :

- Amount of revenue derived from poundage on pensions and salaries, 1844 ; [in 757.] XLVII. 2

Powell's Patent. see *Railways*, IV. 7.

Precepts from Chancery (Scotland) :

- Bill to alter and amend the practice in Scotland with regard to crown charters and precepts from Chancery ; (311.) - - - - I. 535

Preliminary Inquiries. see *Private Bills*, 1.

Preston :

- Amount of postage thereat, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 42

Prices :

- Prices of sugar at the end of each quarter, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 45
- Prices of grain ; annual average in England and Wales, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] XLVII. 57
- Prices of wheat ; weekly and aggregate average in England and Wales in each week, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 60
- Prices of wheat ; monthly average, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 61
- Septennial prices, as prepared for the purposes of the Tithe Commission, 1835 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - XLVII. 63
- Annual average prices of wheat in Guernsey and Jersey, 1841 to 1843 ; [in 757.] XLVII. 94
- Prices of butchers' meat in the London markets, 1841 to 1844 ; [in 757.] XLVII. 189
- Prices of butchers' meat of various kinds sold in the London markets in each month of each year from 1840 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 190
- see also *Corn*, III. 6. *Sugar* II. 4.

Prince Edward's Island. see *Miscellaneous Services*, V.

Printing :

- Report from the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in all matters which relate to the printing executed by order of this House, and for the purpose of selecting and arranging for printing returns and papers presented in pursuance of motions made by Members of The House, which may be referred to the said Committee ; (685.) - - - - XV. 143
- see also *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

Printing (Scotland) :

- Report by Her Majesty's sole and only master printers in Scotland, 1846 ; [720.] XXIII. 103

Printworks :

- Bill to amend a clerical error in an Act of the last Session, for regulating the labour of children, young persons, and women, in printworks ; (92.) III. 167

Prisons :

- Supplement to Tenth Report of Inspectors appointed under the provisions of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, to visit the different prisons of Great Britain. I. Home District ; [748.] - - - - XX. 357
- Eleventh Report of the Inspectors of Prisons :
- I. Home District ; [753.] - - - - XXI. 1
- II. Northern and Eastern District ; [754.] - - - - XXI. 483
- III. Southern and Western District ; [755.] - - - - XXI. 565
- IV. Scotland, Northumberland, and Durham ; [740.] - - - XX. 461
- see also *Gaols.* *Milbank Prison.* *Parkhurst Prison.* *Pentonville Prison.*

Prisons (Ireland) :**I. Bill :**

Bill to amend an Act, 7 Geo. 4, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to prisons in Ireland; (497.) - - - - - III. 169

II. Report :

Twenty-fourth Report of the Inspectors-general on the general state of prisons in Ireland; [697.] - - - - - XX. 257

Prisons (Scotland) :

Seventh Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland; [689.] - - - - - XX. 145

Private Banks :

Aggregate average amount of promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand in circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks preceding 3d February, 2d March, 30th March, 27th April, 25th May, 22d June, 20th July, 17th August, 24th September, 12th October, 9th November, 7th December 1844, and 4th January 1845; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 8

Private Bills :**I. Bills.****II. Report.****III. Accounts and Papers :**

1. Bills before Parliament.
2. Committees on Private Bills.
3. Local Improvements.
4. Subscription Contracts.

I. Bills :

Bill for making preliminary inquiries in certain cases of private bills; (618.) - - - - - III. 173

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (658.) - - - - - III. 177

II. Report :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to examine the applications for local Acts during this Session of Parliament; to examine especially in respect to the Bills for the erection of new waterworks, drainage and paving, and improvements according to the recommendations made by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the means of improving the health of towns, and densely populated districts, and to ascertain how far the principle of their recommendation may be carried out in relation to the Bills proposed, and whether any and what measures may be recommended for the adoption of The House; (556.) - - - XII. 1

III. Accounts and Papers :**1. Bills before Parliament :**

Private Bills applied for during the present Session of Parliament, for which a subscription contract has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, classified according to the nature and object of the work, stating amount of estimate for each work, capital stock to be raised in each case, and the sum authorized to be borrowed; showing total amount of the estimates, capital, and money to be borrowed for each class of such works; (344.) - - - XXXIII. 17

Return of a list of all the private Bills which have passed during the present Session of Parliament, for which a subscription contract, or undertaking in lieu of a subscription contract, has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, classified according to the nature and object of the works, stating the amount of the estimate for each work, of the capital stock to be raised in each case, and the sum authorized to be borrowed over and above such capital stock; and showing the total amount of the estimates, capital, and money to be borrowed for each class of such works; (723-I.) - - - - - XXXIII. 29

Return of the number of days on which The House of Commons sat in 1846; number and subjects of the divisions of The House in 1846; number of private Bills introduced and Acts passed since 1838; and number of private Bills which have passed this Session; (723-II.) - - - - - XXXIII. 107

2. Committees on Private Bills :

Lists for Committees on private Bills; (50.) - - - - - XXXIII. 1

Private Bills—*continued.*III. *Accounts and Papers*—*continued.*

3. Local Improvements :

Return of the number of private Bills introduced in each of the last two Sessions for the following purposes : lighting, waterworks, town improvement, docks, harbours, cemeteries, markets, and police ; (108.) - - - XXXIII. 15

4. Subscription Contracts :

Return of an alphabetical list of names, &c. of persons subscribing to the amount of 2,000 l. and upwards to the railway subscription contracts deposited in the Private Bill Office in Session 1845 ; (473.) - - - XXXVIII. 1

see also House of Commons, II. 4. Standing Orders.

Privy Council Office. *see Miscellaneous Services, I. II.*

Privy Seal. *see Miscellaneous Services, II.*

Prize Money. *see Army, III. 9. Deccan Prize Money.*

Probates of Wills and Administrations :

Rates and amount of stamp duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 30

see also Legacy Duty.

Professors at Oxford and Cambridge. *see Miscellaneous Services, IV.*

Promissory Notes. *see Bank of England, 4.*

Promulgation of Statutes. *see Acts of Parliament.*

Property, Conveyance of :

Bill, intituled An Act to facilitate the Conveyance of Property ; (433.) III. 417

Property Tax :

Net amount of property and income tax received 1844, classed under the several schedules under the Act ; (107.) - - - XXV. 481

Returns of the total amount of the assessments to the income tax under Schedule (D.) of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, for the township of Todmorden and Walsden, in the county of Lancaster, and in the division of Middleton, for the years ended 5 April 1843, 1844, and 1845 ; also correspondence between Messrs. Fielden, of Todmorden, Mr. G. J. Gibbs, of Bury, and Mr. J. Walker, of Liverpool, on the same subject ; (697.) - - - XXV. 483

Amount of revenue derived from, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 2

Prosecutions relating to Coin. *see Miscellaneous Services, III.*

Protection of Life (Ireland) :

Bill, intituled An Act for the better protection of Life, and to facilitate the Apprehension and Detection of Persons guilty of certain Offences in Ireland ; (132.) - - - III. 181

Protests :

Rates and amount of stamp duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 32

Provisions :

Quantities of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 16

Provisions, Cured :

Quantity of cured provisions of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, 1845-46 ; specifying the different kinds, the countries whence sent, the quantities of each kind entered for home consumption, and the amount of duty paid upon the same respectively ; quantities of each kind re-exported, and whether taken for the use of the ship or for merchandize, and the place to which re-exported ; (260) - - - XLIV. 267

Account of the quantities of cured provisions of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, from 5 January to 5 July 1846 ; (667.) XLIV. 269

Prunes :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 16

Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 89

Prussia :

1. *Copyright :*

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia for the establishment of international copyright ; [715.] - - - LII. 99

Prussia—continued.**2. Taxation :**

Papers relative to taxation in Prussia, under the heads of land tax, county rates, income tax, and produce taxes (in App. to 411.) - - - VI. Part II. 43

3. Imports and Exports :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

Public Buildings. see *Miscellaneous Services*, I.

Public Debt :

Account of all additions which have been made to the annual charge of the public debt by the interest of any loan that hath been made, or annuities created in the last 10 years; (147.) - - - - - XXV. 187

Public Departments :

Return, showing the number of persons on the redundant list of the several public departments at the commencement of the year 1845; the number that have died or become incapable of serving during the year; the number that have re-entered the public service during the year, and the number that have been added to the list during the year; and the number that remained on the list at the close of the year; (653.) - - - - - XXV. 499

Public Houses (Scotland) :

Report from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the system of granting certificates for public-houses in Scotland, and to whom a petition of the minister and elders of the Church of Scotland was referred; (457.) XV. 149

Public Income and Expenditure :

Net public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1845, after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several revenue departments, and of actual issues or payments; sums applied to the redemption of the debt, &c.; balances of public money remaining in the Exchequer, 1845; amount raised by addition to the debt, 1845; redemption of funded and unfunded debt; advances and repayments on account of local works; differences accruing thereon; balances in the Exchequer, 1846; (1.) - - - - - XXV. 163

Similar return, to 5 April 1846; (211.) - - - - - XXV. 159

Similar return to 5 July 1846; (482.) - - - - - XXV. 169

Net public income of the United Kingdom, 1845-46, after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several revenue departments, and of the actual issue or payments within the same period, exclusive of all sums applied to the redemption of debt, and of advances and repayment for local works; (in 211.) XXV. 159

Account of the balances of public money remaining in the Exchequer, April 1845; the amount of money raised by the additions to the funded or unfunded debt, April 1846; money applied towards redemption of debt; total amount of advances and repayments on account of local works; balances in Exchequer, April 1846; (in 211.) - - - - - XXV. 159

Public income and expenditure, 1822-1845, both inclusive, showing the amount of the ordinary revenue, after deducting drawbacks and repayments; the extraordinary revenue, and the total receipt of revenue; also the charges of collection and other payments out of the revenue in the progress to the Exchequer; charges of the public debt, funded and unfunded; the charges on the Consolidated Fund; amount expended under the heads of Army, Navy, and Ordnance; amount of expenditure under the heads before enumerated, and the total expenditure; (324.) - - - - - XXV. 167

Income and expenditure, 1844-1846, distinguishing the actual payments for the expenses incurred in the collecting and management of the revenue; for the charges of the public debt; expenses of the civil Government; allowances to the Royal Family; establishments in Ireland; expenses of civil departments; pensions on the Consolidated Fund, &c.; also payments for administration of justice; diplomatic expenses; sums voted for army, navy, &c.; (517.) XXV. 173

Net public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom since 5 July 1845, after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several revenue departments, and of the actual issues or payments within the same period, exclusive of all sums applied to the redemption of the debt and of advances and repayments for local works, &c.; (in 482.) - - - - - XXV. 169

Public Records. see *Miscellaneous Services*, I.

Public Works:

Advances of Exchequer bills, under 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts, for public works, 1841-1845; (330.) - - - - - XXV. 157
Names of Commissioners appointed and now officiating; yearly expenses of Commissioners; amount allotted for distribution under various Acts; amount advanced to borrowers; dates of advances and repayments; total of principal and interest received on account of loans to 5 January 1846; statement of transactions from 1817 to 1845; (372.) - - - - - XXV. 411
see also *Miscellaneous Services*, II.

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- Number of vessels built and registered, 1845; also return of vessels sold and transferred, and a return of vessels wrecked or broken up; (in 155.)
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17. *Southampton* :

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18. *Steam Vessels* :

- Number and tonnage of steam-vessels belonging to the British Empire, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 48
- Number and tonnage of steam-vessels belonging to the British Empire, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 48
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19. *Stockton-upon-Tees* :

- Vessels and tonnage, British and foreign, entered and cleared at Stockton-upon-Tees; also registered in and belonging to, 1844; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 48

20. *Timber-laden Ships* :

- Return of the number of ships, their tonnage and crews, belonging to the United Kingdom, employed in the timber trade with the North American colonies, cleared outwards and entered inwards in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845; (466.)
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- Number of timber-laden ships, their tonnage, and crews, entered inwards in each year, 1839–1845, distinguishing British from foreign, and the countries from which they come; together with a statement of the several proportions which British ships and tonnage, and crews employed, bear to foreign, with each country; (in 175.) - - - - - XLV. 403

21. *Whale Ships* :

- Account of ships employed in the whale fishery, and of oil imported; (183.)
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Shoreham :

- Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 23

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- Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 14
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Sites for Dwellings :

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Bill to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to sell, subject to conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor out of lands vested in them by the Acts for the improvement of the metropolis ; (579.)	- - - - - IV.	81

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Smithfield Market :

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Smoke Prohibition :

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Bill to prohibit the nuisance of smoke from furnaces or manufactories ; (371.)
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II. *Report* :

Report by Sir Henry De la Beche and Dr. Lyon Playfair, upon the means of obviating the evils arising from the smoke occasioned by factories and other works situated in large towns ; (194.) - - - - - XLIII. 331

Smuggling :

Number of persons convicted of smuggling tobacco in the United Kingdom, 1845; places where each conviction occurred; amount of fine or imprisonment imposed in each case; cost of maintaining prisoners in gaol; number of persons committed to prison on a charge of smuggling, 1845, tobacco, spirits, tea, silk, or any other articles; and total number of persons committed in 1845; number who paid penalties; number of compromises; number confined in prison; also number of persons in prison for offences against the revenue laws on 1 January 1846; [in 295.] - - - - - XXXIV. 661

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Soap :

Quantity made in each town in Great Britain, distinguishing each kind, 1845; drawback on exportation and allowances made to woollen manufacturers; quantity exported to Ireland and imported into Great Britain; persons convicted of defrauding the revenue; sentence and penalties; convictions and compromises, 1845; licences granted to soapmakers, 1845; (81.) - - - XLIV. 413

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Soap and Candles :

Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 106

Soles :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 16

Solway Firth. see *Balcary Bay*.

South, Sir James. see *Greenwich Park*.

South Australia. see *Australia, South.* *Miscellaneous Services, V.*

South Sea Company :

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South Sea Islands. see *New Zealand*.

South Wales. see *Turnpike Trusts (South Wales)*.

Southampton :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Number and tonnage of vessels with cargoes entered and cleared in foreign and coasting trade, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 48

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Southwold :

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Spain and Balearic Islands :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

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Spars. see *Timber*.

Spelter :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20

Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 92

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Spermaceti Oil. see *Train Oil*.

Spices :

Quantities of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 20
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Spirits :

I. *Bills* :

Bill to prevent the use of stills in the manufacture of spirit mixtures by unlicensed persons, and to regulate the sale thereof, and of spirits of wine, by persons licensed under this Act; (528.) - - - - - IV. 297
 Bill [as amended in Committee and on report, and as proposed to be amended on the third reading]; (0.121.) - - - - - IV. 311

II. *Accounts and Papers* :

Number of proof gallons of rum, distinguishing West and East India and foreign; also of brandy, geneva, and other foreign, colonial, or Jersey spirits imported; of the quantities upon which duty has been paid for home consumption, the quantities exported, and the quantities shipped as stores and used by the navy for 1845; together with the quantities of each sort remaining in bond January 1846, distinguishing London from the country; (in 461.) - - - XLIV. 519
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 Total number of gallons of spirits distilled and charged with duty, and quantity of foreign and colonial spirits entered for home consumption, 1800-1845; distinguishing quantities consumed in each kingdom; (in 361.) - - - XLIV. 419
 Produce of the excise duty received on spirits in Ireland, 1845-46; number of gallons brought to charge; number of gallons of spirits brought to charge in Ireland, duty paid there, in 1845-46, showing increase or decrease; number of gallons of proof spirits, distinguishing sorts, on which duty was paid for home consumption, 1845-46; number of detections and number of persons prosecuted for offences against the laws for suppression of illicit distillation, 1845-46, and number of persons confined in Ireland for such offences; (in 361.) XLIV. 419
 Quantities of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 20
 Quantities charged with excise duty; amount thereof in England, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 24
 The same in Scotland, in the same years; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 25
 The same in Ireland, in the same years; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 26
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 Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 100

Spirits (Scotland) :

I. *Bill* :

Bill, intituled An Act to prevent tacksmen of tolls or other persons being licensed to sell wine, ale, or spirituous liquors at any toll bar in Scotland; (95.) IV. 483

II. *Report* :

Report from the Select Committee on Public-houses (Scotland), together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index; (457.) - - - XV. 149

Smuggling :

Number of persons convicted of smuggling tobacco in the United Kingdom, 1845 ; places where each conviction occurred ; amount of fine or imprisonment imposed in each case ; cost of maintaining prisoners in gaol ; number of persons committed to prison on a charge of smuggling, 1845, tobacco, spirits, tea, silk, or any other articles ; and total number of persons committed in 1845 ; number who paid penalties ; number of compromises ; number confined in prison ; also number of persons in prison for offences against the revenue laws on 1 January 1846 ; [in 295.] - - - - - XXXIV. 661

Snuff. see *Tobacco*.

Soap :

Quantity made in each town in Great Britain, distinguishing each kind, 1845 ; drawback on exportation and allowances made to woollen manufacturers ; quantity exported to Ireland and imported into Great Britain ; persons convicted of defrauding the revenue ; sentence and penalties ; convictions and compromises, 1845 ; licences granted to soapmakers, 1845 ; (81.) - - - XLIV. 413

Quantities charged with excise duty ; amount thereof in England, 1842 to 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 24

The same in Scotland, in the same years ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 25

The same in the United Kingdom, in the same years ; [in 757.] - XLVII. 27

Soap and Candles :

Quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 106

Soles :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 16

Solway Firth. see *Balcary Bay*.

South, Sir James. see *Greenwich Park*.

South Australia. see *Australia, South.* *Miscellaneous Services, V.*

South Sea Company :

Bill to make further provisions as to unclaimed stock and dividends of the South Sea Company ; (101.) - - - - - IV. 293

South Sea Islands. see *New Zealand*.

South Wales. see *Turnpike Trusts (South Wales)*.

Southampton :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Number and tonnage of vessels with cargoes entered and cleared in foreign and coasting trade, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 48

see also *Shipping*, 17.

Southwold :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Spain, Mr. see *New Zealand*, II. 1.

Spain and Balearic Islands :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844 ; [in 757.] XLVII. 84

Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844 ; [in 757.] XLVII. 96

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

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Spelter :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20

Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 92

Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 100

see also *Zinc*.

Spermaceti Oil. see *Train Oil*.

Spices :

Quantities of various kinds imported, exported, and retained for consumption ;
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see also Cinnamon. Cloves. Ginger. Lignea. Mace. Nutmegs.
Pepper. Pimento.

Spirits :

I. *Bills :*

Bill to prevent the use of stills in the manufacture of spirit mixtures by unlicensed
 persons, and to regulate the sale thereof, and of spirits of wine, by persons
 licensed under this Act ; (528.) - - - - - IV. 297
 Bill [as amended in Committee and on report, and as proposed to be amended on
 the third reading] ; (0.121.) - - - - - IV. 311

II. *Accounts and Papers :*

Number of proof gallons of rum, distinguishing West and East India and foreign ;
 also of brandy, geneva, and other foreign, colonial, or Jersey spirits imported ;
 of the quantities upon which duty has been paid for home consumption, the
 quantities exported, and the quantities shipped as stores and used by the navy
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 Total number of gallons of spirits distilled in each kingdom, 1845, distinguishing
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 Produce of the excise duty received on spirits in Ireland, 1845-46 ; number of
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 consumption, 1845-46 ; number of detections and number of persons prosecuted
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 Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - XLVII. 100

Spirits (Scotland) :

I. *Bill :*

Bill, intituled An Act to prevent tacksmen of tolls or other persons being licensed
 to sell wine, ale, or spirituous liquors at any toll bar in Scotland ; (95.) IV. 483

II. *Report :*

Report from the Select Committee on Public-houses (Scotland), together with the
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Spitalfields to Shoreditch :

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Stamped Covers. see *Post-Office*, 13.

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Steam Navigation :

Bill for the regulation of steam navigation, and for requiring sea-going vessels to carry boats ; (367.) - - - - IV. 345

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Steam Vessels :

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| 2. Foreign Sugars. | 6. Cuba and Porto Rico. |
| 3. Imports and Exports. | 7. East India Sugars. |
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Copy of a Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Kingston, Jamaica, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, and of the Report of the Chamber on the sugar duty question last received by Her Majesty's Government; (700.) - - - - - XLIV. 491

2. Foreign Sugars:

Quantity of foreign sugar admitted into consumption in this country, 1845-46; distinguishing that admitted under certificate as the produce of free labour, and that which has been admitted under the stipulations of treaty; together with the foreign countries from which the sugar admitted under treaty has been imported; (352.) - - - - - XLIV. 451

Quantity of foreign sugar (not including certain sorts) now in bond; distinguishing that imported in British ships belonging to the country of which the same is the growth, from that imported in foreign ships: quantity of foreign sugar in bond, July 1846, at various ports; distinguishing that accompanied by certificates of its production by free labour, and that not accompanied by such certificates; also distinguishing the quantity admissible to home consumption, on payment of duty, as having been imported in compliance with the Navigation Laws; (505.) - - - - - XLIV. 445

3. Imports and Exports:

Quantities of sugar of the several sorts imported into the United Kingdom, and the quantities retained for actual consumption within the United Kingdom; together with the rates of duty charged on the home consumption, and the net revenue accruing thereupon, 1815-1840; followed by a comparative statement of the average prices of British plantation and foreign plantation sugar, for the same series of years; (196.) - - - - - XLIV. 433

Account of the quantities of sugar imported into the United Kingdom; the quantities retained for actual consumption; the rates of duty charged on the home consumption, and net revenue accruing therefrom; with a comparative statement of the average prices of British and foreign plantation sugar, 1841-1845; (300.) XLIV. 437

Account of the imports of sugar from each colony, in each year, 1831-1845; (in 364.) - - - - - XLIV. 441

Quantity of sugar imported, and of that entered for home consumption, 1845; distinguishing the quantities liable to each separate rate of duty, and the amount of duty received on each; (421.) - - - - - XLIV. 439

Sugar—continued.**3. Imports and Exports—continued.**

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 20
Quantities made from beet root charged with excise duty; amount thereof in England, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 24
The same in Scotland, in the same years; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 25
The same in the United Kingdom, in the same years; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 27
Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption, showing the trade with each country, rates, and amount of duty and drawback; quarterly average prices, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 53
Quantities imported from the West Indies and British Guiana, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 56
Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 93
Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 100
Refined, quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 106

4. Prices of Sugar:

Return showing the short price of brown Muscovado sugar in several months, 1845; likewise the stock in trade available for home consumption, 1845-46: quantities brought to the charge and taken out of bond for consumption, in April and July 1844, 1846; (520.) - - - - -	XLIV. 447
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5. Slave-grown Sugars:

Return of the date of the several Orders in Council by which Her Majesty has declared the sugars of foreign countries admissible, as not being the produce of slave labour; and of the countries to which the same were applicable; (215.) - - - - -	XLIV. 453
Copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, August 1845, declaring that the sugars of Siam shall be deemed not to be the produce of slave labour; also copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, April 1846, regulating the duties to be imposed on the admission of sugar the produce of the dominions of the republic of New Grenada; (229.) - - - - -	XLIV. 487.

6. Cuba and Porto Rico:

Further correspondence respecting the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico; [687.] - - - - -	XLIV. 455
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7. East India Sugar:

Quantity of sugar exported from the three presidencies of India, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in the official years 1843-44, and 1844-45; (704.) - - - - -	XLIV. 501
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8. West India Produce:

Account of the imports into the United Kingdom of sugar from the West Indies and British Guiana, for the years 1831 to 1845, both inclusive, distinguishing the quantities imported from each colony in each year; (364.) - - - - -	XLIV. 441
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Suitors' Fund. see *Chancery, Court of*, 3.

Sumatra and Java:

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 84
Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 96
Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce, and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - -	XLVII. 102

Summary Convictions:

Return from the clerks of the peace in England and Wales, of the number of summary convictions filed with them, 1844; (10.) - - - - -	XXXIV. 499
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Summons. see *Writs of Summons*.

Sunday Trading:

Bill for amending the laws against Sunday trading; (619.) - - - - -	IV. 389
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Sunderland :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 23

Superannuations :

Allowance or compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations in all public offices or departments which remained payable 1 January 1845; annual amount granted, 1845; annual amount which ceased in the year; total amount remaining payable December 1845; (146.) - - - XXV. 563
see also Miscellaneous Services, VI.

Superintendent of Convicts :

Bill for abolishing the office of superintendent of convicts under sentence of transportation; (316.) - - - - - IV. 399

see also Transportation.

Surgeons. see Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons, &c.

Survey. see Ordnance Survey.

Surveyors of Districts. see Metropolis Building Act, II.

Sutton Harbour and Docks :

Copy of Mr. James Walker's (civil engineer) Report as made to the Admiralty in respect to the proposed Sutton Harbour and Docks, Plymouth; also copies or extracts of any correspondence between the promoters of the scheme and the Board of Admiralty respecting the same; also copy of Mr. James Walker's (civil engineer) Report as made to the Admiralty in respect to the proposed Plymouth Great Western Dock; (450.) - - - - - XLV. 571

Swansea :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 23

Sweden :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84
 Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 96
 Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 103

Sweets :

Quantities charged with excise duty; amount thereof in England, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 24
 The same in the United Kingdom, in the same years; [in 757.] - XLVII. 27

Sweets or Made Wines :

Return of sweets or made wines imported from Scotland and Ireland into England, stating the port or place imported from and into, 1845, stating amount per gallon of duty paid; seizures which have been made by the Excise and Customs of sweets imported; return of sweets seized inland, stating how each case has been dealt with, and what amount of penalty has been enforced; quantity of sweets or made wines in bond on 5 January 1846, and where bonded; (387.) XLIV. 503

Swindon Union. see Highworth and Swindon Union.

Syria and Palestine :

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 84
 Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - XLVII. 96
 Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 102

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Tacksmen. see Spirits (Scotland).

Tallow :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20
 Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 93

Tar :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	20
Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	93

Tares (Seed) :

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Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	90

Tariffs :

1. *American Tariffs :*

Papers relative to tariffs published in the United States, and presented, 1828 ; (49.)	- - - - - XLVIII.	1
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2. *British India :*

Copies of the existing tariffs and commercial relations of British India and the dependencies thereof on imports and exports, in the same manner as those laid before the House of the European and American States (British India) ; (116.)	- - - - - XXXI.	395
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3. *Germanic Customs Union :*

Extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin, enclosing the tariff of the Germanic Customs Union, 1846, 1847, 1848 ; [716.]	- - - - - XLVIII.	115
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4. *Mexico :*

Commercial tariffs and regulations, resources and trades, of the several states of Europe and America ; together with the commercial treaties between England and foreign countries ; Part XVI. Mexico ; [747.]	- - - - - XLVIII.	171
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5. *United States :*

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Part XV. United States—continued ; [729-II.]	- - - - - XLIX.	Part II. 703

Taxation :

Gross receipt of revenue derived from duties of customs, excise, stamps, and assessed taxes ; estimated amount of all taxes repealed, expired, or reduced, and of new taxes imposed, and the actual increase or decrease of revenue ; together with a statement of the average price of wheat from the Gazette, 1845 ; (257.)	- - - - - XXV.	541
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see also *Local Taxation.*

Taxation of Costs (Compensation for Land, Ireland) :

Bill to amend so much of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, as relates to the officer by whom the costs of inquiries holden under that Act, as to compensation for lands, shall be taxed in Ireland ; (502.)	- - - - - II.	413
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Taxes :

I. *Bills :*

Bill to provide forms of proceedings under the Acts relating to the duties of assessed taxes, and the duties or profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices in England ; (583.)	- - - - - I.	29
Amount of revenue derived from, 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	2
Revenue derived from, under each head, 1841 to 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	34

II. *Accounts and Papers :*

Account of the gross and net produce of the revenue of taxes in Great Britain for each year ending 5th January from 1831 to 1846, distinguishing the amount collected under each head of duty ; and also the amount of payments made out of the gross receipt during the said years ; (480.)	- - - - - XXV.	613
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see also *Assessed Taxes.* *Property Tax.*

Tea :

Copies of all memorials addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury and the President of the Board of Trade praying for a reduction of the duty on tea ; (259.)	- - - - - XLIV.	507
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Tear—*continued.*

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - -	XLVII.	20
Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - -	XLVII.	93
Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - -	XLVII.	100

Temporary Accommodation. see *Houses of Parliament*, II. 2.

Tenants (Ireland):

1. *Compensation to Tenants:*

Bill for providing compensation in certain cases for tenants in Ireland who shall build on or claim farms, and to secure to the parties respectively entitled thereto the due payment of such compensation; (383.) - - - - - II. 367

2. *Ejected Tenants:*

Bill for the protection and relief of ejected tenants in Ireland; (237.) - II. 79

3. *Tenants of Corporate Bodies:*

Bill to enable tenants holding lands for limited interests, mediately or immediately, under aggregate bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, ecclesiastical and lay, or trustees for charitable or other purposes in Ireland, to acquire estates in fee simple in the same lands, and for other purposes; (639.) - - IV. 415

Tenants for Life:

Bill to enable tenants for life and mortgagors in possession of lands in Ireland to grant leases, and to enable tenants for life of lands in Ireland to make exchanges, and for giving a summary remedy for partition of lands in all cases in Ireland; (636.) - - - - - IV. 403

see also *Occupation of Land*.

Tenements Rating:

Bill to provide that the owners of tenements of small annual value shall be assessed to the rate for the relief of the poor and highway rate in place of the occupiers; (261.) - - - - - III. 413

Tenure of Land. see *Leasehold Tenures.* . *Occupation of Land*.

Terminable Annuities:

Amount paid at the Exchequer on account thereof, 1844; [in 757.]	XLVII.	2
Amount thereof granted, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - -	XLVII. 7

Terra Japonica:

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - -	XLVII.	20
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“Terrible,” The Ship:

Copy of the report of Captain Ramsay of the Terrible, relative to her qualifications; (334.)	- - - - -	XXVI.	483
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Texas:

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.]	XLVII.	84
Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.]	-	XLVII. 96
Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - -	XLVII. 102

Thames Embankment. see *Chelsea Bridge and Embankment*.

Tidal Harbours:

Second Report of Commissioners; [692.]	- - - - -	XVIII. Part I.	1
Appendix, Supplement and Index, to Second Report of the Commissioners on Tidal Harbours; [756.]	- - - - -	XVIII. Part II.	1

see also *Harbours, Ports, &c.*

Tiles:

Number of tiles charged with duty in England, 1821–1832, with rate and amount of duty; (in App. to 411.)	- - - - -	VI. Part II.	56
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Tar :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	20
Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	93

Tares (Seed) :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption ; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	18
Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	90

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Extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin, enclosing the tariff of the Germanic Customs Union, 1846, 1847, 1848 ; [716.]	- - - - - XLVIII.	115
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Taxes :

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Bill to provide forms of proceedings under the Acts relating to the duties of assessed taxes, and the duties or profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices in England ; (583.)	- - - - - I.	29
Amount of revenue derived from, 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	2
Revenue derived from, under each head, 1841 to 1844 ; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	34

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see also <i>Assessed Taxes.</i> <i>Property Tax.</i>		

Tea :

Copies of all memorials addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury and the President of the Board of Trade praying for a reduction of the duty on tea ; (259.)	- - - - - XLIV.	507
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Tea—*continued.*

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	20
Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	93
Quantities re-exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	100

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Terminable Annuities:

Amount paid at the Exchequer on account thereof, 1844; [in 757.]	XLVII.	2
Amount thereof granted, 1842 to 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	7

Terra Japonica:

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	20
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Copy of the report of Captain Ramsay of the Terrible, relative to her qualifications; (334.)	- - - - - XXVI.	483
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Texas:

Quantities of principal articles imported therefrom, 1844; [in 757.]	XLVII.	84
Quantities of principal articles exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	96
Quantities and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported thereto, 1844; [in 757.]	- - - - - XLVII.	102

Thames Embankment. see *Chelsea Bridge and Embankment.*

Tidal Harbours:

Second Report of Commissioners; [692.]	- - - - - XVIII. Part I.	1
Appendix, Supplement and Index, to Second Report of the Commissioners on Tidal Harbours; [756.]	- - - - - XVIII. Part II.	1

see also *Harbours, Ports, &c.*

Tiles:

Number of tiles charged with duty in England, 1821–1832, with rate and amount of duty; (in App. to 411.)	- - - - - VI. Part II.	56
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Timber :

- Quantities of sawn and hewn timber, the produce of British colonies and foreign countries, respectively entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, 1840–1845 inclusive; duty received thereon, inclusive of duty on staves; (in 109.) - - - - - XLIV. 9
- Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20
- Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 95

Timber-laden Ships :

- Number of timber-laden ships, their tonnage and crews, entered inwards, each year, 1839–1845, distinguishing British from foreign, and the countries from which they came; proportion which British ships and tonnage bear to foreign; export duties levied on timber; prices of Memel timber and Canada timber in London, duty paid, in January for six years, stating the amount of duty in each case; (175.) - - - - - XLV. 403
- Number of ships, and their tonnage and crews, belonging to the United Kingdom, employed in the timber trade with the North American colonies, cleared outwards and entered inwards, from 1841 to 1845; (466.) - - - - - XLV. 401
- see also Shipping, 20.*

Tin :

- Quantity imported into the United Kingdom, 1845, distinguishing from what countries imported; quantity exported from the United Kingdom, 1845, distinguishing to what countries exported; (in 396.) - - - - - XLIV. 127
- Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty; 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 20
- Quantities imported and exported to and from each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 77
- Quantities imported from each country, and retained for consumption, in 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 93
- Quantities re-exported to each country; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 100
- Quantities of foreign tin imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, and of British tin exported to each country, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 77
- Unwrought, quantities and declared value, British and Irish, exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 107
- Plates, &c., declared value, British and Irish exported to each country, 1844; [in 757.] - - - - - XLVII. 107

Tithes :**I. Bill:**

- Bill, intituled An Act further to amend the Acts for the commutation of Tithes in England and Wales; (627.) - - - - - IV. 465

II. Report :

- Report from the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, 1846; [739.] - - - - - XXIV. 505

III. Accounts and Papers :

- Agreements for the commutations of tithe which have been confirmed since 1845, specifying also in each case the amount of rentcharge agreed to be paid in lieu of tithes, and showing to whom the same is payable; awards for the commutations of tithes which have been confirmed during the same period; also of all apportionments of rentcharges which have been confirmed, 1845–46; (404.) - - - - - XXXII. 187
- Rentcharges of 8,477 tithe districts, in which the apportionments have been confirmed and deposited; various returns relating to tithe commutations in different parishes; (in App. to 411.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 11

Tobacco :**I. Report :**

- Report from W. Dehaney, esq., solicitor to the Board of Excise, on the growth and cultivation of tobacco, made 1830; (in App. to 411.) - - - - - VI. Part II. 57

Tobacco—continued.**II. Accounts and Papers :**

Number of persons committed to prison on a charge of adulterating manufactured tobacco, or having it in their possession, 1843–1845, stating convictions and penalties and compromises; number in prison in each year, 1844–1846; number charged with adulteration who were not committed; number convicted for smuggling, 1845, naming places where convictions occurred; (295.)

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Copy of memorials upon the subject of the tobacco duties, addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, on 9 December 1845 and 31 January 1846; also, return of the number of licensed dealers in tobacco and snuff in the United Kingdom, specifying the numbers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively; also specifying separately the numbers in the several Excise collections, any part of which are within ten miles of the chief office of Excise in London, and beyond that distance; the numbers in each collection, and the number in each city, borough, and town, in each of such collections; (699.) - - XXV. 669

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 20

Quantities paid duty; amount thereof at each port, 1844; [in 757.] XLVII. 79

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Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 93

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Tobago. see *West Indies.*

Todmorden. see *Property Tax.*

Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants. see *Miscellaneous Services, VI.*

Tower of London :

Number of visitors to the Tower of London in each year, 1843–1845; (599.)

XXV. 275

Townland Survey of Ireland. see *Miscellaneous Services, VII.*

Towns, &c., Lighting and Watching (Ireland) :

Number of towns in Ireland in which meetings have been convened under the provisions of 9 Geo. 4, c. 82, specifying the names of the towns; the date of its adoption; stating also the expenses incurred in such adoption; (613.)

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Trade and Navigation :

Various returns of the imports and exports of foreign and colonial merchandize; customs duties thereon, 1844, compared with 1845; similar returns of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports of the United Kingdom; (57.) - - - XLIV. 1

Trading in Burghs (Scotland) :

Bill for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of trading in burghs in Scotland; (31.) - - - II. 165

Trading, Exclusive Privilege of (Ireland) :

Bill for the abolition of the privilege of exclusive trading, or of regulating trading in cities, towns or boroughs, in Ireland; (443.) - - - II. 157

Bill [as amended by the Committee]; (508.) - - - II. 161

Trafalgar-square. see *Miscellaneous Services, I.*

Train Oil :

Quantities imported, exported, and retained for consumption; rates and amount of duty, 1843 and 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 16

Quantities imported from each country and retained for consumption, 1844; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 88

Training Pauper Children :

Correspondence respecting the establishment of a training school on board ship, for pauper youths; (in App. to 663–II.) - - - V. Part II. 1676

Tralee :

Amount of customs duty thereat, 1844 ; [in 757.] - - - XLVII. 23

Transportation :**I. Bill :**

Bill for abolishing the office of superintendent of convicts under sentence of transportation ; (316.) - - - - - IV. 399

II. Accounts and Papers :

Copies of two letters from C. M'Lachlan, esq., to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 24 and 27 February 1845, on the subject of transportation to Van Diemen's Land ; (169.) - - - - - XXIX. 453

see also *Convicts.* *New South Wales.* *Van Diemen's Land,* 5.

Transports :

Return of ships hired as transports each year since 1838, stating ship's name, tonnage, &c., rate of freight, and when the same commenced, how and where employed, and also whether engaged by public tender or otherwise ; (in 573.) - - - - - XLV. 361

see also *Shipping,* 8.

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ARRANGEMENT
OF
THE PAPERS
PRINTED BY ORDER
OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Session 1846,
(N° 1. to N° 724.)
IN FIFTY-TWO VOLUMES:

SPECIFYING
THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES;
AND CONTAINING
THE TITLE PAGES, TABLES OF CONTENTS, AND OUTSIDE LABELS,
TO EACH VOLUME;
WITH
A NUMERICAL LIST OF THE PRINTED PAPERS;
AND
A GENERAL ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE:

TOGETHER WITH
A TABLE AND INDEX OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS
PASSED IN THIS SESSION.

22 January — 28 August 1846.

9° & 10° VICT.

SESS. 1846.

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